

REPRINT

PANDIT TIKA RAM JOSHI

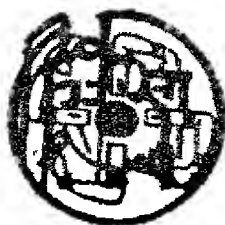
A DICTIONARY OF THE PAHARI DIALECTS

1911

AND

A GRAMMAR & DICTIONARY OF KANWARI

1909



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Pandit Loka Ram Joshi, one time Private Secretary to the ruler of Bushahr State in the Western Himalayan region was a man of great vision. His three articles which appeared in the columns of the Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1909 and 1911 testify his interest in the fields of lexicography and cultural anthropology. In one of the folk songs to Kinnaur area of Himachal Pradesh, he has been portrayed as great admirer of Sannyas who preferred to settle down in Sogra valley adjoining Kinnaur-Kadash mountain range.

It was mere coincidence that in the first decade of twentieth century when Dr. Abraham Grierson and his team was busy in compiling the Eighth Survey of India, Pandit Loka Ram Joshi was compiling his own and a family dictionary, Sangal meel. Grierson is today remembered as one of the greatest lexicographers in the world but people of Himachal Pradesh cannot forget the enormous work done by Pandit Loka Ram Joshi at a time when modes of communication in this State were hardly visible. The best part of the dictionary lexicography by Pandit Loka Ram Joshi is the six diacritical marks which has made the work more scientific in approach. With the progress in phonetics, some of the marks used in the dictionary today are outdated but are still clear in depicting the sound used in pronouncing the words and terms. There are certain words which have now become obsolete with the passage of time but are very important to keep in view the socio-linguistic history of the region.

Kanawati or Kinnauri is the most fascinating language having its roots with Mundari language as ascertained by Dr. Grierson in his book referred to above. The author has not only collected the vocabulary of this Tibeto-Burman language but devoted some pages to enlighten the reader about its grammar and folklore. Many scholars have since worked on linguistic forms of Kinnauri but the best description given by Mr. Joshi is of immense value to us.

Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Language has many ambitious plans including preparation of a Panini Hindi Dictionary and a Dictionary containing about 25,000 words was released in December, 1989 by the President of the Academy, the then Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Virbhadra Singh.

W. C. J. R.

Rajya Samiksha Rakshak

landmark in making available to the reader the work within a short period of six months.

We are thankful to Mrs. B. P. Bhowmik for her co-operation in bringing out the work in a short time. The assistance of the authorities of Asiatic Society of Bengal was also very valuable. The material in the pages of its esteemed *Journal* has been reproduced in its form for the reprint of the same.

D. K. Sengupta

Secretary

Shurda

March, 15, 1991

as in Bishar ~~बैश~~ turmeric and Bhyansar
dawn

as in Bha n (भान) Small coins

8 as in chandāl (चण्डाल) A wicked man.

= as in Ghajis (गैस) A buffalo.

= as in Kaññ (कौल) A Lotus

= as in Kdhañgá (कढंग) not well shaped

= as in chachinu = (चचैण) To cry or scream.
tér= time.

= as in Kfír (कफैर) Difficulty

= as in Geli (गेलि) I Apes II A bullet

= as in Beri (बेरी) I Iron Sellers II A boat

= as in Kbalri (खलरी) A small skin bag

= as in Kdoli (कदोली) Bread made of Koda

as in Bardnu (बरणु) To walk to go on

as in Keñsi (केन्सी) On which day

as in Byó'i (ब्याय) A kind of tree. Gó'r = A
Lizard

as in Barho ho (बड़हो) A made spirit which
causes sickness

as in Katai (कनाई) The act of spinning

= as in Katai (कटाइ) The act of cutting

= as in Būg (बुग) A Cover

as in Bula'k (बुलाक) A nose ring

as in Diñwañ (दिवा) The man who speaks on
behalf of a deity

= as in Áglá (आगला) The former

= as in Bā't (बाट) A path.

A
DICTIONARY
OF
PAHARI DIALECTS

By Pandit Tika Rām Jōsh, *Author of a Grammar and
Dictionary of Kan̄āvari* Edited by H. A. Ross, C.S., Punjab

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Reference may be made to the *Supplements to the Punjab
Dictionary*, No 1, by the Revd T. Chahame Bailey, C.M.S.,
published by Asiatic Society of Bengal

A

A, a particle added to a verb to make the compound participle
as *bohā* - having said. *maa* - having gone

Ā, *adv.* Yes. (Also *ākhāi*)

A', *v.* Is. As *Se kitz a'* Where is he?

Abe, *adv.* Now, at this time

Abkhorā *n.m.* (P. *ābhara*.) A small deep pot with a rim

Achhā *or -ā, adj.*, / -ī, *pl* -ē Good. *adv.* Very well.

Addā, *n.m.* A wooden frame

A'd, *n.f.* (1) Moisture, wetness. (2) Half -o-ad, *m.* The half.
(3) (H. *yid*) Remembrance. -awni. *v.t. tr.* To remember
-rākhi, *n.t. re.* To keep in memory

Adhu *or -ā, adj.*, / -ī *pl* -ē Half semi-

Adkan, *n.m.* Elbow

Adh, *n.f.* An area equal to 4 *bighās* of land.

Admeñ *adv.* Mid-way.

Adr, *n.m.* (S. *Adara*) Homage, respect

Adri *n.f.* (S. *Adra*) Respect, honour

Adrū, *v.i. re.* To swell, puff up; / -ī, *pl* -ē.

Āi, *pro.* Self -e. By it-, him-, or herself

Āe *n.f.* (S. *Agni*) Fire (Also *āti*)

Āga, *n.m.* Fore.

Āgaḥu *v.t. re.* To shut in, to lock up; / -ī, *pl* -ē

Agardān *n.m.* A vessel for burning incense.

Aggal (S. *Agala*) A wooden bolt for a gate or door -nu, *v.t.*
re. To shut in.

Aggar, *n.m.* (S. *Ageru*, or *Aguru*) A fragrant wood = (*Aguilaria*
agallocha)

Āe, *adv.* Before, a little before (thus).

Āi, *adv.* (1) Some time ago, (2) lately; (3) fine.

Agjhārā, jhārā. *n.m.* A tinder-box

- ४८० u l l pl e
 ४८१ agre ad Before t s o i c t
 ४८२ r a t second person n₂u f H t o s t
 Tū ai nokhá muchh "Thou art a wonderful man"
 Ambú, *n. m.* A kind of deer said to be like a mule, found on the Sháh hill in the Bhájj State.
 Amraí, *n. f.* The wild grape
 Ain, *n. m.* The flying-fox (Also *ep. m. f.*)
 Ain, *ad.* Good, -hom, to be good *Ain horn yad pta auu jannu*
 "Friend, it is well that you have come"
 Aishu, *adv.* This year
 Añthpu *v. i. re.* To twist, to strut *t - i pl - e*
 Aiyá, *int.* Oh ah.
 A'j *adv.* To-day Aje *adv.* Just to-day
 Aiku, *adj. m - á, f - í, pl - é* Of to-day
 Akal, *n. f.* (P *agl*) Wisdom, sense -bñ, *n. m.* A medicine (kates *ca cannibina*)
 Akhar, *n. m.* (S Akshara) Letters, characters (*pl*)
 Akhi, *n. f.* (S Akshin) Eyes. (*Dim* Akhtí, pretty little eyes)
 Akhtai, *n. pl.* See Azhkar
 Akru *v. i. re.* To be stiff, to strut; *f - i, pl - e*
 Añ, *n. m.* An esculent root, like the potato (*Lachālū*)
 Alakh-jagawná, *v. i. re.* To ask for alms
 Álti, *n. f.* A drink. -blarni, *v. i. re.* To drink
 Amá, *n. f.* (S. Ambá) Mother
 Amal, *n. m.* Intoxication
 Amb, *n. m.* (S Amra) Mango (Also *ámh*)
 Ambai, *adv.* Up, *pre.* above (Also *amb*) S. Anvair the sky
 Aminchári, *n. f.* A post held by the Kanwar, said to be equivalent to Private Secy (used in the Mandi State)
 Amiú, -á, *m, -is, a. pl.* Sour acid
 Añ *n. f.* An oath, a curse
 Añchal, *n. m.* (S Anchala, a cloth) Corner of a cloth or scarf
 Añchlá, *n. m.* Ribbon which is more than two fingers in breadth
 Añdgal, *n. m.* A wasp, *pl.*
 Añdhá, *m, f. -í, pl - é, adj.* Blind
 Añdhá = dbundh *n. f.* Misrule, -máchni, -hojman *v. i. re. & c.*
 To suffer from misrule or bad government.
 Andhoú, -a, *adj. m, f - í, pl - é* Unwashed, unclean
 Andi, *n. f.* See Anni
 Añdr, *ad.* (H andar) Inside. -o dá, *adv.* From inside
 Andrélá, *n. m.* The auspicious time at which a bride enters her husband's home (*Syn wísmi*).
 Andro-dá or -fa, *adv.* From the inside
 Andro-khe, *adv.* To the inside
 Andról, *n. m.* See Naroí
 Añgalu, *v. i. re.* To be entangled, to be embroiled. *f - i, pl - e*
 Angant, *ad.* Innumerable, numerous (Alike in all genders)

- Angu *n.f.* A tiger
- Ani, *n.f.* (1) An edge, (2) a band of soldiers, (3) a battle
- Āñ-ñ, *adj.* A little. -jyá, *ad. m.* A small quantity
- Yñi-iákhnu *v.t. re* To keep ready -denu, *v.t. re* To al-
bring
- Āñj, *n.f.*, *pl. -o* Sinews
- Āñkai, *n.m.* Revenue in kind (used in the Mandi State)
- Annuk, *adj.* Durable, imperishable (alike in all genders)
- Annal, *n.f.* (S. Anjah) The cavity formed by putting
palms of the hands together
- Ānni, *n.f.* Testicles (also *añdi*).
- Ān-m, *v.t. re* To bring, to fetch; *f. -i*, *pl. -é*
- Ānni, *n.f.* A small piece of land left unploughed
- Ant, *n.m.* *pl. -o* (S. Anta) End.
- Āñt, *n.f.* *pl. -o*. Enmity, discord
- Āñthí, *v. Is* Ní- Is not.
- Āñwalá, *n.m.* (S. Āmalaka.) Emblica myrabolan (*Phy-
emblica*) *pl. -e*
- Āpnu, -á, *pro*, *f. -i*, *pl. -é*. One's own.
- Āppe, *pro* See Appu. (Bághal, Kumbhár and Nárágarh)
kurí ghar nu basdi, horánu síkh dasdi "The girl
doesn't live with her husband, but she gives h
others."
- Āppú, áppi, *pro* Myself, yourself, himself, herself.
- Āñi, *n.m.* (H. yár.) A friend.
- Āia, *n.m.* (1) A friend, (2) a kind of long saw.
- Ārá, *ad. m.*; *f. -i*, *pl. -é* Aslant, crooked
- Ārhá, *n.m.* (S. Adhaka) A grain measure equal to 4 *path*
- Āihat, Ārat, *n.f.* A tax levied on all imports Jubbal
- Āri, *n.f.* (1) The handle of a plough, (2) *adj.* crooked
- Āri, *n.f.* (H. yári) Friendship, acquaintance
- Ārié-kharíé, *adv.* In trouble.
- Ārj, *n.m.* *pl. -o* (P. arz) A request
- Ārnu, *v.t. re* To insist, *f. i. pl. -é*
- Ārshu, *n.m.* (H. árshu) A looking-glass
- Aru, *n.m.* The hill apricot (*pl. no singular*)
- Arusa, *n.m.* A medicinal plant.
- Āsau, *v. Is, or are* (From the irreg. verb *honu*, to be)
- Āse, *v. Art* (2nd pers. sing. pres. of *honu*, to be)
- Āse, *pro* We (1st pers. pl. nominative).
- Āsé, *pro. 1st per. pl.* We. (From Punjábí, *así*)
- A'sh, *n.f.* (S. Āshá) Hope.
- Ashi, *ad.* 80, -wáñ, 80th.
- Ashiyá, *n.m.* (S. Ashiti=80) A fine of Rs. 80 in cash
to a ruler at a *yágrá*
- Ashu, *n.m.* (S. Ashru) Tears *Sháre muiñ sháshu sh
áye áshu*. "Her mother-in-law died in June, she wee
her in July" (implying inconsistency). (Also *ássú*)
- Askh, *n.m.* A pudding made of rice-flour.

- Asrá** *n m* (S. *Ashraya*.) Hope *rákl a z re* To
on
- Astáj**, *n.m.* (P. *ustad*.) Clever man (Also *staj*)
- Asthán**, *n m* (S. *Sthána*.) A place, especially of a deity
- Astmí**, *átheñ* (S. *Ashtami*.) *n f* The eighth day of the bright
or dark half of a month.
- Astú**, *n m. pl* Human bones sent to the Ganges, after crea-
tion (Also *fúl*.)
- Athkaj**, *athké*, *n.m pl* The forget-me-not (The word
only used as a plural and is also applied to the buris who
get entangled in woollen clothes
- Athth**, *ad* (S. *Ashta*), 8.
- Athwára**, *n m* (S. *Ashtavára*, 8 days) Daily *begon* or *cor*,
in which each pargana has to supply three coolies and various
duties to the State (Kuthar State) *lu.* = 8 days of
labour in the *darbâr* (Jubbál) In Bushahr *phavira*
- Atkanu** *v.t. re* To stop, to wait, to retain; *f -í, pl -e*
- Atkarkí-jeolá**, *n m*. A term for exceptionally inferior land for
which cash payment was made. (Kullu, Lyall's Sett. Rep
1875)
- Attá**, *n m* (H. *átá*) Flour
- Aukhá**, *ad. m., f. -í, pl -é*. In trouble also difficult
- Aukhí**, *n f* Difficulty, trouble.
- Auñshu**, *adv.* See *Añshu*.
- Áurá**, *ad. m., f. -í, pl -é*. Unfilled, half filled (Also *auru*)
- Auré-bhág**, *n.m.* Evil fate, unluckiness
- Auth**, *n f*. The right of the youngest brother to an ex-
share for his marriage expenses, if he be unmarried
- Áwanu**, *v t. re.* To come; *f. -í, pl -é*
- Áwi-jánu**, *v i ir.* To arrive, *f. -í, pl. -é* (Also *áwana*.)
- Áwuñ**, *pro I* (1st pers sing) (Also *Áñ*) It becomes *munu*
with the past tense of a transitive verb. As *Murch* *lu.*
tú ná de, "I said, 'you should not go'"
- Awrú**, *-á, ad. m., f -í. pl. -é* Somewhat empty, not quite full

B

- Babá**, *n m*. Father, progenitor
- Bábru**, *n m*. A kind of cake (always used in the plural).
- Ba'ch**, *n.f.* Dampness, wet
- Bachár**, *n m*. (S. *Vichára*) A curse *-dene, v.t. re.* To curse
- Bacháwnu**, *v t. re.* To save
- Báchchhá**, *n.m* (P. *pádsháh*.) A king, emperor.
- Bachér**, *n.m.* Storing curds and butter (instead of eating them
in order to make clarified butter
- Bachnó-de-ánnu**, *v.t. re* To conciliate, to compromise, *f. -í, pl -é*
- Bachháwaní**, *n.f.* A subscription. *-pám, v.t. re.* To subscribe
- Bachháwnu**, *v t re.* To spread or lay out (a bed).

- Bachhawul, *n. m.* A broom -*denu*, *v. i. re* To sweep
 Bachhānu, *v. i. re* (H *bichhānā*) (1) To spread a bed, *f. -*
 (2) To subscribe
 Bāchhu, *or -ā, n. m. f. -í, pl. -é.* A calf.
 Bachnu, *v. i. re* To escape, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Badal, *n. m.* An answer, a reply -*denā*, *v. i. ir.* To rep
 Badām, *n. m. pl.* (H *bādām.*) Almonds.
 Badār, *n. m.* A kinsman -*nu*, *v. i. re.* To act like a kins
 Badāru, *n. m.* (1) A sept of Kanets (2) A *parganá* in th
 State
 Badhá, *n. m.* Enhancement, increase in taxes.
 Badhāwnu, *v. t. re* (1) To extinguish, to put out, *f. -*
 (2) To enlarge
 Badhi, *n. m. f. -an* A carpenter.
 Badhka *or -ā, ad. m. f. -í, pl. -é.* Without limit.
 Badhnu, *v. t. re* To cut, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Bādhi, *n. f.* (H *bādali*) Clouds. *Hyūñ ghalalā badhi*
 snow will melt with the clouds
 Bādhi *or -a, adj. m.* Cloudy
 Bādriá, -u, *ad. m. f. -í, pl. -é* Larger.
 Bādri *or -ā, adj. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é* The eldest
 Bádú, *n. m.* An enemy
 Bádúk, *n. f.* (H. *bandúk*) A gun or rifle
 Báfar, *adj.* Spare
 Báttá, *n. m.* (H) Silken cloth
 Bágá, *n. m.* A dress of honour, a robe.
 Bagáná, -n, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é.* Another's, of other
 (Fr. H *bigáná*)
 Bagái, *n. f.* Forced labour, unpaid work, *corvée*
 Bagáru *or -í, n. m.* A cooly, a porter
 Baghér, *n. m.* A boy a child, *pl. -o*
 Bági, *n. m. pl.* Lawless, disloyal. -*hopu*, *v. i. w* To be c
 Bagotú, *n. m.* Clothing, a dress
 Bagur, *n. t.* (S *Váyu.*) Air, the wind
 Bagti, *n. f.* A small plot of land.
 Bahar *adv.* Out or outside.
 Bahái, *n. f.* Enjoyment, pleasure, *pl. -o.*
 Bahat, *ad.* 62. -wán, 62nd
 Bahéiá, *n. m.* *Terminalia belerica*
 Bahkānu, *v. i. re* (1) To become mad (2) To stray
 Bahnu, *v. i. re* To flow, to blow; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Bahnu, *v. t. re.* To plough, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Bai, *n. f.* (S *Váyu.*) (1) The wind. (2) Bile (3) 22
 Bajchhar, *n. f.* An unchaste woman
 Báhi, *ad.* 22. -wán 22nd
 Bai, *n. f.* (H *byáí*, interest.) Interest
 Bai-lan-ráto, *v.* To go by night
 Bál, *n. m.* An ox a bull
 Báli, *n. f.* A small kind of adze.

- n *n f* Sister
 ňdke-honu, *v.i ir.* To be out
 ňdku or -á, *ad m., f. -í, pl -é* External *adv* Outside
 ňsh, *n m.* (S Bañsha) (H. *bāñs*) A bamboo
 ri, *n.m* (S Vairi.) An enemy
 thnu, *v.i re.* To sit down (Also *Bethnu*)
 j, *n.m.* Madness. -lágná, *v.i. re* To be mad
 á, *n.m* (H) A musical instrument Music
 antri, *n m pl.* Musicians (Also *Baigari, and Turri*)
 ár, *n m* (P. *bázár*) Market, mart
 aurá, *n.m.* The wheel of a stone mill
 áwnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause to sound (2) To beat to
 gari, *n.m pl.* See *Bazantri*
 hani, *n f* (H. *bujhni*) A riddle, a puzzle -bujni
 To solve a riddle
 j, *n f.* An ulcer on the joints
 nu, *v.t re* (H *bažáná.*) To sound (a musical instrument)
 uwa-hundá, *ad m.; f. -í, pl. -é* Mad insane.
 uwnu, *v.i re.* To be mad or insane, *f -í, pl -e.*
 wi-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To become mad; *f -í, pl -á*
 k, *n f* (S. *Vákya.*) A speech, a sentence
 kh, *n.f.* Udder (of a cow)
 h, *adj.* Cut up. -karnu. *v.t. re.* To cut off.
 thal or bákkhal, *n f* Land which is not artificially irrigated
 thar, *ad. f.* A buffalo, she-goat or cow, whose young is
 more than 6 months old and whose milk has become sour
 chat, *n.m* (P. *waqt.*) Time, period
 cher, *n f.* Scattering coins over a bridegroom
 zherá, *n m* (H.) A dispute, tumult, complication
 zheriá, *ad m* One who disputes.
 zhernu, *v.t. re* To scatter
 z-honu, *v i ir.* To be cut into two; *f -í, pl -é.*
 zhiyá, *n m.* Double sewing.
 zhleli, or bakleli, *n.f.* Breakfast
 zhyain or pakyain, *n m.* (S *Vyákhyána*) A proverb, saying, folklore
 kilié, *adv* As a messenger
 kilo, *n.m.* A messenger.
 ki-muwán (a phrase). A curse
 zlu or -á, *adj. m.; f. -í, pl -é.* Thick
 knu, *v i re.* To stretch the mouth, *f. -í, pl -e.*
 krá, *n m* A he-goat; *f. -í, a she-goat, pl -é.*
 krathá, *n.m* See *khárchá*
 ktu, *n m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* A kid = *chhelu* and *chhili*
 l, *n.m* (H *bál*) Hair
 l, *n.m* (S *Vala.*) Strength, might, power.
 l sháñtu láná, *v.i re* To be unhappy, to pine.
 lak, *n m. and f.* (S. *Válaka.*) A babe or infant.
 lchá, *n.m* A piece of rope to fasten the plough on its

- Peor *or u ad m f pl e* 1) Reversed upset contrav
 2 Left
- Be r *n f* Delay
- Ber, -o, *pl.* A village, a house or home
- Bera, *n m.* A palace, especially the female apartments in a
 chief's palace: *pl -e*
- Berí, *n f* (1) Iron tethers (2) A boat
- Beri *n f* See *bári*
- Besó, *n m* See *Majnú*
- Betá, *n m* (H) A son *f -í.* A girl or daughter, *pl. -é* Sons
- Bethú, *n m* A low-caste farmer who works under a *zamindár*
- Bethnu, *v t re* (H *bathná*) To sit down
- Bglajwru, *n t re* To clear off, *f -í, pl -é*
- Bhábar, *n m.* The scorpion plant, from which jute is obtained
- Bhábi, *n f* Brother's wife Also *bháoj*
- Bhádar, *ad m* (H *bahádur*) Gallant, brave
- Bhádo, *n m* (S *Bhādrapada*) The 5th month of the Hindu
 year, corresponding to August. (Also *bhajjo*)
- Bhádú, *n m* (H. *bhadṛú.*) A white-metal vessel used for cook-
 ing pulse
- Bhácr, *n m* Brother *t. -í.* Sister. *m. -á,* A polite term of
 address to anyone.
- Bhá'g, *n m.* (S *Bhāgya*) Luck, fate, fortune
- Bhág-khóuwane, *v. t. re* To be ill-fated, to be unlucky
- Bhágnu, *v. t. re.* To run away, to escape.
- Bhahattar, *ad* 72
- Bhái, *n m* (H *bhái*) (S. *bhrátri*) A brother
- Bhauñchal, *n m.* (S *Bhūmchálana*) An earthquake
- Bhauñs, *n. t* (H.) (S *Mahishi*) A buffalo. *m -á, pl. -e*
 Also *mañsh*
- Bhauñsh, *n m* (S. *Abhyāsa*) Practice
- Bhauñshnu, *v t re* To practise, *f í, pl e*
- Bháithú, *n m* An adopted brother *t -an* An adopted
 sister
- Bhajjo *n m.* See *Bhádo -we, adr* In August.
- Bhajnu, *v t re* (H *bhamí*) To preserve, to keep in memory
- Bhájnu, *v. t. re.* To deny, to disagree, to refuse: *f -í, pl -é*
- Bháñ, *n t* Vegetable
- Bhala *m -u, ad m* Good, *f -í, pl. -é*
- Bhálá, *n m.* (H) A spear. *pl é*
- Bhaláwa, *n m.* (H. *bhālāwī*) A medicinal tree, or fruit
- Bhalk, *n t* Morning, daybreak -é At daybreak.
- Bhallá *n m* A kind of cake made of pulse flower; *pl -é*
- Bhallí, *n f.* A kind of food
- Bhalu *v t re* To recover from illness, to be restored to
 health
- Bhálnu *v t re* To keep in sight, to observe, to witness
- Bhálu *n m.* One who keeps anything in sight
- Bhábu *n m* (See *Banái*)

- Bhā n, *n m* Small coins
- Bhāndā or -u, *n m. pl. -é*. A brass, copper or iron vessel
- Bhāñde-bábar-honi, *v i. r* To be in menses
- Bhāndnu, *v t re* To call ill names to abuse, *f. -i, pl -e*
- Bhāñkhrī, *n f* Mocking bird
- Bhān-ṇu, *v t re* To break, *f. -i, pl -é*.
- Bhāñjī, *n f* Injury -mārnī, *v i re* To injure
- Bhāñju or -á, *n m* sister's son; nephew *f. -i* Sister's daughter; *pl -é*
- Bhāñg, *n f* The hemp plant, or leaves of smoking hemp
- Bhāñgolū, *n m. pl* Hemp-seed
- Bhānór, *n m* (H. *bānār*) Sister's husband
- Bhāoj, *n f* See Bhābi
- Bhāi, *n m* A seed measure upon which was founded the ancient unit of land (Kullu)
- Bhārá, *n m* (1) Hire, rent (2) To give some corn to a calf or cow or buffalo at milking
- Bhārá, *n m*. (S. Bhāra = weight.) A load, luggage, *pl -*
- Bhārá or -u, *adj m. ; f. i, pl -é* Full, filled up.
- Bhārá, *n m*. Fare, rent -dená, *v i re* To pay the fare
- Bhārí, *ad* (H.) Heavy.
- Bhāran, *n m* A tax levied at two annas per rupee (Kullu)
- Bhārṇu, *v t re*. (1) To pay. (2) To fill up.
- Bhārt, *n m*. A kind of pulse, flat and black in colour.
- Bhārúwanu, *v i re* To be filled; *f -i, pl -é*
- Bhāsh or bhakh, *n f* (S. Bhāshá) Language, a dialect
hāri bhāshbi jānu ? Do you know the Pahāri language?
- Bhash, *n m*. The lungs.
- Bhasmā, *n m* (S. bhasman) Ashes
- Bhāt, *n m* (S. Bhatta.) A term for a Brāhman.
- Bhā't, *n m* (S. Bhakta) Boiled rice
- Bhatangru, *n m*. one who manages cows or buffaloes (Kullu)
- Bhāti, *n f*. A ceremony at which Brāhmanas are fed
- Bhath, *n f*. A feast given to all the kith and kin in order to regain one's caste; one's being cut of caste by doing something wrong
- Bhatkanu, *v i re*. To stray, to wander *f -i, pl -e*
- Bhatte, *n m. pl* (H. *bhatta*.) Brinjals
- Bhātu, *n m* A Brāhman's son whose duty it is to serve at the time of worship
- Bhāú, *n m* A chief's son A polite term used in addressing any boy of good birth
- Bhauṇ, *n m* (S. Bhavana) A temple
- Bhauñ, *n m* A thought, a supposition *More bhauñ*
ānu, 'I suppose he won't come'
- Bhāw, *n m* (H. *bhāw*.) A ate.
- Bhāár, *n m* A granary, a store-house.
- Bhāári, *n m* One in charge of granary, a store-keeper
- Bhéd, *n m f -i, pl -e* A sheep.

- thekhal *n*. A kind of plant with sharp thorns *pl* -e
 Bhet *n m* (H.) A secret
 Bhet, *n f.* (1) A present offered to a deity (2) An offering.
 (3) A benevolence made in cash by officials and by land-
 holders in land to the Rana at the Diwáli festival (Kut-
 hář) (4) An offering made on appointment to office by a
mahr (Biláspur).
 Bhetá (see the preceding) A present made to a deity or ruler,
 -*deni* or *charni*, *v i. ir* and *re* To give or offer a
 present.
 Bhetnu, *v t. re* To visit, to meet, to call on, *f* -i, *pl* -é.
 Bhétu, *n m* (H.) One who knows secrets -*karná*, *v t ir*. To
 introduce, to acquaint
 Bhijnu, *v i. re* To be wet *f* -i, *pl* -é
 Bhikh, *n t.* (S. Bhikshá) Alms -*deni v i. n.* To give
 alms
 Bhirnu, *v t. re*. To fight, to struggle
 Bhit, *n f* (S. Bhatti) A wall
 Bhithká or -u, *ad m f i, pl* -é Inside, in
 Bhithlá or -u, *ad m. f* -i, *pl* -é. Of the inside, inner.
 Bhlaythá, *n m.* The main beam of a roof.
 Bhlekhá, *n m* (H. *bhulakshá*) A mistake, an oversight
 Bhofar, *n m.* Shoulder, *pl* -o
 Bhog, *n m* (S.) An offer. -*láná*; *v i re* To offer cooked food to
 a deity.
 Bhoglu, *n m.* See Bihan.
 Bhó'j, *n m* (1) A feast (2) Birch -*ru, n m* Picnic (3)
 -*pattar, n m.* Birch-bark
 Bhólá or -u, *adj m f i, pl* -é. Simple-minded.
 Bhóñ or -a, *n m* (S. *bhramara*.) A black bee, *f* -i,
pl -é
 Bhóñru, *n m* A song, a couplet: poetry, such as —
 Káje ru jutrú, bhoñro ru bhuñchu,
 Bhupi ní jámdú ní huñdú mano ru suñchú
 "The wild white rose is sucked by a black bee.
 Roasted grain never grows, nor is a desired object gained."
 Siti hárđoli harno, bikro de moro,
 Mánu dekhe mukhte, terá lókú horo
 "Deer will walk, and peafowl too,
 I've seen a good many men, but your gait is of another
 kind."
 Bhoñtha or -i, *n* A sept of Kanets in Kamli *pargana* and else-
 where in these hills, *pl* -e.
 Bhoshé, *n m pl* Roasted green wheat or gram
 Bhrañgru, *v i re*. To roar like a panther.
 Bhryuñsh, *n f. pl* -o. Eyebrows
 Bhá *n m.* (H. *bhus*.) Fodder

- Bhubhal, *n m* A fire of hot ashes to fry potatoes in
 Bhubri, *n f* Mouth
 Bhuñ, *n f*. (S. Bhúmi.) Earth, land -*u*, *adj* A one
 house
 Bhujnu, *v t re* To roast, to fry, *f* -*í*, *pl* -*e*
 Bhukh, *n f* (S. Bubhuksha) Hunger, appetite
 Bhukhíe-raunu, *v i re* To remain hungry
 Bhúl, *n f* (H) A mistake, forgetfulness
 Bhulká, *n m*. Vegetables -*chánnu* *v i re* To cook
 Bhulnu, *v t re* To forget, *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é*
 Bhuñchu, *ad* Sucked, or licked.
 Bhuñdu, *n m* A fool, an ignorant man
 Bhú-ro-parál, *ad* Good for nothing
 Bhyaini, *n f* Daybreak
 Bhyáñ-ni, *n f* Daybreak -*e*. At daybreak
 Bhyánsái, *n f*. Morning, dawn -*i*, *adv*. This morning
 Bhyáss, *n m* (S. Abhyása) Practice, exercise
 Bhyásuwnu, *v i re* To be accustomed, to be in practice
pl -*é*.
 Bhyóunu, *v t re* To make or cause to be wet, *f* -*í*, *pl* -*e*
 Bi, *n f* The verandah of a house (Also *tóng*)
 Bí, *ad* (S. Vinshatí) 20, -*wáñ*, 20th.
 Bi, *adv* Also, too. *Sé bi áwná thía*. "He too was to"
 Bi *adv* (1) Also, even. Proverb:—
Také rí bi, "Of six pies,
Chajau rí bi Yet beautiful"
 (2) *adv* As well as
 Biah, *n m*. See Byá or Byáh
 Bich, *n f* A crack *adj* Middle *n* Centre
 Bichá-bichí, *adv*. Through or by the middle
 Bidáná, *n m*. Quinces
 Bidhni, *v i re*. To be extinguished.
 Bidhnu, *v i re* To be extinguished
 Bigai, *n f*. A tax levied per *bighá* (Kuthár).
 Bighé, *adv*. In the fields
 Bihan, *n m*. Coriandrum sativum. (Also *báshár*)
 Bij, *n m*. (S. Vija) (1) Seeds. (2) (S. vajra) Thunder
 -*gañnu*, *v i re* To be no more
 Bijaurí, *n f* (S. Vijapura) A kind of citron.
 Bijandrí, *n f*. A furrow left unsown in a field
 Bijlí, *n f*. (S. Vidyut). Lightning.
 Bijnu, *v t re*. To sow, *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é*
 Bikar, *bíkr*, *n f*. The lower part of a field.
 Bikh, *n m*. (S. Visha.) (1) Poison (2) -*ru* or -*ra*, *ad*
pl -*e*. Difficult, dangerous (way)
 Bikh, *n f*. A step, a footstep. -*dení*, *v i re* To tread,
 Bil, *n f*. A hole, chasm, a crack. -*parni*, *v i re* To
 -*patri*, *n f*. Leaves of the *bel* tree.

- Bilkhu** *v t re* To scream to cry
- Bina-bajau** *r ad f* Without wages
- Bináyak**, *n m* (S *Vináyaka*) The deity Ganesh
- Biñchi**, *n.f* A plant called *gulmanhdi* in Hindî
- Biñchu**, *n m* (S *Vrishchika*, H *bichchhu*.) A scorpion
- Bĩnd**, *n m* A handle of a sickle or a hoe -*láná*, *v i re* To fix a handle
- Bindá** *n m* A truss (of hay). **Bindku**
- Buñdá** *n m*, *pl* -e. A big grass bundle, *f* -i. A small grass-bundle. (Also *pulá* and *pulí*.)
- Buñdu-tará**, *n m*. The morning star
- Bingu**. See **Bángá**
- Bini**, *ad* (H *biná*) Without.
- Bi**, *n.m* (S *Vira*) (1) A hero (2) The deity Hanumán or **Bhaurab** (Also used in compounds, *e g* . **Banbír**, **Lánkrábír**)
- Biri** *n f*. A green twig used for brushing the teeth -*lán*, *v i r* To brush the teeth
- Birié**, *n* A polite term used in addressing a maiden
- Bishi**, *n.f* (S. *Vinshati*) A score, 20
- Bishká or -u**, *ad m*; *f* -í, *pl* -é Empty -*háthe*, *adv*. Empty-handed, *f* -í, *pl* é.
- Bish-tāng**, *n f*. (1) The remuneration of a headman at the rate of 6 pies per rupee of land revenue (**Kuthár**). (2) A present to an officer in cash (all the Simla Hill States). -*deni*, *v i r* To give a present. (3) A bribe (also *kó'r*.)
- Bishú**, *n m* (S *Vishuva*) (1) The moment of the sun's reaching Aries (2) A song sung by low-caste people in April
- Biu**, *ad m*. Good -*honu*, *v i r*. To be convalescent
- Biyá or -u**, *ad m*; *f* -í, *pl* -é Good *adv*. Quite well.
- Biyé-re-muñdé**, *ad. pl* Disciples of wise men
- Bláj**, *n m* (S *Valarája*, the King *Vali*) A night fair (Also *barláj* or *brláj*)
- Bla'k or bulák**, *n.m*. A nose-ring.
- Blair**, *n m* A low caste (often called 'mate') (Also *halmandi*.)
- Bláwlá**, *n m* Condolence -*dená*, *v t r* To condole
- Blél**, *n f* Evening, eve.
- Bhyá**, *m* O my, *f* -é.
- Boá**, *n.m* Flight.
- Bobó**, *n.f* (1) A sister or adopted sister (2) A very polite term used in addressing a woman.
- Bodrí**, *n m* A kind of disease, chicken-pox -*nikalni*, *v t re* To suffer from chicken-pox
- Boé**, *v p p*. Passed away
- Bohit**, *ad m*. (H. *bahut*.) Much, abundant.
- Bohu**, *n f*. (S. *Vadhú*.) Daughter-in-law.
- Bojhá**, *n.m* (H *bojh*) A load
- Bo'k-bidyá**, *n.f*. Jestng, mocking
- Boki**, *ad. m*, and *f*. Talkative.
- Boknu**, *v t. re* To jest, to mock, *f* -í, *pl* -é.

- Bo 1, *n m* A high wooded place
- Bó'1, *n m*. (1) A speech, a saying (2) An oral agreement whereby one's daughter is betrothed to a boy, in default the sum of Rs. 20 is paid as damages
- Ból, *n m* (1) A speech (2) The term used for paying Rs. 20 to validate a betrothal
- Bo'nu, *v t. re* To speak, *f. -í, pl. -a*
- Boń, *n f* See Báorí.
- Bón, *n m* See Bap
- Boń-nu, *v. re* To flow
- Bonu, *v t re* See Bijnu
- Bo'tí, *n f* See Bohu
- Boti or botiyá, *n m*; *t -an* A cook.
- Boti, *n f* A bit of flesh -boti-karni, *v. re* To cut in pieces
- Bou, *n f*. (H *bahú*, S *Badhú*.) Daughter-in-law
- Bótimeń, *v. pl* We will, or should, sow
- Bownu, *v. re* To roll down, to flow, *f -í, pl. -é*.
- Bpári, *n m*. (H *byápári*) A trader, a merchant.
- Bra *n m* A weight equal to 4 *thukris* or 6 *seis* The area sown with one *órhá* is reckoned equal to a *bigha* (Jubbál.).
- Brága, *n.f.* The wife of a *bairagi*
- Brágar, *n.m.* Ear-rings
- Brági, *n.m.* *Bairági*, a *Vaishnava*
- Brágan, *n.f.* A honess or tigress.
- Brágg, *n m*, *f. -an* (S *Vyághra*) A leopard or panther -tu. A leopard cub
- Bráil, *n.f.* (S *Vidala*) A cat (Also *bráil*) Ihnu -tú or -ti A kitten
- Bráss, *n m* The rhododendron
- Brát, *n f* (1) Dunning (2) (H *bárat*.) A wedding procession.
- Brát-bethnu, *v. re* To dun. (Also *brát-lánu*.)
- Bresht, *n m* (S *Vrihaspati*.) Thursday.
- Bthith, *n m* Flour of pot-herb grain
- Btholi, *n f*. Bread made of pot-herb grain.
- Buará or bwára, *n m*. A helper, one who helps a fellow villager and gets food, but no cash, in return; *pl. Buáre* or *bwáre* -láne, *v. re* To engage helpers. -dewnu, *v. re*. To go to help.
- Búbá, *n.m.* The husband of one's father's sister. *f. -í, Father's sister, pl. -é*
- Bubér-bháí, *n m* Father's sister's son
- Budá, *n.m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é* A bar.
- Buddh, *n.m.* (S *Budha*) (1) Wednesday. (2) Wisdom.
- Búg, *n.m* A cover, especially for a gun, a pillow or bedding.
- Bugchá or -u, *n.m.*; *f -í, pl. -é*. A bundle.
- Buggl, *n.f.* Wrapping up the body in a sheet; -pani, *v. re*. To wrap up one's body in a sheet

- Bujhnu, *v.t. re* (H. *būjhnā*) To understand, to know; *f. -ī, pl. -ē*
- Bujhṇwálá, *n.m.*, *f. -ī, pl. -ē* One who understands or knows
- Bulák, *n.m.* See Blá'k.
- Bulánu, *v.t. re.* (H. *bulanā*.) To call, to invite.
- Bunjá, *ad.* 52
- Bun-nu, *v.t. re* (H. *bunnā*) To weave, *f. -ī, pl. -ē*.
- Burá or -u, *adj. m.*, *f. -ī, pl. -ē* Bad, wicked, not good.
- Burá-bhájaná, *v.i. re* To cease unhappiness.
- Burá-lágná, *v.i. re* To be unhappy. -mánná *v.i. re.* To be displeased.
- Burí-ghálm, *v.t. re* To harass, to put to trouble, to plague
- Burí-hom, *v.i. ir* To be in trouble
- Burí-lágnu, *v.i. re* To pine in love, to feel unpleasant.
- Bwá'l, *n.m.* (H. *ubāl*, S. *Udgára*.) (1) Overflowing (2) H
- Bwál-jánu or dewnu, *v.i. re* To overflow.
- Bwálnu, *v.t. re* (H. *ubalnā*.) To boil
- Bwárá, *n.m.*, *pl. -e* See Buárá.
- Byá, *n.m.* (S. *Vivába*.) Marriage. (Also *byáh. -áhundá, m., f. -ī, hundī, pl. -éhunde.* Married.
- Byáj, *n.m.* (H. *byāj*.) Interest
- Byáli, *n.f.* Dinner -chánni, *v.i. re.* To cook the dinner
adv. In the evening *Byále re pahre áyá Ludro*—'Shib ca
in the evening.'
- Byálke-bakté, *adv.* In the evening time.
- Byálki or byálki, *n.f.* The evening.
- Byáli, *n.f.* Supper.
- Byálti, *n.f.* Evening.
- Byáñhdá, *n.m.* A tax levied at a chief's wedding and on children's marriages. (Also *Byáol* or *Byáoli*.)
- Byáol or byáoli, *n.f.* See *Byáñhdá*.
- Byáshi, *ad.* 82, -wáñ, 82nd.
- Byó'l, *n.m.* A kind of tree, the leaves of which are given to cattle as fodder
- Byórá or -u, *ad. m., f. -ī, pl. -ē*, (1) Reversed, upset. (2) *n.* Detailed account. (3) *ad.* contrary, left (*beorá*)

C

- Cha'b, *n.m.* A food made of rice and sugar
- Chabhoknu, *v.t. re.* To dip.
- Chabnu, *v.t. re* To chew, *f. -ī, pl. -ē*.
- Chabútrá, *n.m.* A raised bank or terrace, open or covered.
- Chabútra-wazir or Shrí-wazir, *n.m.* The prime-minister, chief minister. (The former form was used in Kullû and the latter in Bashahr)
- Chachá, *n.m.* Uncle *f. -ī, Aunt, pl. -ē*.
- Chachénu, *v.i. re* To cry or scream, *f. -ī, pl. -ē*
- Chádar, *n.m.* A sheet of cloth

Chádr, *n f* A scarf (H *chaddar*)

Cháer, *n.f* See Chár.

Cháetu or chaethu or -á, *ad m* , *f* -í, *pl.* -é. (1) (2) Easy

Cnaftá or -u, *ad. m.* , *f* -í, *pl* -é Thin, straight

Chagarnu, *v t. re.* See Chagrnu.

Chagrnu or chagarnu, *v.t. re* To know, to come to feel; *f* -í, *pl* -é.

Cháh, *n.f* (1) Desire (2) Tea -nu, *v t. re* To wish

Cháin, *n f* (P) Peace, tranquillity -parni, *v t. re.* To

Chair, *n m* The true or Golden Pheasant

Chajará or -u, *ad. m* , *f* -í, *pl* é Good, fine.

Chá'k, *n m.* (1) An ornament. (2) A miller's wheel

Cháká, *n.m* Service in cantonments (Obs., Kullú)

Chákar, *n m* (H). A servant, *f* -í Service

Chakchuñjri, *n f.* A squirrel

Cháké, *n m. pl.* Roofing slates, -á, *sing.*

Cháke-bethnu, *v.t re* To realize a fine by sitting at or

Chakhaun, *n f* A taste

Chákhnu, *v.t re.* (H *chakhná*) To taste

Chákí, *n.f.* (H. *chakkí.*) A handmill.

Chakká, *n m.* See Bast

Chakkar, *n m* (H) Circle, round -lánu, or -denu, *v. t. re.* To turn round

Cháklá or -u, *n.m* . *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. A round stone.

Chakleot *n f.* The blackbird (*chaktyot*).

Chaknu, *v.t. re* To carry, to lift up; *f* -í. *pl.* -é.

Chakó'r, *n.m.* See Chákru.

Chákri, *n.f* Service -karni, *v t ir* To serve.

Chákru, *n m* The *chikor* (also *chakói*)

Chákú, *n m* (H. *chakkú*) A knife.

Chá'l. *n.f.* (H) (1) Gait. (2) A custom

Chálá, *n m* Shaking. -honá, *v t ir.* To be shaken

Chaláná-dená, *v i. ir* To go on, to proceed.

Chalhér, *n.m.* Breakfast time (Also *chalhír.*)

Cháli-jánu, *v. t ir.* To go on -ján-nu, *v.i. re.* To have walk

Chálnu, *n m.* See Palgáí (Basháhr)

Chalnu, *v t. re.* (H *chalná*) To walk, to go on, to *f* -í, *pl* -é

Chamár, *n m* (H) (S. *Charmakáia.*) *f* -í A shoemaker

Chamáshá, *n m* (S *Cháturmásya.*) The monsoon, the season, wet weather.

Chámbá, *n m* (1) Copper (2) A fragrant yellow flower

Chámbá, *n m* (S *Champaka*) A tree bearing a fragrant low flower (*Micheia champaca*) Proverb: -*Chámbá bhekhlaí jámí:* "Under a fragrant flower tree the thorny plant." (Used of the son of a well-to-do man who has none of his father's qualities)

- Cham-chamat, *n m.* (1) Shining or blazing. (2) Flash n
 Cham-gádar, *n m* (H *changídar*.) A bat.
 Chamkáwnu, *v t. re.* To cause to shine; *f -í, pl -é.*
 Chamknu, *v. re* (1) To shine (2) To flash. (3) To be
 power, *f -í, pl. -é*
 Champkalí, *n f* An ornament worn by women on the
 (It is made either of gold or of silver.)
 Chámri, *n f* The skin -twárni, *v i re.* To whip
 Chaná'l, *n m* A low caste, *e g*, a shoe-maker
 Chá'n-chak, *ad* Vain, in vain, without reason.
 Chánd, *n m* (S Chandra, P *chánd*) The moon.
 Chandál, *n m* (S Chándála, sweeper.) A wicked man
 Chañdol, *n m* A swing made of wood, to seat four.
 Chandra, *ad m, f. -í, pl -é* Wicked, bad.
 Chánga, -u, *ad m, f -í., pl -é* Good, fine (H *changá*)
 Chángaí, *n m* The upper storey of a house.
 Cháhnu, *v t re.* To desire, to wish, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Chani, *n f* A bit, a very small part. Mádu mángo adh
ná deo chani "Mádu wants the half, Rañi will no
 bit"
 Chañknu, *v t re.* See Chábnu.
 Chánná, *n m* The kernel of a fruit, *pl. -é.*
 Chán-nu, *v t re* (1) To make (2) To cook, *f -í, pl. -é.*
 Chantá'l, *ad* See chandál
 Chá'nu, *v t re.* (H. *cháhna*) To want, to wish, to
f. -í, pl. -é
 Cháo *n m* See Cháw
 Chápnu, *v t re* (See Chábnu) To chew -é-jogu, -á,
f -í, pl. -é Fit to chew.
 Chá'r *ad* (H) Four Chauthá, *m, f. -í, pl. -é*, fourth
 Char, *n* (H. *áchár*.) A kind of sauce.
 Charan, *n m pl* (S Charana.) Feet.
 Charán, *n m.* Grazing ground.
 Chár-deni, *v i. ir* To drive game.
 Charáwnu, *v t. re.* To graze, *f -í, pl -é.*
 Charháí, *n f* (1) An ascent (2) An invasion
 Charhnu, *v t. re.* (1) To climb up. (2) To mount, to
f. -í, pl -é
 Charj *n m* (S Ashel arya) Wonder, surprise
 Chárj, *n m.* (S Acharya) A Krishna Brahman, who
 the death-bed gifts.
 Charkhá, *n m* (H) Spinning wheel. -kátná, *v i re* T
 Charnu, *v i re* (H *charnu*) To graze; *f. -í.*
 Cha-ka, *n m* Fondness, eagerness -pañá, *v i re* To l
 Chatar, *ad* (S. Chatura) Clever, wise, active.
 Chatiknu, *v i re* To crack; *f -í, pl. -é.*
 Chátnu, *v t re.* (H. *chatná*.) To lick, *f -í, pl -é*
 Chatráí, *n f* (S Cháturí) Cleverness, wisdom.
 C aubi *ad* 24 -wáñ 24th-

Chaudash *n f* (S *Chaturdashī*.) The fourteenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Chaurā, ad. Three, *chūā, chīā, or chīyā, f. -ī, pl. -é*. third

Chaurā, n m., *f. -ī, pl. -é*. A wild beast with a white tail.

Chaur, n m (S *Chāmara*.) A chown, the tail of the yāk used to whisk off flies, etc.; also as an emblem or insignia of princely rank.

Chaurā or -u, ad. m., *f. -ī, pl. -é* (H) Wide, broad.

Chaurā, n.m. (1) A terrace, a courtyard *f. -ī* (2) A yāk tail.

Chautn, n.f. (S. *Chaturthī*.) The fourth day of the bright or dark half of a month

Chau'-thi, n f. A small hole near the hearth of a cook-room in which salt and red pepper are put.

Chāw, n.m. Pleasure, ambition. (Also *Cháo*.) *-honā, v. i*
To be ambitious

Chawanu, v.i. re. To absorb; *f. -ī, pl. -é*

Chéfar, n m A long shelf or plank to keep things on (Syn *Párchh*.)

Chennu, n.m A pole with two horns

Chēñ-uñ, n.m. The edible mushroom

Chelā, n m.; *f. -ī, pl. -é*. A disciple, a scholar.

Chēle, n.m. See *Diwāñ, Diñwāñ*.

Ché'li, n.f. (1) Breakfast (2) The second morning meal *-chen n, v.i. re.* To prepare breakfast

Chéol, chéw, n m A beam of timber

Chér, n.m See *Chair*

Cherā, n.m. A wooden bolt.

Chét or chéch, n.m (S. *Chaitra*.) The 12th month of the Hindús, corresponding to March

Chetā, n.m (1) Memory. (2) Treatment *-chaugshī, n f.* Careful treatment.

Chethā-chethi, n.f. Teasing, bothering.

Chethā-hundā or -u, ad. m.; *f. -ī, pl. -é*. Spoiled.

Chetā-rākhnā, v.t. re. To take care of. {pl. -

Chethu, v.t. re. To spoil, to bother, to render useless; *f. -ī, pl. -é*

Chetru, v.t. re. (1) To feel. (2) *i.* To be cautious, *f. -ī, pl. -é*

Chettā or -u, ad. m.; *f. -ī, pl. -é*. Narrow. (Also *chettā*)

Cheturwanu, v.t. re. To recollect, to recall to memory, *f. -ī, pl. -é*

Chéuñ, n.m A kind of edible toadstool, morel. Also *chýuñ*.

Chéwal, n.m A beam, of timber. (Also *dāsī*.) [curr

Chhá, n.f. Watery curd. *-dhun-nī or chholn, v.i. re.* To churn

Chhábrā or -u, n.m.; *f. -ī, pl. -é*. A large wide basket of bamboo, to put bread in

Chhabtu, n.m. A grain measure, equal to 2 *seers*.

Chháchhá, n.m. *pl. -é*. A minute kind of goat of yellow colour. It is found in Shungrí, Khadrálá, etc., in the Basháhr territory. When it bites a prick is felt and the pain increases and lasts for six months.

- Chhádnú *v.t. re* To leave; *f -í, pl -é.*
 Chháetu or -a, *ad m*; *f -í, pl -é* See Cháetu
 Chháí, *n f.* See Astu.
 Chháñ, *n.f.* (S. Chháya) Shade, shadow -*parñi. v.i. re* To become shady
 Chháká, *n.m.* A day's labour paid with 2 *sers* of grain and meal (Bilāspur).
 Chhakar-dádá, *n m.* The great-great-grandfather.
 Chhakku, *n m* A small basket
 Chhaknu, *v.t. re.* To eat; *f -í, pl -é*
 Chhal, *n.m.* Fright, terror (from an evil spirit) -*chhuddar, n m.* A trick, pretension.
 Chhá'l, *n f.* A wave. Nháne ri-. Bathing
 Chhálá, *n.m.* Ring (of finger.) (Also *chhallá.*)
 Chhaláká, *n m* A long wave, *pl -é*
 Chhaláng, *n.f* A skip, or jump.
 Chhallá, *n m* A ring. (Also *chháp*)
 Chhállí, *n f.* Indian corn. (Also *chhallí.*)
 Chhalnu or chhalwnu, *v i re.* To be frightened or terrified by an evil spirit
 Chhálnu, *v.t. re* To wash, to clean. *f -í* A sieve, *pl. -é.*
 Chhálu, *n.m.* A blister.
 Chhálñt, *ad* Selected, the best (alike in all genders and numbers)
 Chhamái, *n f* Half-yearly -*mángnr, v i re* To ask for grain at each harvest.
 Chhámbar, *n m.* A kind of plant. *adj m.f. -í, pl -é* Spotted
 Chhamchhamát, *n m.* The tinkle of metal ornaments
 Chhadmó, *n.m.* (S. Chhadma.) Deceit
 Chhádnú, *v.t. re* To release, to leave; *f. -i, pl -e.*
 Chhá'n, *n f.* A leafy roof, a cattleshed.
 Chháñde *n.m* Entertaining. -*rákhnu, v.t. re.* To entertain. *Chháñde kanié rákhññ* "What am I to entertain with?"
 Chhañdé, *ad* Entertaining.
 Chháñgá or -w, *ad m*, *f -í, pl. -é.* One who has six fingers or toes
 Chhanite, *ad* By chance
 Chhán-nu, *v.t re* To shift, *f -í, pl -é*
 Chhánñnu, *v.t. re* (1) To select. (2) To cut, to lop
 Chháñu, *v.t. re.* To roof, *f. -í, pl -é* (Also *chháwnu*)
 Chháp, *n f.* (1) A ring (of a finger). (2) A seal
 Chhápár, *n m.* A roof; *f -í* A small roof. *pl. Chhápro.*
 Chhapáwnu, *v.t re* (H. *chhapáná.*) To hide; *f. -í, pl. é.*
 Chhapká, *n.m* A sudden blow or stroke
 Chhapnu, *v.i. re* (1) To set; *f. -í, pl. -é.* (2) To hide
 Chhápnú *v i re-* (H. *chhápná*) To print to impress.
 Chha r *n f* Ashes See Bhasmá

Chhar, *n f* A basket to keep a chief's robes in

Chharáwnu, *vt. re.* To take back, to take away *f -í, pl -é*

Chhari, *n f* A gold or silver mounted pole kept by a gate-keeper.

Chhariyá, *n m.* A gate-keeper of a chief's palace

Chharnu, *vt. re.* To pound, to beat in a pestle, *f -í, pl -é*

Chhánu, *vt re* To set free, to release, to leave, *f -í, pl -é*

Chharownu, *vt re* To take by force, *f -í, pl -é*

Chhatar, *n.m* (S. Chhatra) A deity's silver umbrella *f -í, pl -é* A silver umbrella, a canopy.

Chhátí, *n f* A stick

Chhath, *n f* (S. Shashatí) The sixth day of the bright or dark half of a month. Also a ceremony observed on the sixth day after the birth of a son, when Shashatí Deva is worshipped and a grand feast is given to all

Chhátí, *n f* A small stick

Chhattá, *n.m.* (S. Chatra) An umbrella *f -í, pl -é*

Chhau, *ad* (H. *chhah*) 6, -wañ, *m f -wñ, pl -wen* 6th

Chhaub, *n f* An agricultural implement (used in Kasháhu)

Chháutu, *n m.* A kind of implement to cut leaves and bark for cattle bedding. It is like a small hatchet

Chháwnu, *vt re* See Chhánu.

Chhdáwnu, *vt re* (1) To cause or allow to release or leave *f -í, (2) To take off*

Chhé, *ad* See chhau.

Chhechár, *n m* (S. *shat*, six, and *upachára*, a gift) A ceremony observed at weddings in Chambá and the Simla Hill States when the bridegroom reaches the bride's house with the wedding procession, at the gate the bride's father gives him (1) water to wash his feet, (2) a *tilak* of sandal (3) a garland, (4) a robe, (5) a betelnut and (6) an ornament, *i.e.*, a gold ring

Chhéi, *n f* A store of wood or fuel. -lánu, *v.* To store fuel.

Chhejá or -w, *n m ; f. -í, pl. -é* A thin stick.

Chhé'k, *n.m.* A tearing -nu, *vt. re.* (1) To tear. (2) To put out of caste.

Chhekan, *n.m.* A tear, separating

Chheknu, *vt re* (1) To tear, to break (2) To put out of caste To excommunicate.

Chhekuwanu, *vt re* To be torn or separated

Chhelá or -u, *n m ; f -í, pl -é.* A kid.

Chheh, *n f* A she-kid

Chheltu, *n m ; f. -í, pl -é.* A kid.

Chhéo, ohhéw, *n m* End. -honá, *vi v* To be no more

Chhéori, *n.f* (1) A woman. (2) A wife (also *chheuri*)

Chhé'r, *n.f.* (1) War, a battle. (2) Sound, *u, n m* One who stirs

- Cherá, *n m* A stirring about -dená, *v.t. re.* To give a stir
- Chheráwá, *n.m* (1) Irritation (2) An invasion (3) An invitation
- Chheráwnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause to stir, *f. -í, pl. -é* (2) To cause to irritate
- Chheráwnu, *v.t. re.* To fight, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chheránu, *v.t. re.* To irritate to annoy, to trouble
- Chhete *adv.* Once on a time
- Chheri, *n.f.* A married woman's private property (in Kullu)
- In Bashahr it is termed Istri-dhan
- Chhéw, *n m* See Chheo
- Chhéwnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To pay off (2) To settle, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chhibar or Chhibi, *n m.*, *pl. -o* A sept of Kanets found in the Chhahrot *parganá* and elsewhere.
- Chhichhrá, *n m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é* A bit, pieces.
- Chhuddar, *n m.* (S. Chhidra) A hole
- Chhij-bij, *n m.* The balance of an account
- Chhijnu *v.t. re.* To be destroyed, to be no more, to end
- Chhík, *n f.* (S. Chhikwá.) A sneeze
- Chhiká, *n.m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é.* A net made of twine, used to hang a vessel in.
- Chhiknu, *v.i. re.* To sneeze.
- Chhilnu, *v.t. re.* To bark, to peel; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Chhilnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To make faces (2) To mock, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chhumbá, *n.m* A washerman, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chhunchhi, *n f.* The eve, evening -é In the evening
- Chhunchhi, *n f.* Sunset -honi, *v.i. re.* To become evening -yé. *adv.* By sunset
- Chhumpá, *n m* A goshawk
- Chhuchhri, *n.f.* A kind of wild plant.
- Chhuni, *n f.* A chisel
- Chhun-na, *v.t. re.* To lop, to cut, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chhiñw, *n f.* *pl. -é* The shadow of the setting sun
- Chhir or Chhirá, *n* Wood, fuel.
- Chhair, *n f.* A noose, a splinter -gadni, *v.i. re.* To be pierced with a wooden noose or splinter
- Chharkanu, *v.t. re.* (H. *chhirkná*) To sprinkle
- Chhirkí, *n f.* Fuel or wood (Also *phukri*)
- Chhiti, *n f.* A drop or drops of water, etc
- Chhitar or Chhitr, *n m* Old shoes.
- Chhitwpu, *v.i. re.* To get wet; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chhó, *n m.* *pl.* A spring of water -fátne, *v.i. re.* To spring from the earth (used of water in the rainy season)
- Chhoi, *n.f.* Soap water distilled from ashes to wash clothes
- lánu, *v.i. re.* To distil water from ashes
- Chhón, *n f.* Soap water, made from ashes. -láni *v.i. re.* To distil water from ashes to wash clothes
- Chhokra or -w, *n.m.*, *pl. -é* Son, lad, boy (H) *fem* Chhokri
- A female attendant on a chief

- Chholnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To churn. (2) To dissolve. *f* -i, *pl* -é.
 Chhó't, *n. f.* Defilement, pollutedness.
 Chhotá, *or -u, ad m, f* -í, *pl.* -é. Small, short -jana
 To fall short: *f.* -í *pl.* -é.
 Chhó'tá *or -u, n.m., f* -í, *pl* -é A son, boy or lad
 Chhoti, *n.f.* Urine.
 Chhoti-karni, *v.i. re* To make water (also *chhoti-bethnu*)
 Chhotlí, *ad f* Defiled, polluted. *m.* -á, *pl* -é Menstru
 Chhubkuwe-náchnu, *v.* See Chubkuwe-náchnu.
 Chhukrá, *n m* A musical measure.
 Chhulnu, *v.i. re.* To jump and skip to avoid an arrow
 Chhunlí, *n.f.* A term used for 2 *bighas* of land
 Chhúñwñu, *v.t. re* (H. *chhúná*) To touch, *f* -í, *pl* -é
 Chhúru, *ad m.* A handful.
 Chhút, *n f* (1) Leisure (2) Remission
 Chhút, *n f* Leisure -ní-honí, *v i ir* To have no leisur
 Chhutnu, *v i re* To get rid, to escape, to be left; *f* -i,
 Chhutt, *ad* See Chhanite.
 Chhwain, *n m.* Leafy bedding for cattle, used to
 manure.
 Chhwánu, *v.t re.* (1) To spread; *f* -i, *pl.* -é (2) To set
 roof.
 Chhwáñwá, *n.m.* The act of touching. -lána, *v.i re* To
 Chhwánuwéñ, *adv.* At the setting place, the west
 Charu, *n m.* (H. *chára*) Fodder
 Chaurá, *n.m.* A courtyard
 Chi, *n f.* A pine tree. (Also *chír*)
 Chij, *n.f.* (H. *chíz*). A thing, an article -o. Things
 Chijá, *ad.* See Chaun.
 Chip, *ad.* See Chaun.
 Chik, *n.f.* Mud or earth. -láni, *v.i re* To clean the hand
 mud and water after going to stool (also *chík*).
 Chiknát, *adj.* Slippery, *n m* A patch of smooth mud
 Chikna, *or -u, adj. m., f.* -í, *pl* -é. Smooth.
 Chil, *n f* A kite.
 Chilm, *n f* Mouthpiece of a huqqá.
 Chilk, *n f.* The morning sunshine on the highest peaks
 ni, *v i re* To appear, of sunshine on the peaks
 jáni, *v.i ir* To have appeared, of sunshine on the
 Chilrá *or* chiltá, *n m, pl.* -é A kind of bread
 Chm-ráw-nu, *v.t. re.* To attach, to paste, *f.* -í, *pl* -é
 Chmrau, *v.t. r.* To adhere, to cling to, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Chmri, *n f* The yellow wasp
 Chimtá, *n m.* (H). Tongs. *f* -í A small tongs; *pl.* -é
 Chimtñu, *v.i. re* To be hurt.
 Chmg, *n.f.* Cry, screaming. -ñu, *v i. re* To scream
 Chm *or* chipé, *n.f.* A kind of corn
 Chm-nú, *v.t re.* To recognise, *f.* -í, *pl* -é.
 Chm-nu, *v t re.* To build, to erect, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é

- Chĩnthá, *n. m.* The back of the head
- Chĩnta, *n. f.* (S. Chítá) The funeral pile, for cremation
v. i. re. To prepare a funeral pile for cremation
- Chĩnwán, *n. m.* A plant that grows near water and is used
 medicine for burns
- Chĩwnu, *v. i. re.* To get burnt, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Chirá, *n. m.* A bit, a part *v. p. t.* Cut, tore; *f. -í, pl. -e.*
- Chiran, *n. m.* A stick (worm)
- Chirg, *n. f.* An ache, a pain.
- Chirkhu-masán, *n. m.* A male spirit which swings, whence
 name It haunts cross-roads and frightens the passerby
 (used in Chambá)
- Churmakan, *n. m.* Warbling
- Churmaknu, *v. i. re.* To warble, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Churmíruwá or u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é* Scattered.
- Chirnu, *v. i. re.* To be angry or indignant; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Chirnu, *v. t. re.* To saw, to tear, to cut, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chĩu, *n. m.* A small kind of bird; *f. -í.*
- Chirwnu, *v. i. re.* To be torn, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chirwijánu, *v. i. re.* To be torn, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Chish, *n. f.* Water -lágni, *v. i. re.* To be thirsty.
- Chishá or -u, *adj. m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é.* Thirsty.
- Chishe-raunu, *v. i. re.* To remain thirsty.
- Chit, *ad.* Flat. -honu, *v. i. re.* To be flat. -raunu, *v. i. re.* To
 die.
- Chít, *n. f. pl. -o.* An ant (Also *chĩúñti*)
- Chitá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -e* White
- Chitá, *n. f.* (S.) A funeral pile.
- Chiterá, *n. m.* (S. Chitrakára) A painter, a picture-maker.
- Chiteraunu, *v. t. re.* To remain in memory: *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Chithi, *n. f.* (H.) A letter (Chĩthi in Madhán). Theog.
- Chithrá or -u, *n. m.*, *pl. -é.* A rag
- Chito, *n. f. pl.*, sing Chít. An ant. (Also *chĩúñti* and *ma*
 in Bághal and Kurnhár States)
- Chitrá, *n. m.* (1) A medicinal herb. (2) Name of a constellation
- Chitwnu, *v. t. re.* To remember, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Chĩú, *ad.* See Chaun
- Chĩuñtí, *n. f.* See Chít.
- Churi, *n. f.* Roasted rice for chewing.
- Chuti, *n. f.* A small pine tree
- Chwnu or Chĩwnu, *v. i. re.* To be burnt, *f. -í, pl. -e.*
- Chiyá, *ad.* See Chaun
- Chlai, *n. f.* (H. *chaulí*) A kind of greens.
- Chochlá, *n. m.* A jest -u *n. m.* *f. -í, pl. -é* A jester
- Choga, *n. m.* (H.) A kind of long cloak
- Chói, *n. f.* A spring of water
- Chókan, *n. m.* Cooked pulse or vegetables, or meat.
- Chokhu, *adj. m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é* Clean, chaste
- Choknu, *v. i. re.* To dip, to plunge. *f. -í, pl. -é*

Chokwnu, *v.i. re.* To be dipped or plunged.

Cholá or -u, *n m* A dress, a cloak, *pl -é*

Choh, *n f* A female dress

Choltá or -u, *n m* A small dress or cloak *f -í, pl. -é.*

Chóltu, *n m* A small cloak

Chóñr, *n.m.* (S Chámara) Chowry, the tail of the Bos gummens, used to whisk off flies, also as an emblem or insignia of princely rank

Chóp, *n.f.* (1) A pole, a tent-pole (2) The gum of a tree

Chopar, *n m* Butter

Choparnu, *v t re* To rub with butter or oil, *f -í, pl. -é.*

Chopdár, *n m.* (H) See Chharáyá

Chór, *n.m.* and *f* (H.) A thief or robber *f -í, pl. -é.* A thieving or robbery.

Chor, *n m* A white sorrel

Chorá, *n.m.* Leaking -lágná *v.i. re* To leak

Chornu, *v.i. re.* To steal, *f -í, pl. -é.*

Chorñu, *i t. re* *f -í, pl. -é.* To pluck

Chorñu, *v t re* (H *torná*) To break, to crush *f -í, pl. -é.*

Tiníñ meri dñgli chorí pñ, "He has broken a vessel"

Chorwnu, *v.i. re.* To be concealed or stolen.

Choshá, *n.m.* *pl -é* A burn

Choshñu, *v.t. re* To burn with fire, *f -í, pl. -é.*

Choshwnu, *v i re* To be burnt; *f -í, pl. -é.*

Chó't, *n. f.* (H) A hurt -deni, *v.t. re.* To throw away.

Chothrá or -u, *n m* A deep basket *f -í* A small basket *pl -é*
Baskets

Chothrá, -u, *n.m.* A basket used to keep grain, etc *f -í* A small basket. *pl -é* Baskets.

Choti, *n f.* (1) A top, a peak. (2) A pigtail.

Chráí, *n f* (H *chaurái.*) Breadth or width.

Chraithá, *n m*, *f -í, pl. -é.* The knee.

Chrásí, *ad.* 84

Chrél, *n f* A hag, a slut, the ghost of a woman who dies while pregnant

Chréori, *n.f.* Twine, to which rhododendron flowers are attached. It is hung on every house at the *Baisállo Sakh dat* called Bishu.

Chrerú, *n m pl.* Birds *Chrerú háshé láqé:* "The birds began to warble."

Chríñ, *n f.* A bad smell

Chrirá, *n m pl -é* A kind of insect having long hair on the body, long in size, and with many feet

Chrirnu, *v.t. re.* To stretch, to spread; *f -í, pl. -é.*

Chtiknu, *v i re* To crack, to jump, *f í, pl. -é.*

Chubñu, *v i. re* (H *chubñá*) To pierce; *f -í, pl. -é.*

Chubki, *n f* A dip -márm *v.t. re* To take a dip.

Chubkuwé-náchnu, *v.i. re* To dance to the tune called Chubkú, also idiomatically, 'to be much pleased.'

- Cl *b n* Cra *f r b rds* Also *chuga*
 Clual or *chugl, n m.* A small piece of charcoal or stone placed on the aperture of a pipe to prevent the tobacco from going down into the pipe.
 Chugh, *n f.* A complaint, slander -*pam, v i re.* To backbite
 Chugl-khói, *n m* and *f.* (H.) A backbiter
 Chugáwnu, *v t re* (See *Charáwnu*)
 Chugnu, *v t re* (See *Charnu*)
 Chúhírá, *n m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é* A sweeper
 Chúi-jánu, *v i ir* To masquerade
 Chuj, *n m* A young hawk
 Chúk, *n t.* (1) An oath on the ruler (2) A mistake
 Chuknu *v i re.* (1) To take an oath on the ruler. (2) To forget.
 Chúl, *n f.* The lower part of a door
 Chuli, *n f.* (S *Chulli*) A stove.
 Chumak, *n f.* A silver mouthpiece for a hubblebubble
 Chúnch, *n f.* (S *Chañchu.*) (H *chonch.*) A beak, a bill. Also *chun*
 Chuñchu, *n m.* (S *Chuchuka*=nipple of the breast.) Breast
 Chuñdi, *n f.* The top (of a tree) A distich goes —
Chia chuñdié ghugti báshau, báno chuñdié totá
Kali jugo rá póhírá lágá, ládi láí-guani potá
 "A dove is warbling on the top of a pine, and a parrot on the top of an oak;
 'Tis sad of this iron age, that a grandson has taken away a grandmother"
 Chundu, *n m* A pinch -*edem, v i ir* To pinch
 Chungnu, *v t re* To take up, to lift up; *f -í, pl -é*, to pick
 Chuñgnu, *v t re.* To pick up; *f -í, pl -é*
 Chuñgu or chuñgu-bír, *n m* A male spirit, under a sorcerer's control, and employed to bring things to him. It also drinks the milk of cows and brings milk, ghi, etc., to its owner (used in Chamba and the Simla Hills, respectively)
 Chún-pún, *n m.* Goodness
 Chup, *n m.* (H) Silence -*karm, v i re.* To be silent
 Chupá or -u, *ad m*, *f í, pl -é.* Silent, quiet, tranquil
 Chupe-raunu, *v i ir.* To keep quiet, to be silent.
 Chúra, *n m* Powder dust, saw-dust.
 Churí, *n f* Bangles made of lac or glass
 Churk-churk-lánu or *karm, v t re.* To chew anything
 Churnu, *v t re* To crush; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Churnu *v i re* To leak, *f -í, pl -é*
 Churwnu *v i re* To be crushed, *f. -í pl -é.*
 Chushnu, *v t re.* To suck, to absorb, *f -í, pl -é*
 Chút, *n f.* (1) Breakage (2) The act of breaking, or decreasing
 (3) Deficiency
 Chutiya, *ad m.* and *f pl. -é* Fool, ignorant.
 Chutru *v i re* To be broken. Chí-jánu, *v i re* To be broken

Chutpana *n m* Folly

Chwanni *n f* H *charwanni*) The coin of four annas

Chyaññ *n m* See Cheuñ

Chyāwan, *n.m.* (Fr *chī*, pine, and *bañ*, forest.) A pineforest

Chyettá, *ad. m.* See Chettá

D

Dá or -u, *masc. affix*, *f. -í*, *pl. -é*. In, into, within; examples
Indá dud ni áñthi. "There is no milk in it."

Lotyadi chish ni rauwi. "There is no water in the jug

Tinde michh bi rau? "Do men live in them?"

Tindu kun thu? "Who was in that (house)?"

Dá, *n.f.* A jump, a spring, a bound

Dá'b, *n.m.* Pressure -*ádená*, *v.t. v.* To press

Dabá, *n.m.* A round wooden box; *f. -í* A small round box
pl. -é.

Dábá, *n.m.* Plaster (medical). -*dená* or -*láná*, *v.t. re* To apply
a plaster.

Dabáw, *n.m.* Pressure -*dená*, *v.t. re* To press.

Dabáwnu, *v.t. re*. To press down, *t. -i*, *pl. -é*.

Dabnu, *v.i. re*. To be pressed; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

Dábnu, *v.t. re*. To press; *f. -í*, *pl. -é*.

Dábr, *n.f.* A small pond or tank; *f. -í*. A very small pond

Da'ch or Drá't, *n.m.* A large sickle; *f. -í* A small sickle. -*ti*
or -*tu* or -*ti* A small sickle to cut grass

Dadá, *n.m.* Grandfather; *pl. -é*, *f. -í*. Grandmother

Dadháná, *n.m.* The melon fruit, *tarbū* in Hindi.

Dadiyá. A term of address; *f. -í*. O my friend.

Daf, *n.m.* A kettledrum. -*ru*, *n.m.* A kind of small kettle
drum

Dáfi. A small recess in a wall. (Syn *Tira* or *Tiri*.)

Da'g, *n.f.* A witch. -*lágni*, *v.t. re*. To be influenced by a witch

Dá'g, *n.m.* Cremation. (2) A spot. -*dene*, *v.t. re* To cremate

Dagá, *n.m.* (P.) Pretence. a trick -*dená* *v.t. re*. To play
trick.

Dagándrá, *n.m.* A kind of disease in which an itching sen-
sation is felt on the body. -*láná*, *v.t. re* To suffer from
that disease.

Dagetu, *n.m.*, *f. -í*, *pl. -é* The children of a Dagri.

Daghélú, *n.m.* Heels.

Dágí, *n.m.* and *f.* A low-caste people who render menial ser-
vices. (Also *kóli* and *dághi*.)

Dagle, *ad* Bitter.

A Proverb—

Hat merie Bághule

Jithi ban búñ bi dāgh.

"What is to be said of Bághal State,
Where even the wild plants are bitter."

- Dagnu, *v. t. re.* (2) To burn with fire *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Dagrása, *n. m.* (H. *garasā.*) A kind of instrument used to cut plants, etc., as fodder for cattle
- Dagyáli, *n. f.* The 14th, and 30th, *i. e.*, the Chaudas and Amávas of the dark half of Bhádo are termed "Dagyáli," on which days the Dags are believed to assemble at the Karol mountain in Baghat territory.
- Dáh, *n. m.* (S. *Dāhu* - combustion) A burning. -lánpá, *v. i. ir.* To cremate
- Dáh, *n. m.* Envy
- Dai, *n. f.* (H.) A nurse (2) A sister. Example; *Dáie ki bol.* "What do you say, sister?"
- Dain or dajm, *n. f.* A den - a large hole in a rock
- Dáin, *n. f.* See Dág.
- Darí, *n. m.* (S. *dadhun.* H. *dahí*) Curds; curdled sour milk.
- Dajíthi, *n. f.* (Hin)
- Dajyá, *int.* O God! O my God!
- Dá's', *n. m.* (H. *dahíz*) The articles of a dowry
- Dák or Dáki, *n. f.* Vomit. -áwm or -lágm, *v. i. re.* To vomit.
- Dá k, *n. f.* (H.) The mail
- Dá kdhar, *n. m.* (E. doctor). A doctor
- Dakenní, *n. f.* A kind of small fox. (Also *dakénní.*)
- Dé'kghai, *n. m.* (H.) Post office.
- Dakul, *n. m.* (I' *da'hl*) Interference -dená, *v. i. ir.* To interfere.
- Daki, *n. f.* Vomit, vomiting. -áwni, *v. i. re.* To vomit
- Dákiyá, *n. m.* (H.) A postman
- Dákkh, *n. f.* (S. *Urákshā.*) Grapes *pl. -o. -lám, v. i. re.* To plant grapes.
- Dakm, *n. m.* (S. *Dakshina.*) The south.
- Dákau, *v. i. re.* To vomit.
- Dá'í, *n. f.* (H. *dál.*) Pulse (cooked or uncooked)
- Dá'í, *n. m.* A tree. *f. -i.* A small tree or plant; *pl. -o*
- Dáká, *n. m.* Cooked corn for cattle.
- Daláshá, *n. m.* (H. *dálísá.*) Condolence, encouragement. -dená, *v. i. ir.* To condole, to encourage.
- Daláwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause to grind coarsely; *f. -i, pl. -é*
- Dalki, *n. f.* Meat, flesh
- Dáinu, *v. t. re.* (H. *daldá.*) To split, to grind coarsely; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Dáinu, *v. t. re.* To break, to cut in two; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Daltá, *n. m.* An esculent root like the potato.
- Dáltá, *n. m. f. -i, pl. -é.* A small tree. (2) A kind of tree.
- Daltí, *n. f.* Torch-wood.
- Dám, *n. m.* A burn. -dená, *v. i. re.* To burn.
- Dam, *n. m.* A box made of bamboo and covered with leather, used for travelling (Basháhr).
- Damáwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause to burn, *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Dámpu, *v. t. re.* To burn; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Dall, *n. m.* A long stick used to pluck walnuts

Dá n, *n. m.* (S. Dána) A donation a gift -dená, *v. i. n.* To make a gift. -laná, *v. i. n.* To get a gift -kainá *v. t. n.* To offer a gift

Dána, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* Wise, clever expert

Dáná, *n. m.* A pimple seed, corn, grain, *pl. -é*

Dáñd, *n. m. pl. or sing.* (S. danta.) Tooth or teeth. -chun *v. i. re* To break one's teeth

Dáñd, *n. m.* (S. Dañda) A fine, penalty, punishment

Dañdá, *n. m.* (1) A pole (2) A bachelor.

Dáñd, *n. f. -* (1) A small palanquin. (2) Earnings.

Dáñdnu, *v. t. re* To fine, to punish, to impose a penalty

Dáñgrá, *n. m.* A small weapon like an axe

Dáñgú, *n. m.* A gatekeeper (Used in Mañchi State)

Dáñgru, *n. m.* See Dáñgrá.

Dáno, *n. m.* (S. Dánava) A demon, a ghost

Dá'nu, *v. t. re* To bend down, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Dánu, *v. t. re.* To stretch, to spread *f. í, pl. -é*

Dáñwáñ, *n. m.* A sinew, *pl. -éñ*

Dáñwthe, *n. m. pl.* See Chulrá

Dáo or daw, *n. f.* A chance

Dapét, *n. m.* A blow.

Dar, *n. f.* (H.) Fear, fright. -lágñ, *v. i. re* To fear.

Dá'r, *n. m.* (S. Dáru = wood) Timber

Dá'r, *n. f.* A flock of birds, such as wild pigeons

Dá'r, *n. m.* Grinding the teeth -dukhñ, *v. i. re* To feel toothache

Daráñ, *n. m.* An inflated skin used for crossing a river (Also Sundá)

Daráwñá, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* Fearful

Daráwñu, *v. t. re.* (H. daráñá) To cause to fear, to put in fear; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Darí, *n. f.* (H.) A durree

Darí, *n. f.* (H.) The beard

Dáryá, *m. f. -é.* O my dear

Darknu, *v. i. re.* To crack, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Darñu, *v. t. re* To take away (Used in Balsan)

Darpók, *ad.* (H.) Coward (alike in all genders.)

Dáru, *n. m.* (H.) Gunpowder.

Darú, *n. m. and f.* One who fears

Dáru, *n. m.* Pomegranate fruit. -ó. *n. m.* The pomegranate tree.

Daryáw or dráw, *n. m.* A river. (H.)

Dásá, *n. m.* A long beam. (Also chewal)

Dash, *ad.* (S. Dasha.) Ten. -wáñ, *ad.* The tenth.

Dashá, *n. f.* (S.) Fate. Buri-, *n. f.* Bad luck

Dashándá, *ad. m., f. í, pl. -é* A fool. *Pándú khe dashándá.* "A fool before a learned man."

Dashmí, *n. f.* (S. Dashamí) The tenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

- Dashmí**, *n f* (S. Dash m) The tenth of the light or dark half a month
- Dashnu**, *v t re*. To point out, to let know: *f. -i, pl. -e*
- Dasshi**, *n f* A Frill, a fringe
- Dasúna**, *n f* (S. Devashaym.) A term for the Ekádashí or 11th of the bright half of Asharh month.
- Da'**, *n.m.* A threatening or warning
- Datnu**, *v t re* To threaten, to warn, *f. -i, pl. -e*.
- Dādā**, *n.m.* A water place made for putting children to sleep in shade in summer so that a trickle of water gently falls on their heads (also *dódā*)
- Duné**, *n m pl.* A kind of food.
- Daur**, *n.f.* (H.) A run.
- Daur**, *n.m.* (H. Dar) Fear, terror. *lāgnā v i re*. To fear
Kyūñ daur nī "There is no fear"
- Daurānu**, *v t re* To cause to run; *f. -i pl. -é*
- Daurnu**, *v.i. re* To run, to walk with hasty steps; *f. -i, pl. -e*.
- Davá**, *n f.* (S.) Benevolence, tenderness.
- Davi**, *n.f.* See Dái
- De**, A particle See Da
- Debi**, *n.f.* (S. Devi) A goddess
- Debn**, *n.f.* A small temple.
- Debtá**, *n m* (H.) See Deo.
- Debu**, *n m. and f.* A giver, a donor.
- Dedh**, *ad* See Dér
- De'g**, *n m* A cauldron, a boiler.
- De ghánu**, *v i re*. To give away, *f. í, pl. -é*
- De-jánu**, *v t. ir.* To give away, *f. -i, pl. -e*.
- Dekh-dé-ákhi-kharñi**, *v i re* To tire the eyes with looking.
- Dekhi-a**, *dekhi-ro, c p.* Having seen.
- De'n**, *n m.* (S. Rina) a debt. -*dárá. n.f.* A debt.
- De.nu**, *v.i. ir.* (H. *dená.*) To give, bestow upon, *f. -i, pl. -é*.
- Denu**, *v i re* See Dewnu.
- Deo**, *n.m.* (S. Deva) A deity, a village god. -*lu or -lá ad. m. f. -lí pl. -le*. Pertaining to a deity
- Deolá**, -*u, ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é*. Relating to a deity
- Deorn or -á**, *n m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é*. A small temple of a deity.
- Déothá**, *n.m.* (From *D'o*, a deity, and *páthá*, a grain measure) A term for the grain given to a village deity. Two *páthás* per *láh* of land (S *bíjhósi*) is given for the village deity
- Deothan**, *n.f.* (S. Devothapini.) A festival observed on the 11th of the bright half of Kártik
- Deotí**, *n.f.* A goddess
- Deq**, *ad.* (H.) One and a half (Also *dúdh or dúr.*)
- Derá or -a**, (H.) (1) A lodging, a dwelling. (2) A small tent
- Désh**, *n m.* (S. Desha.) A country.
- Deshkt or deshkat**, *n.f.* Banishment, deportation. -*deñi, v.i. ir* To exile, to banish, to deport.

- Deso *n.m.* S Desha a country A country a place a room
 Deshr, *ad.* Of one's own country, a native
 Dess, *n.m.* (S. Divasa) A day. -rú, *n.m. pl.* Short day
 -áré, *n. pl.* Long days
 Déur, *n.m.* Husband's brother.
 Dewnu, *v.i. re.* To go.
 Dewjánu, *v.i. re.* To go away.
 Dgáñdrá, *n.m.* See Dagáñdrá
 Dhá, *n.f.* A sad or mourning keen -deni, *v.i. ir.* To keen
 anyone's death
 Dhab, *n.m.* Manner.
 Dhabáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to settle, *f. -i, pl. é.*
 Dháblu, *n.m. f. -i.* A white blanket; *f. -i.* A small blanket.
 Dhabnu, *v.i. re.* To settle, to be all right, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Dhábnu, *v.t. re.* To mix water in watery curds.
 Dhafér, *n.m. pl.* (H. thappar.) A blow -bá'né, *v.t. ir.* To
 give a blow. (Also *draffar*)
 Dhágá, *n.m. pl. -é.* Thread.
 Dhágule, *n.m. pl.* Bracelets.
 Dhajñ or dhaim, *n.f.* A daughter
 Dhajá, *n.f.* (S. Dhawajá) A flag.
 Dhá'k, *n.m.* A rock, a precipice (also *dháñk*) -ru, *n.f.* A small
 precipice.
 Dhakh, *ad.* A little quantity.
 Dháká, *n.m.* (H. dhakká) Jolt, push, shove -dená, *v.t. ir.*
 To push, to shove.
 Dháká, *n.m.* A cover, a lid -dená, *v.i. re.* To cover.
 Dhakam-dhaká, *n.m.* A violent shove or jolt
 Dhákan, *n.m.* (H.) A cover, a lid, a pot-lid.
 Dhakh, *ad.* A little, a small quantity.
 Dhakiyáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to jolt, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Dhaknu, *v.t. re.* To cover, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Dhákri, *n.f.* A small precipice
 Dhákru, *n.m.* See Dhákri
 Dhákuli, *n.f.* A drum like an hour glass.
 Dhákuri, *n.f.* A small ridge.
 Dhákú, *n.m. and f. pl.* Monkeys. (So called because they live
 among precipices.)
 Dhá'l, *n.f.* Abortion. -jánu, *v.i. ir.* To produce abortion.
 Dhál, *n.f.* (1) A salutation. -karni, *v.t. ir.* To bow down. Dha
 thákrá, miyáñji jai Pars Rámá, pairi pai "O Thákur,
 beg to salute you, O Miyán, I salute you, O Pars Rám,
 bow down to you" A hail (2) A tax on land levied to
 pay tribute (used in Mahlog).
 Dhálá, *n.m.* A peak, the top of a hill
 Dhalde-áwnu, *v.i. re.* To decay; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Dhalnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To set in (2) To be melted; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Dhálnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to melt.
 Dhalnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To be poured down. (2) To fall down.

- Dhá'm, n f.** A grand feast in which rice and meat are distributed -deni, *v.t. re.* (1) To give a grand feast. (2) To applaud.
- Dhamáká n.m.** A loud sound
- Dhamká, n m.** (1) A sound (2) A fright
- Dhamkáv, n m** Threatening. -dená, *v.t. ir.* To threaten.
- Dhamkávnu, v.t. re.** To threaten; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Dhamki, n.f.** A threat or threatening.
- Dhan, n m.** (S. Dhana) Riches, wealth.
- Dhá'n, n m pl.** (S. Dhánya.) (1) Rice seed (2) Paddy -bone, *v.i. u.* To sow rice.
- Dhan-báchrí, n f. pl** Winged ants Their wings grow in the rice-sowing season (March), hence the name.
- Dhandá, n.m** (H.) Work, an engagement. -karná, *v.i. ir* To do a work -láná, *v.t. re* To be engaged.
- Dhañg, n m.** (S. Dāṣha.) A gadfly.
- Dhañg, n m.** (H.) A manner or mode -láná, *v.i. re.* To devise a plan, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Dhañgiyá, ad m** Cunning, deep.
- Dhana, n m** See Bihan.
- Dhañkh, n.m.** See Dhák.
- Dhánkhar, n m.** A wilderness
- Dháñsi, n.f.** A grain measure equal to 2 seers and 6 chhitaks (2 pūthás make 1 dháñsi). used in Kullu.
- Dhanáthu, n f.** Wool-carding bow.
- Dhanu, n m** (S. Dhanusha.) The weapon, bow
- Dhá'r, n f** (H.) A ridge. (2) A pouring (3) An edge
- Dhar, n m.** (H.) A body without its head
- Dhárá, n.m.** (H.) A robbery -parná, *v.i. re.* To rob.
- Dharani, n.m** (S. Dharma) Virtue, goodness, duty.
- Dháraptú, n m** An assistant clerk (used in Mañdí State)
- Dharmaurá, n.m.** (S. Dharmaghata) An earthen pot filled with water, and a little milk, hung on a tree or house for 10 days after a death It has a small hole at the bottom through which the water drips and is refilled every morning.
- Dharu, v.t. re.** To put, to keep, place, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Dharor or dhór.** (H. *dharoḥar.*) A pledge
- Dhárádhār, ad** By way of the ridge.
- Dhárthá, n.m. f. -í, pl. -é** A small ridge
- Dhárti, n f.** See Dhárthá
- Dhartí, n.f.** (S. Dharitri) The earth.
- Dhashpu, v.i. re.** To plunge in.
- Dhasrálá, n.m.** A loud noise or sound
- Dhat, n f.** (H.) Passion.
- Dhātu or dháthu, n m** A kerchief worn on the head by females. (Madhán, Theog, Balsan, Kumhársan, Basháhr and Kullú
- Dhaulá or -u, f. -í, pl. -é.** See Chhá (H.)
- Dhaññ-qu, v.t. re.** To earn; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

- Dhauñsa**, *n m.* A large kettledrum which is sounded
back on the marriage of a chief (also *dhonśá*)
- Dhauñthi**, *n f* A small bow, used to card wool
- Dhauri**, *n f* The hide of an ox or buffalo.
- Dhauwanu**, *v t re* To cause or allow to earn
- Dhawá**, *n m* (H) An invasion
- Dheká**, *n m* *f* -í, *pl.* -é A fool
- Dhelá**, *n m* (H) Half-a-pice. *f* -í Half-a-rupee, eight
- Dhé'n**, *n f.* (S Dhenu) (1) A cow (2) A donation
- Dheotá**, *n m* A maternal grandson, *f* -í A maternal
daughter
- Dher**, *n* A heap, a mass. -lágnu, *v i re* To be heaped
- Dherá**, *adv* (S Dhairya) Wait a little.
- Dhi**, *n f.* (Punjábí.) A daughter.
- Dhiḷ**, *n f* (S. Dhairya) Belief, confidence. -dhannu
To have patience, or reliance
- Dhijáwnu**, *v t re* To make believe; *f* -í, *pl.* -é.
- Dhiḷnu**, *v. t. re.* To believe, to trust. *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- Dhikki**, *n f.* The hiccough. -lágni, *v i. re* To hiccough
- Dhimá or -u**, *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl.* -é Mild, tender
- Dhindhrá**, *n m* *pl.* -é. A kind of food made of esculent
mixed with gram flour and cooked in vapour or g
- Dhiñgá-dhiñgi**, *n f* Violence, force.
- Dhiñgá-dhiñgiyé**, *adv.* Forcibly.
- Dhinkó**, *n f. pl* Humblings
- Dhinkó**, *n f pl.* Beseeching.
- Dhirá**, *adv* In a waiting manner -ho, *v* Wait a little
- Dhirj**, *n m* (S. Dhairya) Patience -dharnu
patient
- Dhishnu**, *v t re.* (S. Drishir.) To see. *f.* -í *pl.* -é
(*dishnu*.)
- Dhiyé**. A polite phrase used in addressing boys.
- Dhichhá**, -u, *ad m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é Brown.
- Dhobbi**, *n m.* (H. *dhobí*.) A washerman *ní*, *f.* The
man's wife, -tu, *n m* The son of a washerman
The daughter of a washerman.
- Dhofá**, *n m.* See Dhoká.
- Dhoh or -á**, *n m.* A place
- Dhoká**, *n m* (H. *dhokhá*) Misunderstanding -dharnu
To misunderstand. (Also *dhofá*)
- Dho'l**, *n m* (H) A drum. -bajáwnu, *v. t. re.* To beat
- chi**, *n m.* A drummer. -ki, *n f* A small drum
One who beats a drum.
- Dhonśá**, *n m.* See Dhauñśá
- hónsi**, *n f.* A grain measure equal to 9 seers and 8 c
(Two kánsís make one dhonsi) used in Kullu
- honn**, *v t re* (H *dhoná*.) To wash; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
- honu**, *v. t re* To carry; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
- horá**, *n m* Management (Also *skerá*)

Dl ot., *n f* (H) A piece of cloth worn between legs.

Dhow See Dhóh

Dhowá, *n m* A place, a room.

Dhowáwnu, *v t re* To cause to carry, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Dhrágul, *n t* (Fr *dhár*, a ridge, and *bágur*, the air.) The air that blows on a ridge.

Dhrarí, *n f* A wild plant which bears white flowers and produces a cotton-like substance, which when dry is used for tinder

Dhui, *n f*. The female organ.

Dhuiñshlu or -á, *ad m*, *f. -í, pl. -é*. (S *dhúsara*.) Grey (in colour)

Dhul, *n t* (H) Dust.

Dhum-dhám, *n m* (H.) Pomp.

Dhumru or -é, *ad m*.; *t -í, pl -é*. See Dhuiñshlu.

Dhunáwnu, *v t re* To cause to shiver.

Dhun-fri, *n f*. A kind of plant used as a vegetable.

Dhun-nu, *v i* and *t re*. (1) To shiver (2) To churn

Dhui-wañ, *n m* (S *Dhúma*) Smoke

Dhúp, *n f*. (H) Incense.

Dhúr, *n f*. (1) The uppermost part of a roof. (2) A peak. (3) Direction

Dhúr, *n m pl* The four quarters or directions *Chau dhúre* "In the four directions."

Dhuri or dhuru, *adv*. All over the country

Dhurpat, *n m*. A plank used for teaching letters, written with red powder, to boys

Dhushli, *n f* Mismanagement.

Dhuwá, *n f* See Dhui

Dhuwáñ, *n m* Smoke -lagná, *v i re*. To feel smoke

Dhwálá, *n m* A kind of tax, levied at one rupee per landholder (used in Koti).

Dhwáli, *n f* (1) A descent, down-hill. (2) A tax. (See *dhwálá*)

Dhwa'r, *n m*. (H. *udhar*) A borrowing -denu, *v t re*. To make a loan. -lenu, *v t ir*. To borrow

Dhwáwi, *n f*. A milkmaid

Dhyán, *n m* (S. *Dhyana*.) Meditation. -lánu, *v i re* To meditate

Dhyá'n, *n f* See Dhain

Dhyará, *n m pl. -é* The day -i, *n f*. Daily rations

Dhyári-dhyári, *adv*. Every day

Diah, *n f* (S *Dípavali*) The Diwáli festival

Dib, *n m* (S *Divya*=Divine) An oath -denu *v i re* To give an oath. -lenu, *v i ir* To take an oath.

Dibr, *n m* A pond -í, *n f* A small tank.

Dibrá, *n m*. -í, *n f* A small vessel used to cook in.

Dihpu, *v i re*. To snow (Also *dínhnu*)

Dik, *n m* (P) Trouble

Diku *n m* Snowfall *lágnu r i re* To fall of snow

Diku lágá Jáhrúé

Jhota kátá Badárué.

“It began to snow at Jáhrú,¹

And a male buffalo was sacrificed by the people.”

Dil, *n.m.* (P.) The heart, mind. -*denu, v i ir* To give
-*lānu, v.i. ir.* To be attentive -*dekhnu r i*
examine one's heart. -*o du honu, v.i. ir.* To be
heart

Dilri, *ad. f* A cow or buffalo having horns which point
wards.

Dím, *n m* A temple of a deity. -*ri n.f.* A small temple.

Ding, *n m* A stick, a bar -*é, adv.* With a stick.

Dingh, *n f* A small stick (Also *dingtá*)

Diñwáñ, *n m.* The man who speaks on behalf of
Diwáñ or *dewa*.

Diñwan, *n.m* Snowfall.

Diñ-uk, *n m pl* (H. *dímak*) White-ants

Díñ-wiñ, *n.f.* The wife of a *diñwáñ*

Dishnu, *v t re* (S. Drishir) See Dhishnu

Ditá or -u, *m, f -í, pl. -é v p t* Gave (See *Dénu*) (Also

Diñ-ñu, v.i re To snow

Diuti, *n f. -tú, n.m* A small earthen lamp.

Díut, *n.m.* (H. *díwat*.) A lamp or lamp-stand

Divh, *n f* A firefly. (Also *dyúwli*.)

Diwá, *n.m.* (S. *Dípa*) (H.) A lamp (of earth).

Diwáñ, *n.m.* See *Diñwáñ*.

Díwí, *n.f.* A small lamp lighted with clarified butter at
gious ceremony

Díwt, *n.m.* (H. *díwat*.) A lamp-stand

Dlángá, *ad. m* A pine or cedar tree having two long branches
f. -í, pl. é.

Dlichá, *n m.* (P. *gálíchá*) A rug, a carpet

Dlúchá, *n.m* A torch (of torch-wood)

Dnáu, *n m* A kind of wild cat.

Do, *ad.* (H.) Two

Dobá, *n m* Destruction, ruining

Dobnu, *v.t. re.* To destroy.

Dobru or -á, *ad m.; f. -í, pl -é* Of twofold

Do'chi, *n f.* A hamlet -*lágni, v i re.* To look after
villages

Dodá, *n.m.* A soap-nut. -*e-rá-dá'í, n.m.* The soap-nut tree

Dófá, *n.m* (See *Dhofá*)

Doh. (S. Droha.) Enmity.

¹ Jáhrú is the name of a place in Simla

² Badáru is a sept of Kanets in F. & S. State.

- Dohá, *n m* (H) (1) A couplet (2) A poetry.
 Dohái, *n f* (H *duháí*) Exclamation
 Dohar, *n f* A sheet of cloth
 Dohí, *n m*. (S *drohin*) Enmity (used in Kuthár)
 Dohrá, -u, *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl* -é. Double.
 Dohri, *n f*. A blanket
 Dohri-purni, *v i re* To cross or penetrate.
 Dohru, *n m* A large blanket
 Dokh, *n m*. (See Dósh)
 Do'l, *n m*. (H) Swinging.
 Dó'l, *n m* (H.) A bucket Dólai or dolé. With a bucket
 Dolá, *n m* A kind of palanquin for a bride; *f* -í, A small
 palanquin
 Dolri, *n f*. An ornament, a garland.
 Doñ-né, *n m pl* A kind of food.
 Doñ-ru, *n m* (S *Damaru*.) A small drum of the hour-glass
 shape.
 Dortu or dortí, *n m*. or *f* A small field.
 Dóru, *n m*. (1) A field (2) An ornament of women
 Do'ti, *n f* A very small plot of land
Báro háth do'ti—Tháro háth mor.
 "A little field 6 yards long, and a smoothing plough
 9 yards wide"
 Do'tu, *n m* A small field. (Also *dó'ti*, *n f*)
 Dottai, *adv*. To-morrow. *Se áwná a dottai*, "He is to come
 to-morrow."
 Dotté, *adv* To-morrow
 Dpóhr, *n m* (S *Dwi-prahara*, midday) Midday. -honá, *v i* *ir*
 To become midday.
 Dráni, *n f* The wife of one's husband's younger brother. (Also
dreni)
 Drá't, *n m*. A long kind of sickle used to cut thorns. -i, *n f*
 A sickle used to cut grass. (Syn. *Dá'ch*) (The vowel *a* is
 prolated)
 Diati, *n f*. See Dách.
 Dréñi, *n f*. See Dráni.
 Drés, *n f* A chintz.
 Drotu, *n m*. Earrings
 Drub, *n f*. (See Júb)
 Drubdá, *n f* (S *Dwividhá*.) Doubt.
 Dseļu or -á, *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl* -é That which is not level.
 Dsúni, *n f*. (S. *Deva-shayaní*) A festival observed on the 11th
 of the bright half of Āshár.
 Duálnu, *v t re* See Duwálnu
 Dúhná, *n m*. A milking pot.
 Díj, *n f*. (S. *Dwitiyá*) The second day of the bright or dark
 half of a month. Bhái- *n f*. A festival which takes place
 on the second of the bright half of Kártik. One's sister

is visited and food taken from her lands, &c. &c.
according to one's means

Dujá or -u, *ad m., f. -í, pl. -é* Second

Dujié, *adv* Secondly.

Dukh, *n m* (S. Duhkha) Trouble -honn *v t re* troubled.

Dukháwnu, *v t re* To put to trouble

Dukhi or dukhiá, *ad* Troubled

Dukhná, *n m pl. -é* An ulcer, a blister a hurt

Dukhnu, *n m* (1) A blister, an ulcer (2) *v t re* To hurt

Dulhá, *n m* A torch of torchwood -karná, *v t re* To torch

Dúm, *n.m.* The name of a village deity

Dumrá, *n.m., f. -í, pl. é* A low caste

Duñds, *n m.* A dead foetus.

Duñgu, or -á, *ad m., f. -í, pl. -é* Deep

Duñkar, *n.m.* A precipice.

Dunku or -á, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* Doubled, -karnu *v t re* to make two-fold.

Dunu or -á, *ad m., f. -í, pl. -é* Doubled, twofold.

Dunu, *n m* A kind of wild onion

Dūpattá, *n m.* (H) A sheet of cloth.

Dupó'hr, *n f* (S Dwiprahara) Midday

Dúr, *ad.* See Déi

Lúr, *ad* Far away *n m* Distance.

Durb, *n m* A grain measure. 100 khatshas make one d

Durbhág, *n m* (S Durbhúgya) Misfortune, -dená, *v* To complain.

Durkanu, *v.i. re* To run on; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Durr, *phrase.* A cross word, to say "be off"

Dushellá, *ad m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Sloping

Dusillá, *n.m* Two ears of wheat or barley or maize supposed to be an ill omen

Duwálnu, *v.t. re* To enter

Dwádash, *n f.* (S. Dwádashi) The twelfth day of the bright dark half of a month.

Dwánni, *n f* (H dowanni.) The coin of 2 annas.

Dwá'r, *n.m.* A cave.

Dwá'r, *n.m.* (S Dwára) Doors.

Dwá't, *n.f* (H dáwát) Inkstand Syn. Masájan.

Dyálá, *n m.* A play in which fire is burnt

Dyáli, *n.f.* See Diáli

Dyánu, *v t. re.* To cause to give

Dyéwar, *n m* dyáwarí, *f* He or she whose mother is the to a chief.

Dyár, *n.m.* Cedar tree.

Dyúwli, *n.f.* The fire-fly.

F

- F** A termination to nouns and pronouns which denotes the plural, as: *Ejlá*=this, *Ejlé*=these. A vocative particle used in addressing anyone as *En oré háńdó*, O Sir, come here.
- Eóé**, *adv* Now. *Ebé ká karí* What's to be done now?
- Ebú**, *adv* Just now *Se dewá ebú*. He has gone just now
- E, a or -u**, *pro m*, *f* -í, *pl* -é These
- Éjí** *ph* O Sir, O Madam.
- Ejlá or -u**, *pro. m s*; *f* -í *pl* -é. This one. *pl* -é. These ones.
- Ék**, *ad* (H.) One. *Múń fábá ek rupoyá*. "I got one rupee"
- Ékńó** *pro* Some.
- Ekí** See Ek *Eki jane eti khedaí* "Send one man here"
- Ekí**, *ad* Only one.
- Eki-bári**, *ad* Once. *adv* At one time
- Én**, *n m* See *Ain*
- Era**, *ad* See *Ishú* Used in Bâghal, Kumhâr and Nálágarh
- Ere**, phrase O you *É-ro-lá* "O you Sir"
- Erká or -u**, *n.m.*; *f* -í, *pl* -é This side.
- Éru**, *ad* See *Ishu* (Balsan and Madhán)
- Es**, *pro. m* and *f* (1) Him or her (2) To this. (Also *eskhe*)
- Esí**, *adv* By this way.
- Esrú or -á**, *pro m.*, *f* -í. Of this *pl* -é Of these.
- Etaí**, *adv* See *Ethi*
- Ethi or -á**, *adv* Here, at this place
- Eti or -á**, *adv* Here, at this place.
- Ethya-ágé**, *adv* Hereafter, in the future.

F

- Fábnu** *v.t. re* (1) To get (2) To meet, *f* -í, *pl* -é
- Fáddi**, *ad* The last
- Fadí**, *n m* One whose turn is last in a walnut-game
- Fáfra**, *n m* A kind of coarse corn
- Fá'g**, *n m* The Hoh festival of the Hindús.
- Fággan**, *n m* (S. Phálguna.) The 10th Hindú month, corresponding to February
- Fai**, *n.f.* (H. *pháńsi*) A hang
- Fair**, *n f* (E fire.) The sound of a gun. -karní. To fire
- Faiwtá**, *n.m*, *f* -í, *pl* -é. A kind of jackal
- Fáká** *n.m.* A mouthful of roasted gram. -é márne, *v t re* To chuck roasted grains
- Fakhír**, *n.m* (H. *fakír*.) A mendicant.
- Fákí**, *n.f* Complaint
- Fal**, *n m* (1) A fruit (2) The result (S *fala*)
- Fal**, *fáń*, *n.m.* and *f* Vomit -áwná or -awní, *v t re* To vomit

- Fala, *n.m.* A plank; *f.* -i A small plank, *pl* -é
 Fálá, *n.m.* A sheer (of a plough).
 Fali, *n.f.* (1) A bean (2) A small board.
 Faltá, *n.m.*; *f.* -í, *pl* -é A small plank
 Fan, *n.m.* (H.) The extended hood of a cobra
 Faná'r, *n.m.* A cobra.
 Fáñd, *n.f.* Subscription -páni, *v.i. re.* To subscribe
 Fandá, *n.m.* (H.) A noose, a snare
 Fáñdki *n.f.* A present of edibles
 Fáñdnu, *v.t. re.* To divide, to distribute, *f.* -í, *pl*
 Fang, *n.m.* A slit, *pl* -o
 Fang-faráh, *a.* Cunning, deep
 Fáñ-iñ-yáñ, *n.f.* A kiss -leni, *v.i. re.* To kiss. -deni
 To give a kiss.
 Fán-nu, *v.t. re.* To card (wool)
 Far, *n.f.* The sound of a bird's flight
 Farangí, *n.m.* A European.
 Faráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to slit, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Fard, *n.f.* (H.) A list
 Fard, *n.f.* Crookedness -á, *ad.* Crooked
 Fardú, *n.m.* A hare
 Farí, *n.f.* The lungs.
 Fark, *n.m.* (P. *farq*) Difference -pánu, *v.i. re.* To
 difference -deonu, *v.i. re.* To differ. -honu, *v.i. re.*
 different -lágnu, *v.i. re.* To seem different
 Farká, *n.m.* The lap -páná, *v.t. re.* To receive in or
 (Also *farkú.*)
 Farkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cast, to throw; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Syn
 Farknu, *v.i. re.* To throb, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Farkuwé, *adv.* In the lap
 Farnái, *n.f.* A large saw
 Fárnu, *v.t. re.* (H.) To tear, to slit, to break
 Farrátá, *n.m.* A sound of flying
 Farrú, *n.m.* A hare.
 Fárshí, *n.f.* (P.) (1) The Persian language (2) An
 speech.
 Faruwá, *n.m.* A mattock, a hoe
 Fasháwnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause to entangle, *f.* -í, *pl.*
 To put to trouble.
 Fashnu, *v.i. re.* To entangle, to ensnare, to entrap; *f.* -
 Fat, *n.m.* The act of cutting off with a sword
 Fá't, *n.m.* The width of a river
 Fatáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to break; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Fat-bái, *n.m.* One who slays a goat or sheep
 Fatebád, *n.f.* Prosperity
 Fáthnu, *v.t. re.* To seize, to put to trouble *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Fátí or phátí, *n.f.* (1) A term used for a group of fr.
 20 hamlets (used in Kullu). (2) -hundi, *ad.* Brok
 Fátnu, *v.t. re.* To break; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é

- Fá tu *n m* A small bundle of wool or cotton
 Fatu or á *n m f í pl -é* Broken torn
 Fatrálá, *n m* A loud sound.
 Fáwrá, *n m* See Fawuá
 Fefrá, *n m* (H.) The lungs.
 Fegú, *n m*. A fig-tree (Also *phegú*)
 Fegrá, *n m*. A fig-fruit. (Also *phegrá*.)
 Fér, *n m*. A distance
 Ferá, *n m*. Rounding
 Ferá, *n m* A bad turn, a swindle.
 Feráwnu, *v t ir* To cause or allow to walk
 Fernu, *v t re* (1) To return. (2) To send for a walk; *f -í, pl -é*
 Fetu or -á, *ad m, f -í, pl -é* Flat. -parnu, *v i re*. To be flat
 -pánu, *v t re*. To make flat
 Féú, *n m*. Burning charcoal (Also *fewtú*.)
 Féwatá, *n m* A kind of jackal.
 Fewtú, *n m*. A burning charcoal. *Agirá fewtu dená jí* "Please
 give me a burning charcoal"
 Fikar, *n f* (H *fīqr*) Care, anxiety -parni, *v i re* To be
 anxious. -lāgni, *v i re* To feel anxiety. -rákhni or karni
v i re. To be careful
 Fil, *n m* (1) A snail. (2) -á, *n m* A kind of plant
 Filá, *n m* A snail, *pl é*.
 Fimfri, *n f* A butterfly.
 Fím, *n f* (S. *ahifena*) Opium
 Fími, *ad m* and *f* sing and plural One who takes opium.
 Fimshu, *n m* A small ulcer.
 Fiñcháwnu, *v t re*. To cause to rub or press.
 Fiñchnu, *v t re*. To rub, to press; *f -í, pl é*
 Fiñchwanu, *v i re* To be pinched, *f -í, pl -é*
 Fiñglá or -u, *ad m, f -í, pl -é* One who walks crookedly
 Fini, *n f*. The heel
 Firang, *n f* Venereal disease, a chancre
 Firáwnu, *v t re*. (1) To turn up (2) To cause to return.
 Firg, *n f* Chancre -áwani or lāgni, *v i re* To suffer from
 chancre.
 Firi, *con*. Again. *adv*. Afterwards (Also *tiré*)
 Firkan, *n m* Turning round, *f í*.
 Firknu, *v* To come back
 Firnu, *v t* and *i re* (1) To return. (2) To whirl, *f -í, pl é*
 (3) To wander, *f -í, pl -é*
 Firwáñ, *ad m*; *f iñ, pl -éñ*. Returnable
 Fisánu, *v i re* To ship.
 Fishknu, *v i re* (See Fisánu)
 Fíttemu, *a phrase* A curse for a wicked deed.
 Fittesúl, *phrase* A curse for the wicked manner of doing something
 Fofá or -u, *ad m*, *f -í, pl -é*. Having no strength
 Foká or -u, *ad m*, *f -í, pl é* Empty.
 Forá or -u, *n m*; *f -í, pl é*. An ulcer, a blister (H).

rawnu, *v.t. re* To cause to break, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

ru, *v.t. re. (H.)* To break, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

't, *n.f. (1)* A kind of melon. (2) Dissension. -pánu, *v.t. re.*

To sow dissension

z, *n.f. (P. fauz)* An army

~j, frejó, *adv.* The day before yesterday

isht, *n.f. (U. fursat.)* Leisure

káwpu, *v.t. re* To cause to burn or to cremate, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

knáwlá, *n.m.* A blow-pipe, a bamboo cylinder used to blow up fire.

knu, *v.t. re* To burn, to cremate, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

~r, *n.f.* Blowing up the fire -dem or lá a *v.t. re.* To blow up the fire

l, *n.m. (H.)* (1) A flower. (2) Bone taken to the Ganges (Syn. Asthu.)

á, *n.m.* A cataract, an eye disease

áwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to bloom: *f. -í, pl. -é.*

li, *n.f.* See Fúlá

~karpu, *v.i. re* To allow to bloom *f. -í, pl. -é.*

nu, *v.i. re* (1) To bloom (2) To be aged. *f. -í, pl. -é.*

ru, *n.m. (1)* A floweret (2) The flower of a tree

ngshi, *n.f.* An ulcer, a blister.

u, *n.m.* The tail of a turban

á *n.m.* See Dhúwá

~i, *n.f.* See Dhui.

~j, *n.f.* Disunion, dissension

áwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to differ in opinion

nu, *v.t. re. (1)* To break (2) To burst. *f. -í, pl. -é.*

G

~i, *n.m.* A kind of big lizard. (2) Sowing of vegetable

~láne, *v.i. re.* To sow vegetables

b, *n.m.* Pregnancy

~ru, *n.m.* A young man, *pl. -o.*

~ú, *n.m.* A lamb.

~hhyáwnu, *v.i. re* To string

hu, *n.f.* The waist. -bánu, *v.i. re.* To tie up the waist, and one's loins.

~hiyé (phrase). With a girdle, girt

brornu, *v.t. re* To agitate, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

la, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Deep Gádé-khánu, *v.t. re.* To trouble much; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

ar, *n.m.* A kind of marriage observed by low-caste people

táwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to fight, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

ldi, *n.f.* A load of hay or leaves for cattle.

lhá, *n.m. (H. gadhá.)* An ass, a donkey.

thánu, *v.t. re* To melt on a fire *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Gadi, *n f.* A load of grass, also *Gádka*, *f -i, pl. e.*

Gádi, *n f* (H. *gadā*) (1) Throne -*dem, v.i. ir.* To instal
(2) A shepherd

Gadijānu *v.i ir* To be fought, *f -i, pl. é*

Gadnu, *v.t re* To throw in

Gadnu, *v.t re* (1) To quarrel (2) to fight, *f -i, pl. é*

Gáde-thagnu, *v.t re* To cheat unmercifully -*jhāṅṅnu, v.t re*
To kill.

Gádri, *n f pl* A kind of worm that lives in multitudes in a damp place

Gaff, *ad* (H) See *Báklá -n, n m* A bribe

Gagar or gágr. *n f.* (H) A metal water-vessel

Gahan, or gá'n *n m* A harrow, with 8 or 10 teeth, drawn by oxen, used for loosening the soil round young corn (*Dandrála in Kágrá*)

Gahlu or -á. *ad. m ; f. -i pl -é.* Muddy dirty

Gáhlū gáhlū bahijá,

Nimlu nimlu rahu já

'Dirty water flows away,

Clear water remains.'

Gan, *gaiú, n.m. and f* The sky -*rá-golá, n m* A thunder-bolt -*rá-iyá-golá, n m* Like a thunder-bolt

Gaj, *n.m* (H.) A ramrod

Gájnu, *v.t re.* To sound

Gák, *n m* (S *Gráhaka*, H *gáhak*) A purchaser

Gál, *n m.* (H.) (1) The cheek (2) *n.f* An ill name, a curse

Galá, *n m* (S. *Gala*, H *galá*) The throat.

Galgál, *n m* A kind of long citron

Gáláwnu, *v.t. re* (1) To cause to melt (2) To cook well.

Gah, *n f.* Ill names -*dem, v.t. re* To call ill names -*e-bháḥḍnu, v.t re* To curse

Galim, *n.m.* (P. *ganím.*) An enemy.

Galiyá *ad. m* Idle, unfit

Galnu, *v.i re* (1) To melt (2) To be dissolved, *f -i, pl -é* (3)
To be destroyed

Galnu, *v.t re.* To cause to melt or destroy, *f -i. pl. -é.*

Galti, *n f* (P. *galti*) A mistake.

Gá'lu, *ad* See *Gáhlú.*

Gam, *n m* (P. *gam*) Patience, grief, sorrow. -*khánu, v.i re* To have patience.

Gampáwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to bear or have patience
f -i, pl -e.

Gampna *v.t. re.* (1) To bear, to undergo (2) *v.i re* To have patience *f -i, pl -e* Gampáwnu. Casual v.

re To be patient

Gan, *n m.* (1) A swarm (2) The name of a village deity

Gá'ná. *n.m., pl. é* (H. *gahná.*) An ornament -*tu, n m* A small ornament or ornaments

Ganawnu *v t re* To cause to reckon. 2) To cause to

f i pl -é

Ga'ñch, *n f*. Dishonour, disrespect.

Gañd, *n.m* Anus (Also *gáñd*) Gáñdi-jánu, *v.t ir*
him go.

Gándh, *n.f* A bad smell

Gandhi, *n.m.* (H *gandhi*.) A perfumer

Gane, *n.m. pl.* (1) Sugarcane, *ad. pl.* Thick.

Ganés, *n m* (S Ganesha) The deity called Ganesha

Gáñgá, *n.f.* (S Gañgá) The river Ganges

Gani-karpu, *v.t. ir* To count, to enumerate.

Ganj, *n m* (H) (1) A mass, a heap. (2) A grain market

Ganj, *n.f* Michaelmas daisy

Ganná or-u, *ad. m ; f. -í, pl -é* Thick, coarse

Gan-nu, *v t re*. To count, to reckon, *f -í. pl. -é*.

Gant, *n f* The next world.

Gañth, *n f* A knot. -parni, *v i re*. (1) To be entangled
To be hard.

Gañtháwnu, *v t re* To cause to repair; *f. -í, pl -e*.

Gáñthnu, *v t. re*. To mend, to repair, *f. -í. pl -é*.

Gáñthí, *n f* A bundle -de-pánu, *v t re* To pack.

Gánu, *v.t. re* (H. *gána*.) To sing; *f. -í, pl. -é*.

Gá'nu, *v.t re*. To do farmyard work.

Gañ-uñká, -u, *ad m , f -í, pl é* Before, in front *E*
uñka ñewi quwá "He has gone before."

Gáñw, *n.m.* (S. Gráma, H. *gáñw*.) A village, a town

Gañwrá, *n.m.* See Gáoñrá

Gáñwúñ, *n m* The future, the time to come. -ká or ku, *(*
f. -í, pl -é. Before, in front

Gañwrá, *n.m.* A hamlet

Gáoñrá, *n m*. A hamlet, a small village. (Also *gáñwra*)

Gap, *n f*. Gossip. -márm, *v i re*. To talk a great deal
run on.

Gapóriá, *ad. m*. Talkative

Gappi, *ad. m* One who gossips

Gá'r *n m.* (S. Angára) Burning charcoal

Gará, *n.m* (H.) Kneaded clay, mortar

Gará, *n.m.; pl -é* Maize plants heaped at one place *t*
-lápa, *v.i re* To heap the maize plants

Garam, *ad.* (H.) Warm, hot. -karpu, *v.t. u* To make w

Garáwnu, *v.t. re* (See Gudáwnu.)

Gard, *n.f.* (H.) Dust

Gardan, *n.f.* (H.) The neck. (Also *gelni*)

Garh, *n m*. A fort -í, *n f*. A fortress. -iá-negí, *n.m* *(*
command of a hill fort (Kullu).

Garí, *n f*. Cocoa.

Garj, *n.f.* (P. *garoz*.) Need necessity -pa'u, *v.t re*
in need of or to be needy.

Garji-jánu, *v i. ir* To roar - *f. -í pl -é*.

Garjnu *v. re* To roar

Garká, *ad. m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é Heavy, weighty. (Syn. **Garú** **Garuwá**)

Garká, -u, *ad. m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é Heavy, weighty. (Also *garu*)

Gark-jánu, *v. t. re.* To waste, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é

Garini, *n. f.* (H) Heat, warmth

Garnu, *v. t. re.* See **Gadnu**

Gárhá, *n. m.* (S. **Angáraka**.) A small burning coal.

Garu, *ad. m.* See **Garká**. (Alike in number and gender)

Garu, *n. m.* (H *garuwi*) A deity's waterpot

Garuwá, *ad. m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. Heavy, weighty

Gauwá, *n. m.* (H) A water-jar.

Garwí, *n. f.* A small water-pot.

Gas, *n. m.* (S. **Grása**) A mouthful, a morsel Syn. **Grá**, **Gráli**, or **Gráss**

Gásbél, *n. f.* (S. **ákáshabela**.) The air-creeper

Gaskí, *n. f.* A heavenly nymph

Gat, *n. f.* (S. **Gati**) (1) The last duties of a deceased (2) A tune for a guitar. -**karni**, *v. re.* To perform the last duties. -**banáwni**, *v. t. re.* To beat severely. -**satlám**, *v. re.* To have the last duties performed.

Garbh, *n. m.* (S. **Garbha**) Pregnancy Proverb

Sargó rau garbhó ru kun jáno?

"Who knows of rain and birth?"

Gatáká, *n. m.* (H) Swallowing

Gateru, *n. m.* A ghost. (**Bhají**.)

Gati, *n. f.* A small stone, found among grain. -**chungni**, *v. re.* To pick stones from grain. -**ba'ni**, *v. t. re.* (1) To throw small stones at (2) -**mátukarni**, *v.* To make a union.

Gauj, *n. m.* A yard.

Gaulá, *n. m.* The road by which the cattle leave the houses to go out for grazing. It is a big road in front of a village and runs between fences.

Gáúň, *ad.* Forward.

Gauňt, or **gauňch**, *n. m.* (S. **Gomútra**) Cow-urine

Gauňch. See **Gauňt**

Gáw, *n. f.* A cow. -**rá**, *n. f.* A weakly cow. (Also *gorú*.)

Gechá or **á**-, *ad. m.*; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. That which is sown early.

Gelá, *n. m.* A large trunk, a log: *f.* -í. A small trunk, *pl.* -e

Gelm, *n. f.* The neck.

Gelrá, *n. m.* The throat or windpipe

Geňdá, *n. m.* A kind of flower Marigold.

Gerá, *n. m.* Giddiness.

Gerú, *n. m.* (H) (1) Red ochre. -**wá**, (2) *ad.* Of ochre colour

Gethá, *n. m.*; *n. f.* -í, *pl.* -é. A hearth, a fire-pot.

Gethí, *n. f.* The fireplace, the hearth. -**de-pánu**, *v. t. re.* To burn

Getrá or -u, *ad. m.*, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é. See **Gechá**

Geúň *n. m.* (S. **Godhúma**. H. *gehúň*.) Wheat. (Also *giúň*)

- Geuñwáñ *ad m* wiñ *f* weñ *pl* Of ti wheat o u
 Ghá. *n.m* (S. Ghāsa, H. *ghus*) Grass
 Ghach-ghach, *n.f.* Bothering -lani, *v.t. re* To bother
 Ghachrói, *n.f.* Bothering -lani, *v.i. re.* To bother to let
 Ghághri, *n.f.* (H. *ghaghrá*) A gown
 Ghái, *n.m.* A grass-cutter. -án-m, *v.t. re.* To put to rest
 karni, *v.i. re.* To act prudently -áwm, *v.i. re* To
 trouble.
 Ghain, *n.f.* Grass land. -ti, *n.f.* A piece of grass land
 Ghaini, *n.f.* Grass lands
 Gháinu, *v.t. re* To dissolve. *f* -í, *v.i. re.* To be loyal
 Ghámrna, *v.i. re* To be unhappy
 Ghá'n, *n.f.* So much grain as can be roasted in a vessel
 Ghaná *n.m.* A small wall. -dená, *v.i. re.* To build a wall
 Ghandáli, *n.f.* See kacháwli (used in Biláspur and Káur
 Ghándi, *n.f.* (H. *ghantí*) A bell.
 Ghándú, *n.m.* The throat.
 Ghañgheri, *n.f.* A kind of vegetable.
 Ghá'nu, *v.t. re* To kill, to slay, to put to death. *f.* -i, *pl*
 Ghántá, *n.m.* (H. *ghantá*) A large bell -dená, *v.i. re.*
 gave nothing.
 Ghaprálá, *n.m.* A plunging sound
 Gha'ri, *n.m.* (See Ghaur.)
 Ghá'ri, *n.m.*, *f.* -í A precipice
 Ghará, *n.m.* (S. Ghata.) An earthen water-pot
 Ghára, *n.m.* A waterfall.
 Gharáwnu, *v.t. re* To cause to manufacture. *f* -í, *pl*
 Gharichí, *n.f.* Property, an estate
 Gharé, *n.m.* *pl* Curves
 Gharí, *n.f.* See Gharchí. Proverb. *Gharí ro myáhta*
dashi "One has to show his own estate and face"
 Ghári, *n.f.* A precipice -parnu, *v.i. re* To fall from a
 pice
 Ghar-ro-khánu, *v.t. re.* To harass, to greatly trouble
pl -é.
 Gharu, *v.t. re* To mend, to make, to manufacture, *f* -i,
 Gharu, *n.m.* A small dwelling (From H. *ghar*, a house)
 Gharu, *n.m.* A family or its member (used in Basháhr)
 Gharu, *ad.* Homely, household, relating to a house
 Gháru, *n.m.* A term for the men on corvée work
 Ghasáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to be worn off
 Ghasér, *n.f.* A kind of play.
 Ghasi-jánu, *v.i. re* To be worn off
 Ghásni, *n.f.* See Ghámi
 Ghasnu, *v.i. re.* To wear off; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Ghassá, *n.m.* A beating, crushing. -dená, *v.t. re* To beat
 Ghát, *n.f.* Revenge.
 Ghá't, *n.m.* A quay.
 Clátá. *n.m.* (H-) Decrease decay loss

- Ghatánu or ghatawnu, *v t re.* (H. *ghatana*) To deduct; *f*
 Ghatnu, *v i re* (H. *ghatná*) To be less, *f* -í *pl.* -é
 Ghátu, *ad.* Intending to revenge (Alike in both genders)
 Ghatrú, *n.m.* See Ghat or Ghaut.
 Ghaun, *n m* Kneading
 Ghaun-u, *v t re* To knead, *f.* -í, *pl.* -e
 Ghau, *n.m* (H. *ghar.*, Home, house, a dwelling
 Ghaur, *n m.* A heap, a mass -lágne, *v i re* To be in heaps
 Ghaut, *n.m* A stone-mill -pushnu, *v t re* To grind in
 stone mill
 Gháw, *n m.* (H.) A hurt a blister
 Gheñgná, *n m* One who collects clarified butter as the revenue
 for grass lands (Also *ghyángná*)
 Ghé'p, *n.m* Goitre or bronchocele. -í, *n m.* and *f* One who
 has the goitre (Also *ghepu*)
 Ghér, *n m* Circumference
 Gherá *n m* (1) See Gher (2) Surrounding
 Gherá-ferá, *n.m.* A visit.
 Gheráwnu, *v t re* To cause to surround, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Ghér-fér, *n.m* A response -denu, *v i re* To respond
 Ghernu, *v t re* To surround, *f* -í, *pl.* -é
 Ghesá, *n.m.* A fall, a bruise, a crush.
 Ghesáwnu, *v t re* To cause to bruise or crush; *f.* -í, *pl.* -e.
 Ghesnu, *v t re* To crush, to bruise, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Gnetá, *n.m* A coarse neck
 Gheúr, *n m* (H. *ghewar*) A kind of sweetmeat
 Ghiári, ghyári, *n.f* An earthen pot for clarified butter.
 Ghiartu, ghyártu, *n.m.* A small earthen pot for clarified
 butter
 Ghich-pich, *n.f.* A great crowd. -honi or -machni, *v i re* To
 be much crowded. -karni, *v i re* To crowd -hatáwr
v i re To disperse a crowd.
 Ghin, *n.f.* Compassion, tenderness
 Glun-nu, *v t re.* To buy, to purchase, *f* -í, *pl.* -é. (Basháhr
 Ghín, *n.f.* (1) Sympathy. (2) Love -deni, *v t re.* To love
 Ghiñdawnu, *v t re.* To cause to spoil; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Gnín-dardó, *n.f* (1) An embrace. (2) Sympathy.
 Ghiñdnu, *v t re.* To spoil, to make useless; *f* -í, *pl.* -é
 Ghirá, *n m* (H. *ghígnará.*) A vessel of clarified butter
 Ghiri-áwnu, *v i re.* To be surrounded with; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Ghiri-jánu, *v i re* To be surrounded; *f* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Ghirnu, *v i re.* To be surrounded, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Ghiri-firi-ro, *ad* In a wandering manner
 Ghasáwnu, *v t re* See Ghasáwnu.
 Ghasnu, *v i re.* To slip down; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Ghiú, *n.m.* (H. *ghí.*) Clarified butter.
 Ghiyá-tori, *n.f.* A kind of vegetable.
 Ghmáw, *n.m* (H. *ghumáw*) A winding path
 Ghmér, *n.m.* Giddiness.

Glocl *n.f.* The act of troubling *a-gháchi n.f.*
again and again

Ghochi-márnu, *v.t. re.* To give trouble, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghochnu, *v.t. re.* To trouble, to stir about, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Gho'l, *n.m.* A kind of wild goat *-an, n.f.* Wild she-goat
or -tu A wild kid, *-ti, f.*

Ghol-mathó'l, *n.m.* The act of mismanaging

Gholnu, *v.t. re.* To dissolve, to mix into water, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Gholtó, *n.m.* A pony (Basháhi)

Ghorá, *n.m.* A horse. *f. -í* A mare *-ú n.m.* A pony

Ghorlú, *n.m.* See Gholtó

Ghrá'ru, *n.m. pl.* Snoring *-dené, v.i. re.* To snore

Ghráshni, *n.f.* (S. Grihapravesha) The ceremony of
a new house

Gháwrú, *n.m.* See gráwrú.

Ghrá't, *n.m.* (H. *ghata*) A water mill to grind grain.

Ghrátiyá, *n.m.* One who has a water mill

Ghrául, *n.m.* A kind of bell (like a dish) used in Hindu

Ghryaun, *n.f.* A tune played at a village deity's dance

Ghryaunu or ghryaun-láni, *v.i. re.* To play the tune
Ghryaun

Ghugí, or Ghuggi See Ghugti

Ghugnu, *v.i. re.* To bark of a dog

Ghugti, *n.f.* A dove. *-láni, v.i. re.* To play

Ghúl, *n.f.* A small shed in a farmyard to keep grain
it rains.

Ghuláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to fight or wrestle; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghulnu, *v.i. re.* To fight, to wrestle, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghúm, *n.m.* A long way

Ghumghumáñdi, *ad. f.* Fragrant

Ghumáw, *n.m.* Turning.

Ghumáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to turn.

Ghumnu, *v.i. re.* To turn back; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghun, *n.m.* An insect that destroys timber.

Ghúñd, *n.m.* A veil *-kárnu, v.i. re.* To put on a veil

Ghuñghru, *n.m. pl.* Small bells used by dancers

Ghurkáw, *n.m.* The act of threatening, a threat.

Ghurkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to threaten, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghurki, *n.f.* (H. *ghurkí*) A threat

Ghurknu, *v.t. re.* (H. *ghurkná*) To threaten, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghurí-ró, *adv.* Strongly.

Ghurpu, *v.t. re.* To gird up, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghusáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to enter, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghusernu, *v.t. re.* To throw in, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Ghushu, *n.m.* A kind of game in which there are two
of men. each party taking in their hands small bundles
of straw alight on both sides, throw them at the other
This takes place on certain days of October.

Ghusnu, *v.i. re.* To enter, to be admitted, *f. -í, pl. -é*

- Ghusrnu, *v.i. re* See the preceding
- Ghút, *n.f.* The act of swallowing
- Ghutáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to swallow up
- Ghutnu, *v.t. re* To swallow up, *f. -í, pl. é.*
- Ghwáwnu, *v.t. re.* To open, to uncover, to remove a lid; *f. -í, pl. é*
- Ghyáňgná, *n.m.* See Gheňgná.
- Ghyánná, *n.m.* A fireplace
- Ghyári, *n.f.* An earthen pot; used to divide clarified butter.
- Ghyú, *n.m.* See Ghrú
- Gí, *n.f.* Gums of the teeth.
- Gí', *n.f.* A kind of tune -lám, *v.i. re* To play a particular tune (Also -bájni or -bajáwni)
- Gráwan, *n.m.* A kind of tax (used in Kuthár State).
- Gich-pich, *n.f.* See Ghich-pich.
- Gjáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to accustom.
- Gjnu, *v.i. re.* To accustom, to practise; *f. -í, pl. é*
- Gil, *n.f.* A term for the 16 days, the last week of Ashár and 1st week of Sáwan, respectively. Trees planted during this fortnight flourish and flower well.
- Gilá or -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. é* Wet -karnu, *v.t. ir.* To wet. -hoqu, *v.i. ir* To be wet
- Gillar, *n.m.* See Ghép.
- Giň-úň, *n.* (S. Godhúma, P *gandam.*) Wheat
- Gináwnu, *v.t. re.* See Ganáwnu.
- Gindá, *n.m.* A tom-cat.
- Gindu, *n.m.* (S. Kanduka or Genduka) A play-ball. -khelnu. *v.i. re* To play with a ball
- Gin-nu, *v.t. re.* See Gan-nu.
- Gint, *n.f.* An account. (From Hindi *gintí.*)
- Girá-giri, *n.f.* A hue and cry. -máchni *v.i. re* To be great noisy
- Giráwnu, *v.t. re* To spoil, to throw away. (From Hindi *giráná*)
- Girdé-girnu, *v.i. re* To turn round, *f. -í, pl. é*
- Giri-firi-áwnu, *v.i. re* To take a walk, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Giri-jánu, *v.i. ir* To fall down; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Girk-jánu, *v.i. ir.* To be wasted, to be given away for nothing
- Girnu, *v.i. re* (1) To fall, to slip down, *f. -í, pl. é.* (2) To turn
- Gla'b, *n.m.* (H. *guláb*) A rose -í *adj.* Rosy.
- Gla'f, *n.m.* (H. *guláf*) A cover (of a pillow or quilt, etc.)
- Glain, *n.m.* A kind of pine tree.
- Glal, *n.m.* (H. *gulál*) (1) Red powder. (2) The China root, madder (*majith*).
- Glá'm, *n.f.* (H. *lágám.*) A bridle
- Glás, or Gláss, *n.m.* (H. *glás*) A cup, a tumbler
- Gláu, *n.m.* A spider
- Gle'l, *n.f.* A pellet-bow. -bánu, *v.i. re.* To shoot with a pellet bow.
- Ghstá, *n.m.* P *báshhi* A span

- Gobar, *n m.* (H.) or gobr (1) Cow-dung. (2) Manure
 Gobrái, *n f.* The act of manuring the land -láni, *v t re*
 manure land.
 Gobraush, *n f* A heap of manure
 Gobrilá, *n m* An insect found in manure a chafer
 Gochhá, *n m.* (H *angochhá*) A towel
 Go'd, *n m* The lap. -laná, *v t re* To adopt a son
 Godi, *n f* The lap -laná, *v t re* To take in the lap
 Godi, *n f* A kind of wild edible root
 Gokhru, *n m.* (1) A kind of ear-rings (2) A kind of medicine
 Gol, *ad.* (H) Round. -chán-nu, *v t re* To make round
 Golá, *n m.* Thunderbolt
 Golakh, *n m* (1) A fund (2) The fund out of which
 were given (used in Mandí)
 Golí, *n m pl* (1) Apes (2) A bullet. -báhu, *v t re*
 shoot a bullet
 Goñ, *n m* Desire, wish, pleasure -dekhná, *v t re* To go
 own way
 Goñch or Goñt, *n m.* (S *gomútra*) Cow's urine
 Goñcháwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to make water
 of cattle only)
 Goñohnu, *v t re* To make water (used of cattle only)
 Goñtrálá, *n m* The naming ceremony of a child.
 Go'r, *n m* A lizard (*goñ* is a kind of big lizard, also to
 the Simla Hills)
 Gornu, *v t re* To weed, *f -í pl. -é.*
 Goru, *n m.* Cattle
 Goshthá, *n m* A cake of dry cow-dung
 Got, *n m* (S *gotra*) Parentage, lineage, stock (of a family)
 Gotá, *n m.* (H.) A dip, a dive -kháná, *v t re* To miss
 -márná, *v t re* To take a dip, to dive
 Gotá, *n m* (H.) Lace -láná, *v t re* To lace
 Gothi, *n f* Blame -láni, *v t re* To blame
 Gothú, *n m* A wild animal.
 Gotí, *n f.* Odd. -notí, *n f* Odd and even, a kind of game
 Gotnu, *v t re* To bar, to prevent from going; *f -í, pl. -é*
 Grá or gráh, *n m* A morsel, a mouthful. -laná, *v t re*
 take a morsel. (S. *grása*)
 Gráchá or -u, *ad. m , f -í, pl -é* See Getá
 Gra'nu, *v t re* (1) To collect revenue (2) To realize
pl -é
 Grass, *n m.* See Grá.
 Gráwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to weed; *f -í, pl. -é*
 Gráoñ, *n m* See Gáñw (used in Kullu and elsewhere)
 Grawru, *n m* A little bird. (Alike in singular and plural)
 Gréut, *n m.* A long way, turning here and there
 Gréwanu, *v t re* To turn back, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Graháwán, *n m* A tune played to make a deity dance
v t re To play the deity's dancing tune

- hawnu, v. i. re** To cause or allow a village deity to me
dance
- ib, ad** (H. *garib*) Poor, helpless
- iknu v. i. re.** To roar (of thunder) Also *gariknu.*
- o or Grau, n m pl** The nine planets, which are (1)
sun (2) The moon (3) Mars (4) Mercury. (5)
Jupiter (6) Venus (7) Saturn. (8) Ráhu. (9)
(From Sanskrit *Graha*.)
- on or graun, n m.** (S. *grahana*) An eclipse -*lágna, v*
To appear, of an eclipse -*dekhna, v. i. re.* To witne
eclipse
- i, n m** (S.) Excrement (Also *khé*)
- ibar or Gubr, n m** See Gobar or gobr
- ibial, n f** See Gobiál
- ibrilá, n m.** See Gobrílá.
- idla or -u, ad. m., f. -í, pl -é.** Sweet, tasty.
- ifá, n. f** (S) A cave or grotto scooped out of solid rock
- ija or gujjá, n m** See Khísá
- ijran, n f** Livelihood
- iyawnu. v. t. re** To cause or allow to pass, *f -í, pl. -é*
- iyru, v. i. re** To pass away, to die, *f -í, pl -é*
- il or Kúl, n f.** A small channel
- ila, n m.** A comb of Indian corn (*makkí* or *chhallí*).
- ilehhu, n m** The flesh of the buttocks.
- ile, n m pl** Grain (used in Basháhr State)
- im-honu, v. i. re** To disappear; *f. -í, pl -é*
- in n. m** (S. *guna*) Obligation. -*mán-ná, v. i. re.* To b
liged
- ina, n m** (P. *gunáh*) A crime, a fault, a mistake
- indáwnu. v. t. re** To cause or allow to knead or braid
- indnu, v. t. re** (1) To knead. (2) To braid, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- injo, n m pl.** Moustache.
- in lágná, v. i. re** To be indebted
- ínth, n m pl -o.** Pony
- ur n. m.** (H.) Brown sugar.
- iri, n f** A knot, knob
- isá, n m** (P. *gussah*) Anger, indignation -*karná, v*
To become angry or indignant
- itha, n m** (S. *angushtha*, the thumb) (H. *angútha*)
thumb -*dashná, v. i. re.* To deny -*láná, v. i. re* T
the thumb, e. g., on a deed -*í, n. f.* A finger
- athrá, n m** See Guthá -*í, n f* A finger
- uwá or Gowá, v** The past tense of the verb *jánu, t*
went.
- wa, n m.** (H. *gawáh*) (1) A witness, also (2) evidence
- wáchi-jánu, v. i. re** To be lost; *f -í, pl -é*
- wáchnu, v. t. re.** To lose. *v. i. re.* To be lost; *f. -í, pl -é*
- wái, n. f** (H. *gawáhi*) (1) Evidence (2) A witness
v. i. re To give evidence

váli, *n f.* (1) A shepherdess. (2) A kind of insect, green colour and long in size, like a grasshopper
 va'r, *ad* Uncivilized, ignorant, a fool (H *gañwár*)

H

achhá or -u, *ad. m* ; *f* -í, *pl* -é (H. *achchhá*) Good (H. *id*)
 Well.

áchhe, *n m pl.* A kind of thorny plant that bears edible berries

ád or hádkí, *n.m* or *f* (H. *haddí*) A bone.

ád, *n f.* Conversation -láni, *v t re.* To converse (Y. *hadu*)

ád, *n m pl* Bones

add, *n f* A limit, boundary -hom, *v i v* To get beyond all bounds

ádi, *n f* Conversation -láni, *v i re* To converse

ádri-láni, *v t re* To converse

áe, *int.* Oh, alas, ah!

agáwnu, *v t. re.* To cause or allow to go to stool, *f* -í *pl* -é

agni, *n f.* Anus

agnu, *v i re.* (H. *hagná*) To go to stool.

ai, *n f* (pronounced *hel*) A hard task, to be done with the help of many persons. -deni, *v i. v.* To work collectively

añgo A form of address to a relative, meaning, 'O my dear'

añlá or hañré A form of address 'O you.'

ajar, *ad* (P *házir*) Present.

ák, *n f.* A halloo -deni, *v t. v.* To halloo

akáwnu, *v t. re.* (H. *hakáná*.) To cause or allow to drive; *f* -í *pl* -é

áknu, *v t re.* To drive away; *f* -í, *pl* -é

aláwnu, *v t. re* To shake (H. *hiláná*); *f* -í, *pl* -é

al-bái, *n m* One who ploughs, a ploughman

ahé, *n f* (H. *haldí*) Turmeric

alkáwnu, *v t re.* To cause or allow to shake, *f* -í, *pl* -é.

alká or -u, *ad m.* ; *f* -í, *pl* -é (H. *halká*) Light, not weighty

állá, *n.m* (H.) A noise, a hue and cry -páná, *v i. re* To make a noise

almandí, *n m.* See Blair (Used in Basháhr and Káshmir)

alnu, *v i. re.* To shake, to tremble

álo, *n.m* A kind of greens called in Hindí, *chamchur*.

ash or -í, *n f* The long piece of wood in a plough.

altu, *n m.* A kind of small plough.

alwa, *n m.* (H. *haluwá*.) A kind of cake

ámbar, *adv.* 'Yes,' or 'very well'

ámeñ, *pro. pl.* We -íñ, *f.*

amýá, *n.f* Enmity, opposition -karni, *v i. v.* To oppose

añ, *adv* Yes -ná, *adv.* Yes or no -karni, *v i v* To say yes

- Haná, *n m* (S. háni) Loss, injury -jáná, *v i ir* To sustain a loss
 Hañd, *n f* A walk, travel -í, *n.f.* An earthen cooking vessel
 Handi-ná balu (phrase) I cannot walk
 Handolá, *n m* See Chandól
 Hanjár, *n m* (H. *hazár*) A thousand
 Hañs, *n.m* (S. *Hansa*.) A goose.
 Hansilí, *n.f* (P. *hásil*) Revenue or tax (Used in Kulhí)
 Har, *n m.* A flood -áwná, *v i re* To wash off.
 Ha'i, *n f* (S. *Hára*) (1) Abduction (2) A garland.
 Hat-karn *n m* The sum paid, in addition to the marriage expenses, by a man who abducts another man's wife, to her husband (Used in the Dhámí State)
 Ha're, *adv* Kindly -karne, *v i ir* To entreat.
 Hará or -u, *ad m, f* -í, *pl* -é (H) Green
 Hará, *n m* (1) A small held. (2) A trial -karná, *v t ir.* To try.
 Haráwnu, *v t. re* (H. *harwáná*) To cause or allow to defeat
 Haráwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to flow away; *f* -í, *pl.* -e
 Hargat *n f* (A. *harkat*) Injury, loss, fault -karni, *v.i ir* To make a mistake
 Har-jánu, *v.i ir* To be washed off, *f* -í, *pl* -é
 Haryágá, *n.m* An allowance for the Rájá's kitchen. (Used in Mandi)
 Harjá, *n m* (P. *harz*) Mischief, injury -honá, *v.i ir* To be lost.
 Harn, *n.m* (S. *Harina*.) A buck *f.* -í A doe
 Háru, *v t. re* To fail; *f* -í, *pl* -é (H. *hárná*)
 Háru, *v t. re.* To try, to examine, to scrutinise; *f* -í, *pl.* -é
 Har-r or har-rí. A medicinal fruit Yellow or Chebulic myrobalan (*Terminalia chebula*), seven varieties of this are distinguished (From Sanskrit *harítakí*)
 Har-íí *n t* The wooden pipe of a huqqa
 Haryáwni *n m* (H. *hariáwal*) Meadows.
 Hasáwnu, *v t re.* To cause or allow to laugh; *f.* -í, *pl.* -e.
 Hasi, *n f* (S. *Hásya*) Laughter -chhutni, *v.i. re.* To laugh -karni, *v.i ir* To laugh at
 Hási-khelí-ro láné, *v t. re pl.* To beguile the time with pleasure
 Hasli *n f* An ornament worn on the neck by women.
 Hasnu, *v i re* To smile, to laugh (From Hindí *hañsná*)
 Hatáwnu, *v t re* (H. *hatáná*) To cause or allow to prevent
 Hatáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to return; to prohibit
 Hath or hátth, *n m* (S. *hasta*.) A hand.
 Hath, *n m* (S. *hatha*) Insistence -karná, *v i. re.* To insist
 Hathángé, *n m pl.* Commutation for *begár* or *corvée* (Biláspur)
 Hathaṛ, *ad. f* A cow or she-buffalo, which only allows one person to milk her
 Hathaurá, *n m* (H) A hammer.
 Hathí *ad* Obstinate.

Hátho-joriro, *c p* With joined lands

Háthru, *n.m pl* Hands (H. *hátth*)

Hatnu, *v i re.* To turn back, *f -í pl -é*

Hatnu, *v i re* (1) To return to come back (2) To be off

Hatóli, *v f* She will turn back.

Hatyá, *n.f.* (S.) The act of killing -*lam*, *v i re* To cause trouble -*karm*, *v i re* To kill

Hátth, *n m* See Háth

Háttí, *n f* (H *hattí*) A shop -*karm*, *v i re* To open a shop

Haul, *n m.* (S. Hala.) A plough -*bánu*, *v i re* To plough

Hauñslá, *n m* (H. *hausilá*) Ambition, desire, capacity

Hawá, *n f.* (H) The air, wind

Házrí, *n m* (P.) An attendant. -*ká*, *n m* A term for a tax grant in lieu of service (used in Mandi)

Hegá, *n m* Carefulness.

Hekrí, *n f* (H) Boasting, insistence. -*karm*, *v i re* To insist

Hé'l, *n f.* A sacrifice of a goat or sheep -*dená*, *v i re* To offer a goat sacrifice.

Helá, *n m* A special *begār* or *corvée* leviable for repairs to roads or buildings, and on special occasions such as wedding or death in the chief's family

Heh, *n f* Wisdom, activity.

Herá, *n m* Game, shikár, hunting -*láná* or -*kanna*, *v i re* To go on a shooting excursion -*shikári*, *n m.* A shikári shooter.

He'r-fér, *n.m* An answer, a reply -*dená*, *v i re* To reply

Hernu, *v t. re* To work, *f -í, pl -é*

Heru, *adv* Perhaps -*lá*, *v.* Look here

Hesr-láná, *v i re.* To chant a song in union (by all persons carrying a heavy load, or moving a heavy mass in order to keep time. [un-])

Hessá, *n m* The cry of a number of persons at work at once

Hé't, *n m* (S Hita.) Affection. -*láná*, *v i re* To be affectionate

Hethé, *adv.* Down. -*pápá*, *v i re* To spread a bed (used in Bhajji State).

Hethí, *adv* By the lower way (used in the Bhajji State)

Hethla, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é.* Lower.

Híáh, *n f* Supper (used in Keonjhal)

Hichháwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to promise or agree

Hichhnu, *v.t. re.* To promise, to agree, *f -i, pl. -é.*

Hichki, *n f.* (H.) See Dhiki.

Hij or hjo or hjan, *adv.* Yesterday, the past day

Hij-bhyánsri, *adv.* Yesterday morning (Also *hijo-bhyánsri*)

Hij-byále or hjo-byále. Last evening, yesterday evening.

Hjku or -á, *ad m, f -í, pl. -é.* Yesterday's, of yesterday.

Hik, *n.f.* The liver, the chest or throat

Hilan or hillan, *n m* See Bhajñchal (used in Biláspur and Kángará).

- H mat *n f* I *himmat* (courage) *árm* *i re* I *i* ~
hearten
- H ŋđne, *n.m pl* The legs of a quadruped
- H ŋg, *n f* (S. Hingu) See Suňdhá
- H ní, *ad f* Decaying, decreasing
- H in-né, *n.m pl* See Hindné
- H ír, *n.m pl* A kind of wild fruit
- H iyáw, *n m* (H) Courage. -áwná, *v.i re* To be courageous
- H iyé-lánu *v t re* To embrace, *f -í, pl -é*
- H ochhá, *ad m, f. -í. pl -é* Short -jáná, *v.i. u.* To fall short
- H oi-jánu, *v i ir* To happen, to become, *f -í, pl -é*
- H oklá or -u, *ad m., f í. pl -é* Lispering.
- H olí, *n f* (S. Hohlká) The Holi festival -kheľm, *v.i re* To enjoy the Holi festival
- H olí, *v. ' (She) may be '*
- H oměň, huměň, *v t t. 1st p pl* We will be. In *t* Homiň
humiň
- H om, *n f* The act of taking place As *Hom hor-lan* That which is to happen will happen "
- H onu, *v.i ir.* To be, to become, to take place, *f -í, pl -é.*
- H or, *pro* Other -ié By the others
- H or, *con* (1) And (2) *ad* Else *H or ká bolá?* "What else do you say?" (3) *ad* More. *' Táň hor bí chajíň ' "* Do you want more?"
- H oth or hoťh, *n m.* (S. Osthá.) *pl* Lips
- H uká, *n m* (P. *huggah*) The hubble-bubble, the tobacco pipe -píná *v.i v* To smoke -bharná *v i re* To put fire on the tobacco.
- H um, *n.m* (S. Homa) Burnt offering, the casting of clarified butter, dried fruit, etc. into the sacred fire, as an offering to the gods, accompanied with prayers or invocations, according to the object of the sacrifice -bajáwna, *v.i. re.* To sound a certain tune. -karná, *v i ir* To feed the sacred flames with clarified butter, etc
- H uňđi, *n f* (H) The amount of revenue -deni, *v.i u* To pay revenue or taxes -gráňni, *v i re.* To collect revenue
- H uňgrnu, *v.i re* To low like a cow; *f -í, pl -é*
- H ur, *n m* A bolt above a door.
- H uřnu, *v.t re* To shut in, *f -í, pl -é*
- H úró, *n m* Roaring or thundering
- H uwárnu, *v t re.* See Hwárnu
- H wárnu, huwárnu, *v t re* To unload, to put down one's load to a rest, *f. -í, pl -é* (Also *hwárná*)
- H yác, hyáw, *n.m* Courage
- H yúň, *n m.* (S. Hima.) Snow -khan, *n f* The eternal snow a glacier. -ghalnu, *v i re* To melt, of snow. (Proverb)
- H yúň ghalolá báđhé, soená ghalo suhágé,*
Thiňđ ghalo, bánthiyá, kánji ráňđi ágé.

The snow will melt with clouds and gold with borax
So is a youth O young man before a harlot

Hyúnd, *n m.* The winter season

I

Ichhyá, *n f* (S Ichchhá) Desire, wish. -karni *v i n* I wish.

Ijī, *n f.* Mother *Ijyé, tú ká karai'* 'O mother, what are you doing?'

Ikkí, *ad* Twenty-one (H *ikkis*)

Iktáh, *ad* Forty-one. (H *ikchális*)

Ilam, *n m* (P *ilm*) Knowledge, cultivation of the mind

In, *n m* See *ain*

Indar, *n m* (S Indra) Also Indr The deity of rain, the deity presiding over Swarga or the Hindu paradise, the deity of the atmosphere and rain -ní bashdá. It does not rain. -bashdá bhája The sky refused to rain

Iné, *pro pl* Agent case 'By these.'

Ikh, *n f* (S. Ikshu, H. Ikh.) Sugarcane. (*Kamāndi in Kágrá*)

Inó, *pro pl* To these. (Also *yoñ*)

Inoñ, *pro* To these

Inu, *adv* So *ad* Such. (Used in Bashálu)

Inré, *n m pl* A kind of salty pudding made of the pulse called *kolth* (*Dolichos biflorus*)

In re, *pro pl* Of these

Irai, *iré, n f.* A kind of plant of which baskets are made

Ishá or -u, *adv m, f -í, pl -é* So, such. *Ishu kishu japan* "Why do you say so?" *Ishá bhala ádmí.* "Such a good man" *Ishí báto ná lai* "Don't say such things" *Ishe ghaur bandá.* "Build such houses"

Ishar, *n m.* (S Íshwara) Heavenly Father, God, the Creator

Ishká or -u, *adv m.; f -í, pl. -é.* To this side (*Erká in Basan, Jubbal and Púnar.*)

Ishur, *n m* (S. Ishwara) God

J

Ja, *v* Go

Jaa, *adv* When

Jaa din á báñgé,
Tundá máro dáñge

'When times are not good,
Then every one can give trouble.'

- Jabab *n m* (H) An answer a reply response *nu vt re*
 To refuse to deny *f pl e*
- Jabai *adv* Whenever (H *jabkabhi*)
- Jab-kabai, *adv* Whenever (you please)
- Já'ch, *n f* A trial, estimate, examination
- Jáchnu, *vt re* To try, to estimate, to examine; *f -í pl -é*.
- Jag, *n m*. (S. Yajna) A sacrifice. -dená, *vt re* To perform a sacrifice, a religious ceremony.
- Já'g, *n f* Awakening. -áwni, *vt re* To awake; *f -í, pl -é*
- Jágá *n f* (H *jagah*) A place, a room
- Jágá, *v* The past tense of the verb *jágnu*, to awake, 'awoke', *f -í, pl -é*
- Jagar, jagr (1) *n m* A small wall (2) *ad m.* and *f* Mute or dumb. -deni, *vt ir* To build a wall
- Jágarn, *n m* (S. Jagarana) Keeping ceremonial vigil the whole night.
- Jagáwnu, *vt re*. To cause or allow to wake, *f -í, pl -é*
- Jagát, *n f* (P *zaqát*.) Tax, octroi
- Jag-júp, *n m* A picture of the deity Ganesh carved in stone or wood and set up in the house-door when ready. (Used in Kángrá).
- Jágnu, *vt re*. To get up, to awake, *f -í, pl -é*
- Jágrá, *n m* (S. Jagarana) A religious ceremony observed throughout the Hill States. The principal rite is to invite the village deity to one's own house for worship, and give a grand feast after performing *húm* -dená, *vt ir*. To offer a *jágrá*.
- Jagrúl, *n f* A subscription for a *jágrá* -deni, *vt ir*. To subscribe for a *jágrá*
- Jáguli, *n f*. A catching in the throat from eating uncooked *zimiqand*, or *ghuñhyáñ*. -lágni, *vt re*. To suffer from eating uncooked *zimiqand*, etc.
- Jaidyá-bolní, *vt re* To pay one's respects to a chief
- Jai-kár, *n f* Victory As ' *Jai-kár devá maharájé rachchha de balé howé*. 'Victory to thee O village deity, protect us by all the means in thy power'
- Jaiñd, *ad* A fool ignorant
- Jakáwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to be rubbed
- Jáknu, *vt re*. To rub, to thicken; *f -í pl -é*.
- Jakrnu, *vt re* To arrest *f -í, pl -é*
- Jal, *n m* (S. Jala.) Water (Syn Chis)
- Jaláb, *n m. pl*. Purgation. -lágné *vt re* To purge
- Jalá-hundá, *ad. m*, *-f í, pl -é*. Hot-tempered
- Jaláwnu, *vt re*. To cause or allow to burn, *f -í pl -é*
- Jal-jógan, *n f*. The nymph, residing near a water fountain, who is believed to cast spells over women and children and has to be propitiated with sacrifice. (Chambá) (Syn Jal-mátrí.)

Jal-mátri, *n f.* See the preceding

Jalnu, *v i. re* To burn; *f. -í, pl -é* (H. *jalnā*)

Jámat, *n f* Shaving. -karni, *v i. ir.* To shave -banáwn.
v i. re To shave

Jamá't, *n f* (H) A gang of mendicants, especially Vaishnavas

Jamáw, *n.m.* (H). A gathering

Jamáwnu, *v t. re.* (1) To cause or allow to grow. (2) To cause or allow to become sour of milk, *f. -í, pl -é*

Jamkrá *ad. m, f -i pl -é* Born in one's own State or territory

Jámnu. *v i. re.* (1) To grow. (2) To become sour, of milk
f. -í pl -é.

Jamnu, *v i. re* To be born, *f. -í, pl -é*

Jamri, *n f* A small citron tree.

Jamtu, *n.m pl.* A kind of citron

Jan, *n f* (H *jān*) Life, strength -áwni, *v i. re.* To survive

-jani, *v i. ir.* To end one's life

Já'n, *n.f* A huge stone

Janá, *n.m* A person

Janás, *n.f.* Wife, woman (used in Biláspúr and Kángrá).

Jañ-uñ, *adv* As long as. *Jañ-uñ se ni áyá, téñ-uñ áñ ni den t.*

"As long as he has not come, so long I won't go"

Janáwnu. *v.t. re.* To acquaint, to introduce, *f -í pl -é*

Jandá, *n m.* A lock -dená, *v i. in* To lock up

Janét, *n f.* (H) A wedding procession

Janeú, *n m* (S Yajnopavíta.) The sacred thread. -honu *v i. in*
To celebrate the sacred thread ceremony

Jáni, *con* Perhaps (*lit.* God knows) [caste]

Jánjá, *n m* Abstinence sobriety, the act of putting out of

Jánjnu, *v t. re.* To put aside, to excommunicate, to put out of
caste; *f -í, pl -é*

Janmañtró, *n m.* (S Janmántara.) The next world

Janmástmí, *n f* (S Janmáshnamí) The birthday of Krishna
which falls annually on the 8th of the dark half of Bhádrapada
and men and women all fast on that day and perform
the *pújā* of Sri-Krishna. It is a great feast among all the
hull-men, cooked food as *prasād* being exchanged among
relatives

Janmnu, *v i. re* (H *janamnā*.) To bring forth, *f -í pl -é*

Ján-nu, *v t. re* (H *jān-nā*) To know to recognize; *f -í pl -é*

Jánu, *n m* (S. Jánu) Knee.

Jánu, *v i. re* To be born, *f -í pl -é*

Japan or jappan, *n m* (1) Conversation (2) A talk

Japáwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to speak, *f -í, pl -é.*

Japdá, *pre. par.* Speaking, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Japnu, *v.t re* (H. *japnā*) To speak, to converse; to talk. *f -í pl. -é*

Japór, *ad m* Foolish, ignorant.

Deshī ká jáno japór.

Kishe karia khái khór

-- The men of the plains are fools,
They know not how the walnut is eaten "

Japu-hundu, *pas par* Spoken; *f -í, pl. -é*

Jár, *n.m.* A grinder tooth.

Jar or zár, *n.m.* A term for the Tibetans, whose religion is Buddhism.

Jai, *n.m.* (S Jwara) Fever -áwná, *v.i. v.* To suffer from fever.

Jarolí, *n.f.* Bread of barley-flour -chánni, *v.i. re.* To make bread of barley flour. -khánni, *v.i. re.* To eat barley food

Jas, *pro* Whom -kas *pro* Whomever

Jash, *n.m.* (S Yashas) Glory -honá, *v.i. ir* To be glorious
-kamáwna, *v.i. re* To gain glory.

Jasra or -u, *pro m, f -í, pl -é* Whose

Jat, *n.f.* (1) Caste. (2) A fair (From Sanskrit yátrá) -o-khe-
janu, *v.i. v.* To go to a fair

Jataí, *n.m.* A messenger, a watchman (used in Kullú)

Jatt, *n.m.* (H) The Játs of the plains.

Jaulu, *n.m. pl.* Twins -jáne, *v.i. re.* To bring forth twins.

Jaur, *n.f.* (H jar.) Root

Jawá, *n.m.* A kind of wild tree

Jáz or Záz, *n.f.* (H dád.) Ringworm

Je, *con* If. As. *Je áñ dewndá* "If I had gone."

Jéb, *n.f.* (H) Pocket (Syn Gújá Khúsá)

Jebbú, *adv* As soon as (Also *jebri.*)

Jebri, adv. See the preceding.

Je'k, *n.m.* A kind of tree

Jeñshi, *adv.* On which day

Jeolá, *n.m.* A term used in Kullú for 12 *bhárs* in area of land,
half of which was held rent free in lieu of service, which
was called *barto-jeolá*.

Jeorí, *n.f.* A rope, twine

Jeotá, *n.m.* A kind of thin rope

Je'i, *n.f.* The womb, of cattle

Jerá, *ad* See Jishu. (Used in Bághal, Kunhár, Biláspúr and
Nálágarh.)

Je'ru, *adv* See Jishu. (Balsan and Madhán)

Jes *pro.* See Jas. (Used in Basháhr and Kumhársain.)

Jes-kes, *pro* See Jas-kas

Jé't, *n.f.* Mouth -bákni, *v.i. re* To open the mouth

Jethá or -u, *ad m., f -í, pl -é.* Elder or eldest

Jethá, *adv* Wherever.

Jetháni, *n.f.* The wife of the husband's elder brother

Jethi, *adv* Where

Jethia, *adv.* Whence

Jethiyá, *n.m.* Husband's elder brother

Jethúl, *n.f.* A term used for an extra share of a field given to
the eldest brother

Jeti *adv* See Jethi

Jetnu or a *ad m f* *pl e* Asnu l as (H *pl*

Jewr *n f* See Jeori

Jewtá, *n m* A small rope.

Jewtí, *n.f.* Twine

Jgwáldá, *pre par* Watching, *f -i, pl -é.*

Jgwáh, *n.f.* A guard, a watch. -karni. *v t re* To watch guard.

Jgwáñu, *v t re.* To watch, to guard

Jgwalu-huñdu or -á, *m , f. -í, pl -é* Watched

Jhabbal, *n m* A jumper, an iron instrument used for m

Jhafán, *n m* A kind of palanquin (Also *japhán*)

Jhá'g, *n m.* Foam -áwná, *v i re* To foam

Jhá'k, *n f* Care. -honi or -rákhi, *v i ir* and *re* To be
ful -rauni, *v i ir* To be anxious about

Jhákh, *n m.* A shrub

Jhá'l, *n m* A water-fall

Jhalará, *n m* Swindling -doná, *v i re* To swindle.

Jháll, *n m.* *pl* Thorny shrubs -fukné *v i re* To
thorns

Jhallá, *ad m , f -í, pl. -é.* Mad, insane

Jhamak, *n f* Itch. -lágni, *v i re.* To feel an itching

Jhamáká, *n m* A sudden light, lightning.

Jhámman, *n m* The cover of a *doli* or palanquin.

Jhá'n, *n f.* (P *jahán*) The world, *cf.* Jihán

Jhanáokhá, *n m* Moonlight

Jháñwañ, *n m* (1) Light (2) The nith of iron used to
the feet, etc , also used to wash an elephant.

Jháñdá, *n m* A flag, *f. -í.* A small flag. (Also *jhañdá*)

Jhañgáwnu *v t re* To cause or allow to kill; *f -í, pl -é*

Jhangnu, *v t re* To kill to put to death *f -í, pl -é*

Jhángsh, *n.m* The snake-plant. (Its root when d

pounded is made into a powder and is a great reme

cattle-itch. A small quantity is given with kneaded

to the animal to eat)

Jhánj, *n f* Cymbals, made of bell metal and used in
(H *jhánjh.*)

Jháñtó, *n f. pl.* Hair of the private parts (H.)

Jhapetá, *n.m* Struggle, strife, a quarrel

Jhar, *n.m. pl.* Continued rain. -lagné, *v i re.* To rain con

ously (Also *jhari, n f*)

Jhará, Agghará, *n.m* A tinder-box

Jharáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to drop, *f -í, pl -é*

Jhárfá, *n m.* Care, anxiety -mán-ná, *v i re* To be in the ca

Jhari, *n f.* A chief's water vessel or water jar

Jharí, *n f* Continued rain, steady rain, or drizzle
v i re To rain continually

Jharnu, *v i re.* To drop, to fall down (fruits, etc) ; *f. -í, pl -é*

Jhatáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to call. *f. -í, pl -é*

- tnu, *vt re* To call, to summon, to halloo, *f. -í, pl -é*
 tu, *n m* An illegitimate son (Basháhi)
 ul, *n.f* Fire -lám, *vi re* To burn fire
 'l, *n m* The act of undergoing
 láwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to undergo
 lida or -u, *m., f. -í, pl -é pre par.* Undergoing bearing
 'lkhána, *n m* (H) The jail
 lna, *vt re* To undergo, to bear
 lu huñdu, *pas par* Undergone borne, *f -í, pl -é*
 lwnu *vi re.* To be undergone, to be borne: *f -í, pl -e*
 ŋga, *n f.* A kind of fish.
 ŋjan, *n f* A good kind of rice
 ŋkhu, *vi re* To pine, to repent, *f -í, pl -é*
 rnu, *vt re.* To drag on. *f -í, pl. -é.*
 rawnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to drag, *f -í, pl -é*
 rk or jhurki, *n f* Scolding, threatening -deni, *vt re*
 scold, threaten. -khám, *vi re* To get a scolding
 rkawnu, *vt. re* To cause or allow to scold, *f. -í, pl -e*
 rknu *vt re.* To scold, to threaten *f. -í, pl. -é*
 nu, *vt re* To drag, to draw Jhúdá or -u, *m, f -í, pl*
pre par. Dragging, drawing
 ru-huñdu or -á, *m., -f í, pl -é. pas par* Dragged draw
 sh, jhushí or jhishó, *adv.* Yesterday (Bhaji)
 thke, *n m pl* Clothes.
 khú, *n.m.* Burning fuel
 knu, *vi re* To throw fuel on the fire (H *jhokná*)
 'l, *n f.* See Jhau
 la, *n.m* (H) A wallet -bharná, *vi re.* To fill a wallet
 bli *n f.* A small wallet -lani, *vi ir.* To become a me
 cent
 t, *n m* A root, origin, foundation
 khriá, *n.m* Timber, a large piece of wood
 khri, *n.f.* Firewood, fuel. -chán-ni, *vi. re.* To cut
 báñdni, *vi re.* To distribute fuel
 lá, *n m* A swinging bridge
 láwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to swing; *f. -í, pl -e*
 lida, *pre. par.* Swinging.
 lkawnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to shake.
 lkdá, *pre par.* Shaking, quaking, trembling, *f. -í, pl -e*
 lknu, *vi. re* To shake, quake, tremble; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 lku-hundu, *pas. par.* Shaken, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 lnu, *vi re* To swing round
 m, *n.f.* A covering, made of a blanket, used to protect
 from rain
 mi-rauni, *vi ir.* To hang.
 mkú, *n m pl.* A kind of earrings -láne, *vi. re.* To
 earrings -gharne, *vi re* To make earrings (of gold
 silver).
 umnu *vi re.* (1) To hang down. (2) To dose. to slumb

- Jhumr, *n m* (H) An ornament worn on the head
 Jhuñfri, *n f* (H *jhopi*) A cottage
 Jhuñgá, *n m* (1) Property (2) Estate
 Jhunjri, *n f* A kind of wild plant
 Jhutáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to drink
 Jhutnu, *v t re* To drink, to quench, *f -i, pl -é* (Bashahr)
 Jhutth, *n m*. (H. *jhúth*) Truth, fabrication, lie
 Jhwá'r, *n m* (1) A present (2) Salutation
 Jhwánu, *v t re* See Juhánu
 Jia-de-rákhnu, *v t re* To keep in mind, to have, *f -i, pl -é*
 Jia-rá-añtó, *n m* That which is in the mind
 Jia-rá or -u, *ad m*, *f -i, pl -é* Of the mind
 Jibh, *n f* (S *Jihwá*) The tongue -c *japnu, v t re*. I speak. (Also *Jibt*)
 Jid, *n f* (P *zidd*) Opposition, persistence -*kañi v t re* To persist
 Jidwá-huñdá, *pas par*. Persisted, *f -i, pl -é*
 Jidwanu, *v t re* To persist, to oppose.
 Jiknu, *v t re*. To press down, *f -i, pl -é*.
 Jiku-huñdu, *pas par* Pressed down *f -i, pl -é*
 Juná-huñdá, *pas. par* Eaten; *f -i, pl -é*
 Jimáwdá, *pre. par*. Feeding *f -i, pl -é*.
 Jimáwnu, *v t re*. To feed, *f -i, pl -é*
 Jimáwu-huñdu, *pas. par* Fed, *f -i, pl -é*.
 Jimdá, *pre par*. Eating, taking food, *f -i, pl -é*.
 Jini, *n f*. (P. *zamin*.) Land, -jágá, *n* Land and property, estate
 Jimnu *v t re* To take food (H *imná*)
 Jimpar, *n m* (S. *Yamapara*) Death, demise
 Jindá, -u, *pro m*; *f -i, pl -é*. In which
 Jindri, *n f* (H *jindgi*) Life, existence, the course or period of life
 Jindri, *n f* (P *zindagi*.) Short life.
 Jiné, *pro* By whom.
 Jimé, *pro* Who or by whom
 Jinó, *pro* To whom
 Jishká or -u, *adv. m*, *f -i, pl -é*. Wherever
 Jishu or -á, *ad. m*, *f -i, pl -é*. As (H *jaisá*)
 Jitáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to win, *f -i, pl -é*
 Jitdá, *pre. par* Winning; *f -i, pl -é*
 Jitia or jitaró, *c p*. Having won
 Jitnu, *v t re* To win, to overcome, to conquer; *f -i, pl -é*
 Jitú, *n m*. Conqueror
 Jitu-huñdu, *pas. par*. Won, conquered; *f -i, pl -é*.
 Jiú, *n m*. (S. *jiva*.) The soul, life, disposition (Also *jyú*.)
 Jiú or jyúñ (S *Yama*) (1) Death. (2) The deity of death
 Juñdá or jyúñdá, *ad m*. Living; *f -i, pl -é*.
 Jiwanu, *v t re*. To live, to pass one's life, *f -i, pl -é*.
 Jiáwnu *v t re* To cause or allow to live *f -i, pl -é*.

- liwe-jái-jánu, *v. i. ir* To perish, to be bereft of life; *f. -i*
 Jiwiró, *c. p.* Having lived
 Jmhái, *n. f.* (H. *jamhái*) Yawning. -áwni, *v. i. re* To yawn
 Jmhyáli, *n. f.* (1) Chin. (2) The lower part of the mouth
 Jo or Ju, *pro.* Who, which, or that As *Ju kál áwu-thu*, see
huu thu? 'Who was the man, who came yesterday?'
 Jo, *n. m.* See Jau
 Jo'ch, *n. f.* A rope to fasten the yoke to the plough. (Also *jot*)
 Jo k, *n. f.* (S. *Jalaká*) A leech -o, *pl.* Leeches -lám, *v. i. re*
 To apply leeches
 Jo r, *n. f.* (H. *jar*.) A root, *c. f.* Jaur
 Jor, *n. m.* (P. *zor*) Might or power, strength
 Jo r, *n. m.* (1) Joining, junction (2) Total -dená, *v. i. ir.*
 To add -páná, *v. t. re* To add (a piece)
 Jorá, *n. m.* (1) A pair. (2) A pair of shoes -márná, *v. t. re*
 To beat with shoes. (Syn. *Páni*)
 Joráwnu, *v. t. re* See Jrawnu
 Jordá, *pre. par.* Joining, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Joría or joríro, *c. p.* Having joined, having added
 Jorru, *v. t. re* To join, to add *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Jor-ru, *v. t. re* (H. *jorná*) To join, to unite by repairs.
 Joru-huñdu, *pas. par.* Joined, added, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Jo't, *n. f.* (1) See Jóch (2) Flame of a lamp (3) A hill peak
 Jotáwnu, *v. t. re* To cause or allow to plough; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Jotdá, *pre. par.* Ploughing, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Jotí, *n. f.* (S. *Jyotish*.) Light (of the sun or a lamp)
 Jotía or Jotiró, *c. p.* Having ploughed
 Jotru, *v. t. re* To plough; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Jotu-huñdu, *pas. par.* Ploughed, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Jpór, *n. m.* A fool (Also *apór*.)
 Jrañth, *n. m.* A kind of wild pear
 Jrawnu, *v. t. re* To cause or allow to join, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Jrolí, *n. f.* See Jarolí.
 Ju, *pro.* See Jo.
 Ju, *re. pro.* Who or which. (Agentive *Juméñ*)
 Jú, *n. f.* Louse. -wó, *pl.* Lice -parni, *v. i. re.* To suffer from
 lice
 Júb, *n. f.* (S. *Dúrvá*.) Bent grass (*Panicum dactylon*) said to
 mean *hi* 'That which hurts sin' -o-ri-dáh, *n. f.* A plant
 of bent grass -jámni, *v. i. re* To grow, of bent grass
 Jubar or Jubr, *n. m.* Meadow, a level space with grass on it
 -bahnu, *v. i. re.* To make a new field, to cultivate waste
 land
 Jubr, *n. m.* See Jubar
 Jubrí or jubtí, *n. f.* A small meadow
 Jubtí, *n. f.* See Jubrí.
 Judh, *n. m.* (S. *Yuddha*) War, a fight.
 Judh-mámlá, *n. m.* Fighting.
 Jugálé, *n. m. pl.* Watchmen.

- Jugtie. *adv.* Carefully, attentively
 Jugut. *n.f.* (1) Fitness, good accommodation (2) Connection
 Juhár or jhwár, *n.m.* (1) A present. (2) The present in
 made to a chief at an audience, or greeting
 Juhárnu, *v.t re* To offer one's humble respects to salute
pl -é (Also *jhwárnu*.)
 Jujh, *n.m.* (S. Yuddha, a fight) Fighting, war. -lána, *v*
 To fight -lágná, *v i re* To begin fighting
 Jujhdá, *pre. par* Fighting. *f -í, pl -é*
 Jujhnu, *v.t re* To fight, *f. -í, pl -é*
 Jujhia or jujhiró, *c.p.* Having fought.
 Jujhu-huñdu, *past par* Fought; *f -í, pl. -é*
 Jukhám, *n.m.* (P. *zugám*) Cold and cough. -honá *v i re*
 suffer from cold and cough (Also *-ánuhá*)
 Julfiá or julfiyá, *n.m.* One who has curls
 Julfó, *n.m. pl* (P. *sult*) Curls
 Jummó, *n.m.* (P. *zimah*) Responsibility -karpu *v i re*
 responsible
 Juñ, *n.m.* Yoke.
 Jun or junié, *rel pro* Who or by whom (The latter for
 agentive.)
 Jun, *n.m.* (S. *Drona*) A grain measure equal to 16 *pritha*
arhás.
 Ju'n, *n.f.* Moonlight or the moon -lágnu *v i re* To shun
 the moon).
 Jun, *n.f.* A meal. Dují-jún The next meal
 Jundku, *n.m.* See Jutí
 Juní, *n.f.* Revenue in kind (Also *kará-jūnī*)
 Juniēñ, *re pro* (Agentive) By whom or by which.
 Jurí-jánu, *v t re* To be engaged (in battle)
 Jurjí-pánu, *v.i re.* To set against, to set by the ears.
 Juth, *n.f.* Uncleanliness, pollution
 Juthá or -u, *ad. m, f. -í, pl -é* Polluted by tasting.
 Juthan, *n.f.* Pollution by tasting
 Juthañyá *n.m.* (S. *Dwisthánīya*.) The second son of a c
 (Also *duthañyá*.)
 Juthdá, *pre par.* Cleaning the hands and mouth after taking f
 Juthia or juthiró, *c.p.* Having cleaned the hands and mouth
 Juthnu, *v.i re.* To clean the hands and mouth after tak
 food.
 Juthu, *ad* Polluted by tasting, *f. -í, pl. -é*.
 Jutdá, *pre. par.* Being engaged in any work *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Juti, *n.f.* Braided hair of a maiden
 Jutia or Jutiró, *c.p.* Having been engaged.
 Jutnu, *v i re* To be engaged, to be at work, *f. í, pl. -é*.
 Jutu-huñdu, *pas. par.* Engaged.
 Juwrá, *n.m.* A broom (used in Bhajjī).
 Jwádrī, *n.f.* A butterfly *pl* Jwádrī Syn. Fimiri
 Jwáññ. *n.m.* (S. *Jámátri*.) Son-in-law

- wa-n, n f* (S. Ajamodá) (1) The common carroway (*Carum carui*) a kind of lovage (*Lingusticum ajwaen*, Rox.) (2) A kind of parsley (*Apium involucratum*), said to mean, *lit* 'That which pleases a goat.'
- Jwan, n m* A youth, an adult. *ad.* Young -*tá, n m tí, n f*
One in his teens.
- Jwans, n f* A female, a woman
- Jyu, n m* See Jíú
- Jyúñ, n m* See Jíuñ

K

- Ka' pro* What? Which? As *Ká bolo ji?* 'What do you say?'
- Kaa' or kau' adv* How many?
- Kabaj' adv.* When, at what time? -*kabaj, adv* Sometimes
- Kabá't, n f.* (P *qabáhat*) Inconvenience, objection -*honi, v i ir* To be inconvenient
- Kabré' adv* At what time?
- Ká'ch, n m* (H.) (1) Glass. (2) A necklace of beads.
- Káchu or -á, ad. m, f -i, pl -é* Unripe, not well cooked, only half cooked
- Kachh, n m* The aimpit (S *kaksha*)
- Kachhri, n f* A rope to bind a load. -*lám, v i re.* To bind a load to carry it away.
- Kadash, n f* (S *Ekadashí.*) The eleventh day of the bright or dark half of a month.
- Kadi' adv* When? At what time? -*ní, adv.* Never.
- Kadí-jáñ, adv* Long ago.
- Kadí-ní, adv* Never
- Kadká, ad m.; f. -i, pl -é* Long ago (Also *kadkú*)
- Káfal or káffal, n m pl.* A kind of wild tree or its fruits -*pákné, v i re* To ripen of wild fruits
- Kafan, n m* Coffin, shroud, *f -i,* A coffin
- Kafní, n f.* See Kafan.
- Kágat, n m* (P *kágaz.*) Paper.
- Kahat, ad.* Sixty-one -*wáñ, ad.* Sixty-first
- Kahattar, ad* Seventy-one. -*wáñ, ad* Seventy-first
- Káhlú-bír, n m* A spirit who lives on the mountains and whose anger causes landslips It must be appeased with sacrifice (Chambá)
- Kái, ad* (H.) Too many, a great many.
- kái, n f* (1) Moss (2) Desire.
- kajl, n f* The blue pine -*tí, n f* A small blue pine tree.
- Kúli, n f* Uneasiness. -*parni v i re.* To be uneasy -*áwui v i re* To become uneasy.
- Kauñ-m. n f.* (H *kahán,* a story) A riddle

Kuiri k u b j h u i r l u j b u j b
Elka dalaye kain fall g l j e r

" I tell you a riddle or a puzzle, O understander
 There are three fruits on a tree, assafœtida, ho
 cummin " (The reply is ' a large spoon ')

Káin, *n m* See **Jún**

Kañ or **Kyéñ**, *ad* Something. -*ní ad*. Nothing

Kañal, *n f* The green pigeon

Kañchi, *n f* (H) (1) Scissors (2) The slope of a road

Kañth, *n m* A kind of wild pear, *c.f.* **Jyñth**

Kairi, **káiri**, **kyári**, *n f* The neck. *Bali Rep* 1

" **Bali** **Rajá** bent his neck "

Káit, **káith** or **káyach**, *n m* (S **kayastha**) An official
 a writer (Basháhi, **Kumháisan**, **Mandí** and **Su**
 the Simla Hill States he is called **Bagshí** or **Ba** **S**)

Káith, *n m* See **Káit**

Kaiti, *n f* Moss, lichen

Káj, *n m* (S **Káryya**) Work, business.

Kajo *adv* What for? (**Kángará**, **Biláspúr** and **Nalaga**
 the Simla Hills **kwé** or **kwaj** is used)

Kakh, *n m*. A straw. Proverb —

Bharí muth lákho ri,

Kholí kalho ri.

" A closed fist will hold a million

An open one will not hold a straw

(Meaning that honour is the best thing, and a
 thing worth nothing.)

kakkar, *n m* A tree which yields valuable timber

Kákkar, *n m*. The barking deer

Kákri, *n f* (S **Karkatí**) (1, A cucumber (2) The
rog, *n m*. Lung disease.

Kaku, *n m* A polite term used in addressing a boy

Kál or **káll**, *adv* Yesterday -**byálé**, *adv* Yesterday

-**bhyáñsri**, *adv* Yesterday morning

Kal, *n f* (S **Kalaha**.) Dispute, quarrel, struggle

To be disputed, to struggle

Ka'l, *n m* (S **Akála**, and **Kála**.) (1) The time of a

Famine -**parná**, *v i r* To be a famine year.

Kál, **kálo**, *n m* (S **Kála**, time) Death, demise

Kálá or -**u**, *ad m*, *f* -**i**, *pl* -**é** Black (H)

Kalam, *n f* (H) A pen. -**banáwni**, *v i r*. To mend

Kálan or **kálné**, *n f* A variety of coarse rice sown on a

Kaláo or **kaláw**, *n m* A kind of pea *c.f.* **Kláv** (Basháhi)

Kalewá, *n m* Breakfast -**karná**, *v i u* To take breakfast

Kalgí, *n f*. (H) An ornament worn on a turban.

Káli-marcho-re dáné, *n m. pl* Black pepper seeds

Káljá, *n m*. (H. **kalejá**.) Liver (Also **kályu**)

Kalká or -**u** *ad m* - *f* **i** *pl* **é** Saltish too salty

Kálu bir *n m* See Káhlub r

Kám *n. r. i* (S *kama*) Work, business. -káj, *n m* Domestic duties -kaj, *n m* Office or household duties

Kam, *ad* (H) Less -homu, *v i ir* To be less -karnu, *v t ir* To make less. -í *n f* Deficiency

Kámá *n m* A servant (Kángará, Biláspúr and Nálágarh.)

Kamáí, *n f* (H) (1) Earnings, wages (2) Fate, fortune

Kamál, *n m* A kind of grass

Kamand, *n f* See lñkh (Káng'á)

Kamáwra or kamawiró, *c p* Having earned

Kamáwñdá, *pro pur* Earning. *f -í pl -é*

Kamáwnu *v t re* To earn

Kamáwu-huñdu *or -a. pas pur. m f -i, pl -é* Earned

Kámdái *m n* An official. -í, *n. t.* Officialdom Generally used to denote the officials of a *pargana*. Each *pargana* has five officials: the *mahtá* or *mautá*, *karáuk* or *kráuk*, *siáná*, *ghéñghná*, and *piádá*. The *mautá* corresponds to a *náib tahsildár* and decides petty cases. The *kráuk* collects the cash revenue and hands it over to the *mautá* for payment into the State treasury. He has also to manage the *corvée* in his *pargana*. The *siáná* examines the revenue accounts to see if any land-revenue remains unrealized. The *ghéñghná's* duty is to realize the clarified butter levied on certain grass lands. The *piádá's* is to carry out the orders of the *mautá kráuk* and *siána*. (Also *kárdái*.)

Kamláí, *n f* See Kámdar

Kamdhenu, *n f* (S) The cow of plenty, also used for any cow that never calves yet always gives milk.

Kamháí, *n m* A kind of basket used to keep wool in for spinning.

Kamhaktu, *n m. dim* A small long basket to keep wool in

Kamí *n f* (H) Decrease, deficiency. -karni, *v i u*. To decrease -hom, *v i u*. To be decreased

Kamíal, *n m* (H *kambal*.) A blanket. (S *Kamvala*.)

Kamí *n f* (H *kamar*) The waist -bán-ni, *v i re*. (1) To gird up one's loins (2) To be ready

Kamwánu, *v t re* To cause or allow to earn. *f -í pl -é*

Ká'n, *n m pl* (S *Karna*, H. *kún*) Ears, the organs of hearing

Kaná, *ad. m*; *f -í, pl -é* (H.) One-eyed (Also *kánu*)

Kaná, -u, *ad m*, *f -i, pl -e*. The youngest.

Kanait *n m* See Kanet

Kanak, *n f* (H.) Wheat (Syn. *Geññ* or *Giññ*)

Kanáli, *n f* A large wooden vessel used for kneading flour etc.

Kanáwará, *n m* An inhabitant of Kanáwar, *f -í, pl -é*.

Kanbál, *n m* The ceremony of boring a child's ears

Kanbáh, *n f* (H) An earring (Also *kantáli*)

Kanbíchá *n m* A heavy earring worn in the middle of the ear

Kanchha *or* *u ad m f pl c* S Kaushla Younger
youngest.

Kanchhúl *n f*. The right of the youngest brother to get a toe
over and above his share as one of the brothers

Kāñḍá, *n.m* (H *kāntá*.) (1) A thorn -chubhna *v.t re*
pierce with a thorn. (2) A ridge

Kandá, *pre par m f* -í, *pl* -é. Groaning

Kan-de-lágnu, *v.t re*. To begin to groan, *f* -í, *pl* -é

Kañḍéi, *n f*. (S *Kantakáriká*) A medicinal plant a sort
prickly nightshade (*Solanum jacquini*)

Kandyái, *n. f* A kind of thorny herb used in medicine

Kanérú, kanhérú, *n m* An iron tip for an arrow.

Kanét, *n m*, -an. *n f* The term for the fourth class of the
Hindús in the Simla Hills. The Kanets are divided
into several hundred septs some of which are dis-
scended from the original inhabitants of these hills known
as *máwis*. A proverb runs, *Kaneto vi mé ek, bhar th*
“A Kanet has one mother and eighteen fathers”

Kañgaṇo, *n m pl* Bracelets (S *Kañkaṇa*)

Kāñgrú, *n m* A small comb (Fr H *kañgá*)

Kanhatnu, *v.t re* To gather to collect, *f* -í, *pl* -é

Kanhór, *n m* Chestnut. Wild chestnut. (In Basháti the
make flour of wild chestnuts by keeping them for some
time in running water.

Kaní, *n f* (H) A very small bit. As. *Hará kani* A small
bit of diamond

Kanía *or* kaniró, *c p* Having groaned

Kaní? *pro* With which? *adv*. Why?

Kaní-joga? phrase. For what purpose, what for?

Kañkí, *n f* Linger, delay -Jáni, *v.t re* To linger

Kankóri, *n.f*. A Brahman girl given in marriage to a Brahman
and dowered by a chief's wife

Kann, *n m* (S *skandha*) Shoulder -o-pánde *adv* On the
shoulders.

Kanná, *ad m f* -í, *pl* -é See Kanchhā

Kan-nu, *v.t re* To groan, *f* -í, *pl* -é

Kánri, *n.f* See Kári

Kāñsá, *n m* (S. *Kāñsya*) Bell-metal, white metal

Kansí, *n f* A blacksmith's tool

Kantáli, *n f* See Kanbáli.

Kantáwnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to groan, *f* -í, *pl* -é

Kantáwnu, *v.t re* To trouble; *f* -í, *pl* -é

Kanthá, *n m* (H) A big necklace

Kanṭhí, *n f* A small necklace -bān-ni, *v.t re* To make
disciple.

Kañthi, *n f* A necklace of *tulsi* (worn by males)

Kánu, *ad m* See Kāñá.

Kánu, *n.m. pl* Husks of rice

Kanaudú *n m* A disliked man an enemy

Kai ya or kuvai n \ se pá a r á á lo ake

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Kapat, *n.m.* (H) Deceit -i, *ad.* Deceitful

Kaptí, *ad.* (S Kapatin) Deceitful

Kai or kái, *n.f.* (S Kára) Duty, work, business As Deo
kár The work of a godling Ráulí-kái, State business
Jai jai-kái. A blessing used in greeting a god or deity

Kará, *n.m.* Revenue, taxes -bharná, *v.i.re* To pay taxes.

Karam, *n.m.* (S Kamma) Work, duty Kriyá- *n.m.* (1)
The last duties performed after cremation (2) An act

Karattan, *n.m.* (H) Bitterness

Karáwnu, *v.t.re* To cause or allow to do or make, *t.-i*
pl.-é

Karbár *n.m.* (H) Business -karná *v.i.ir* To be engaged

Karbári *n.m.* One who manages, a manager

Karchhá, *n.m.* A large spoon used in cooked pulse *f.-í.* A
spoon -u, *n.m.* A small spoon

Karhául, *n.f.* A loan -kárhu, *v.i.re.* To borrow

Karháwnu *v.t.re* To cause to borrow

Karhu, *v.t.re* (1) To boil (2) To take out

Karj, *n.m.* (P *guz*, a debt.) (1) A debt (2) Revenue
Proverb. *Karjó í jimi thāñde, pání rá nhān sirté jabo*
‘‘Land on payment of taxes and a cold bath can be had
everywhere’’

Karkháná, *n.m.* (H) Workshop.

Karnál, *n.m.* A long kind of musical instrument made of brass
-bájnu, *v.i.re* To blow the *karnál* chi, *n.m.* One who
blows the *karnál*.

Karnu *v.t.ir.* (H. *karná*) To do, to make, to work, *t.-í,*
pl.-é. *pas ten* Kiñyāñ, *f.-í, pl.-é* *pre par.* Karda,
f.-í. *pas. pu* Kiu-huñdu. *cp* Karia or Kariró

Kartá, *n.m.* Household work.

Karú ' *v.* May I do ?

Karuwi-rotí, *n.f.* See Kaurí-rotí

Karúwu or -á, *ad.m* ; *t.-i, pl.-é.* Bitter, distasteful.

Kas ' *pro* Whom ' ‘‘*Kas bolai* ?’’ Whom do you say ?

Kash or kash, *n.m.* (1) An oath, an ordeal. (2) Contamina-
tion -chárná, *v.i.re* To be contaminated with verdigris

Kashátú, *n.m.* A species of rice, red in colour. (Also Kshátu)

Kashí, *n.f.* A hoe -lam, *v.i.re* To work with a hoe

Káshi, *n.f.* (1) Pasture (2) Branches of forest trees cut as
fodder for goats etc -chán-ni, *v.i.re* To make pasture
for cattle -khe-dewnu, *v.i.re* To go to bring leaves for
cattle

Kash-karná or -laná or -thwáwná, *v.i.re.* To take an oath

Kashokrá, *n.m.* An agreement by which one party who agrees
to the other's taking an oath has to pay a rupee to the ruler
páná, *v.i.re* To pay a rupee to the ruler for the other
party's agreeing to undergo an ordeal.

Kashmal, *n m* *Burdes barba* A thorny shrub with sharp thorns and black berries which ripen in June. The root which is like turmeric in colour is boiled and slices are used as poultices for diseases of the eye. Kasmit in Hindí.

Kashnu, *vt re* (H. *kasna*) To tighten, to bind, to tie. Kami-kashm, *vi re* To be ready, to gird up one's loins.

Kashrá or *u*, *pro m*, *f*, *-í*, *pl -e*. See Kasra.

Kashrí *n f* The act of presenting butter to a village deity. The people store clarified butter in the name of village deity, and when the *ghara* (clay receptacle for *ghu*) is full offer it first to the deity and then use it.

Kasht *n m* Kashtí, *n f* (S. *Kashta*) Trouble, pain. -pama *vi re* To be in trouble. -thwáwná *vi re* To take trouble.

Kasr or kassi Illness, sickness. -hom, *vi re* To be ill.

Kasra? or *u?* *pro m*, *f*, *-í*, *pl -é*. Whose?

Kassam, *n f* (P. *qasam*) An oath, an ordeal. -khata -kama or -thwáwni, *vi re* To take an oath.

Kasturi, *n f* (S. *Kastúrí*) Musk or a musk-pod. The animal perfume so called is brought from Tibet, Nepál, Bhútán, Kashmir and Kanáwar. It is also found in the Simla hills. The best is that imported from Dadrá Kowar in Basbáhi.

Katáb, *n m* (H. *kitab*) A book. *pl -a*.

Katái or ktái, *n f*. The act of cutting. -lagm *vi re* To begin cutting.

Katái or ktái, *n f* The act of spinning.

Kathá, *n f*. (S.) A story or history such as the Rámáyana or Mahábhárata. A tax was formerly levied on this in Kullú. -báhchm, *vi re* To relate a story.

Kathéru, *n m*, *pl*. A kind of hill peaches that ripe in October.

Katán, *ad pro*. Several. (Also *ktán*.)

Katarnu, *vt re* (H. *katarná*.) To chip, to cut with scissors.

Katáwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to cut or fell, *f -í*, *pl -e*.

Katáwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to spin. *f -í*, *pl -é*.

Kátí, *n m* (S. *Kartika*) The seventh Hindu month corresponding to October. *-é, adv.* In October.

Kátnu, *vt re* To spin. *f -í*, *pl -é*. Kátá-huñdá *pas, par*.

Spun. Kátá, *pre par* Spinning. Kátia or kátuo, *cp*.

Having spun. Kátá, *pas, ten* Spun.

Kárnu, *vt re* To cut, to fell, *f -í*, *pl -é*. Kátá, *m*, *f*, *pl -é* *pre, par* Cutting. Kátia, *cp* Having cut. Kátu-huñdu, *pas, par* Cut.

Kau? *pro*. See Kaa.

Kauñí, *n f*. (S. *Kaṅgu*.) A kind of grain (*Panicum Stal-cum*), several varieties are cultivated and used as food by the poor.

Kauñl, *n m* (S. *Kamala*.) (1) A lotus. (2) A cup.

Kaũñ *n. f.* (S. Kaũgu.) A sort of panic.

Kaũthí, *n. f.* (S. Shyámaka) A kind of grain (*Panicum frumentaceum*, etc.) Also *sháñw*

Kaurí-rotí, *n. f.* A tax levied on the death of a chief at one rupee per house, payable on the 5th, 7th, or 9th day after his demise. The money raised is spent on the performance of the rites called *kriyá-karm*

Kauwá *n. m.* (S. Káka) A crow

Kayá-dharní, *v. i. re.* To assume a human form

Kayath, *n. m.* See Káit

Kaziya *n. m.* (P. *qaziah*) A quarrel, a dispute, strife -karná, *v. i. re.* To dispute -honá, *v. i. m.* To be disputed

Kbakht, *n. m.* (H. *kamwaqt*) Unfortunate unlucky -í, *n. f.* Misfortune

Kbát *n. f.* (P. *kabúhat*) Inconvenience, objection -lioní, *v. i. m.* To be inconvenient -karní *v. i. m.* To make inconvenient. Also Kabát or kíát

Kcháetu or kcháethu *ad. m. f.* -í *pl.* -é Undesired not easy. (Also *kacháetu* or *kacháethu*.)

Kchai, *n. f.* Weakness immaturity (H. *kachchái*)

Kchajá, -u, *ad. m. f.* -í, *pl.* -é Of no use, bad wicked

Kchaju á *m. f.* -í *pl.* -é (1) Not good, *i. e.* bad (2) Good for nothing

Kchál, *n. f.* (H. *kuchál*.) A bad custom

Kcháli or kcháwli, *n. f.* (An esculent root also called *ghuñnyáñ*)

Kcháwli, *n. f.* See Kcháli

Kchyúñd, *n. f.* A squint -dem. or -márm, *v. i. re.* To see with one eye

Kdauru, *n. m.* A wild plant like mistletoe, but with red berries

Kdhañgá or -u, *ad. m. f.* -í, *pl.* -é Not well-shaped, ugly

Kdíní, *ad. m.*, and *f. pl.* (P. *qadímí*) Eternal, perpetual firm

Kdith or kdithá, *n. m.* The flour of the black gram called *kodá*.

Kdól, *ad. m.* Of an ugly shape

Kdolí, *n. m.* Bread made of *kodá*

Kdoshlé, *n. m. pl.* Loaves made of *kodá*

Ke, *con.* Or, or, either (Also *ku*)

Kebrí? *adv.* See Kabaj? (Basháhr and Kotgarh)

Keí, ketí? or kethí? *adv.* Where? At what place?

Kele, *n. m. pl.* (S. *kadalí*.) Plantains -láne, *v. i. re.* To cultivate plantains -kháne, *v. i. re.* To eat plantains

Keló, *n. f.* A species of cedar. (*Pinus devadaru*)

Keltí, kelwí, *n. f.* A small cedar tree

Kelwí, *n. f.* See the preceding

Kéñ, kyéñ, *pro.* Anything

Keñshi? *adv.* On which day?

Kenu, *adv.* See Kishu (Basháhr and Kotgarh)

Kéñ-yiñ, *pro.* Something or anything

Kéñ-yüñ-ni, *pro.* Nothing

- Kera *adv* See Kishu (Báglal, Kuntlai and Blajj.,
 Kerí, kyári, *n f* Neck *Syn gardan.*
 Ké'ru' *adv* See Kishu' (Balsan and Madhan)
 Késh, *n m*, *pl* (S Kesha) Hair
 Kesí' *adv* Which way?
 Kesr, *n m*. (S kesara) Saffron
 Kethí' *adv* See Keí'
 Ketí' *adv* See Keí'
 Ketnu' or -á' *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl* -e How much?
 Ketu, *n m* A kind of wild plant
 Kewú, *n m* See Kaláw (used Kotí, Keonthal and Baghat
 Kfát, *n f* See Kbát
 Kfé'r, *n m* Difficulty, hardship, trouble *Proverb. Jaa pa
 kfér, taa ná páni lé'r, jaa á ghe'r, taa ná páni bé'r* When
 there is trouble, one ought not to weep when there is
 opportunity, there should be no delay' [100
 Kgál, *ad* (H *kañgál*) Poor, helpless -hom, *v i u* To
 Khábal, khábbal, *n f* A net, snare, noose -o de lágm, *v i u*
 To be caught in a snare
 Khabr, *n t* (P. *khabr*) News, tidings -deu, *v i u* To
 news -hom, *v i u* To be known -karm, *v i u* To
 form -lani, *v t u* To take care
 Khá'ch, *n m* See Khát.
 Khachái, *n f* The act of digging
 Khacháwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to dig or excavate
 Kháchdá or -u, *pre par. f* -í, *pl* -é Digging
 Kháchra or kháchró, *c p* Having dug
 Kháchnu, *v t re* To dig, to excavate; *f* -í, *pl* -é.
 Kháchr, *n f*. (H *khachchar*) A mule *pl* -í.
 Kháchu' *v* May I dig?
 Kháchu-huñdu or -á, *pas par* Dug *f* -í, *pl* -é.
 Khad, *n m* A ditch (Also *khádd*)
 Khá'd, *n m* (H.) Manure
 Khád, *n f* A small river
 Khadd, *n t* See Khad
 Khádrá, *n m pl* -é A kind of coarse grass
 Khádú or kháddú, *n m* (H) A ram. (*Syn bhé?*)
 Khafkí, *n f* (P *khafgí*) Displeasure. -hom, *v i u* To be di
 pleased -karni, *v i u* To be displeased -kham, *v i u*
 To bear one's displeasure. -parni, *v t u*. To be di
 pleased
 Khai, *n f* Rust -khoni, *v t re*. To remove rust -lágm, *v i u*
re To be rusty -lági-jámi, *v i u*. To be rusty.
 Khái, *n f* (1) Embezzlement, misappropriation of money
 -lágni or -láni, *v t re* To embezzle (2) A pit, a ditch
 -kátu, or -khodni, *v i re* To dig a ditch or pit.
 Khañch, *n f* (H) Pulling, the act of pulling. -nu, *v t re* To
 pull, to draw. -átán, *n f* A struggle, contention the ac
 of pulling -átán-lágm, *v i re* To struggle

- Ka^hnchawnu, *v t re*. To cause or allow to pull, *f -i, pl -e*
 Kha^hnchnu, *v t re* See Kha^hnch
 Kha^hir, *n f* (P *khair*) Welfare -hom, *v i ir* To be good
 -manáwni, *v t re* To wish well
 Kha^hir, *n m* (S *khadira*) A tree, the resin of which is used
 in medicine (*Terna japonica* or catechu *Mimosa cata-*
chu)
 Kha^hiru, *n m* A kind of gruel made from sour cheese by boiling
 rice in it. (Also *kjírutu*)
 Kha^hiru or -a, *ad m, f. -í, pl -é* Brown (in colour)
 Kha^hí, *n f* (S. *kharij*) Cutaneous eruption, itch, scab, etc
 -hom, *v i ir*. To suffer from itch. -lágn, *v i re* To have
 the itch. -khu^hrkni, *v i re* To scab off the itching part
 -khu^hrk-de-lágn, *v i re* To begin to itch.
 Kha^hjánci, *n m* (H) A treasurer -gín, *n f* The work of a
 cashier -gín-karni, *v i ir* To work as a cashier
 Kha^hjbi, *n f* Haste -lágn or hom, *v i* To be hasty
 Kha^hjí, *n f* Itch, scab.
 Kha^hák, *n m* Cheek, *pl. -o*
 Kha^hl, *khául, n m* The substance that remains after extract-
 ing oil from oil seeds
 Kha^hl, *n f* (H) A hide, skin -kárn *v i re* To skin (Also
khulrá)
 Kha^hl, *n m*. A tank, a pond Dim -tá, *n m* A small pond
 Kha^hláj, *n m* A kind of resin, frankincense
 Kha^hláj, *n m* See Khál
 Kha^hlái, *n f* (1) A small skin bag. (2) A skin, a hide, *m -a*
pl -é
 Kha^hláj, *n m* See Khálra (Also *kháltu*)
 Kha^hláj, *n m* A small pond
 Kha^hláj, *n m*. See Kháltá.
 Kham, *n m* Crookedness
 Kham^há, *n m* (H *khambá*) A beam of timber, a pier
 Khámpá, *n m* An inhabitant of Ladákh.
 Khán, *n f*. (S *khani*.) A mine
 Khanái, *n f* The act of digging or excavating. -láni, *v i re*
 To begin digging
 Khanáwnu, *v t re*. To cause or allow to dig; *f -i, pl -é*
 Khañd, *n f* (H.) Sugar Proverb *Khañd mañdwa eka bháu*
 Sugar and black grain at one rate
 Khand, *n f*. Discord, enmity -karni, *v i ir* To make discord
 -kholni, *v i re* To become agreeable, to be on good terms
 -pani, *v i re* To be adverse to or against. -parni, *v i re*
 To become hostile -hom, *v i ir* To be at enmity
 K-hám, *n f* (1) A story. (2) Betrothal. -hom *v i ir* To
 be betrothed
 Khanjri, *n f* (H *khanjiri*) A tambourine -bajáwni, *v i re*
 To play on a tambourine -marhni, *v i re* To cover a
 tambourine with leather

- k a a u *ad* t *pl* *Lt* *Et* t
 Vicious he ce lls a lon e r r le a t
 A lo i bea or le o a d
 Kham-nu, *vt re* To dig, to excavate t -i, *pl* -e *Khañda*
 -u m, i -i, *pl* -é, *pre*, *par* Digging, excavating -kha-
 na or khañró, *c.p* Having excavated dug -khañ-
 huñdu or a, m, t-i, *pl* -é *pas* *par* Excavated.
 Khamu *vt re* To eat, to take food Khamda, *pre*, *par* Eating
 Khāia or khāiró, *c.p* Having taken food Khāia-huñdu
pas, *par* Eaten
 Khāñsí *nt* (H.) Cough -hom, *vt u* To snuff from cough
 Khañtí *nt* (S *Khañda*.) A bit a piece.
 Khar kharu, *nm* Grass hay -hun-na *vt u*, To cut grass
 -o-khe-dewnu, *vt re* To go to cut grass Meri kharu kha-
 dewnu a', 'I have to go for grass'
 Kha'i, *nt* *pl* khāri A grain measure equal to 20 *plus* or *cho*
nas (16 *pathās* make one *juñ*)
 Khareh, *nm* (H.) Expense -homu *vt u* To be expended
 -kainá, *vt re* To disburse, to expend
 Khārchā *nm* A thick blanket made of goat's hair (S. *bakrōthā*)
 Khāri, *nt* *pl* See Khā'r.
 Kham, *nm* A tester of grain. (Mandí)
 Khark, kharí, *nt* A kind of tree, the leaves of which are as
 a fodder for cattle
 Kharkí *nt* See Khark
 Khamu, *vt re* (1) To be tired (2) To stand t-i, *pl* -e
 Khāish, *nt* A grain measure equal to 20 *kharis*.
 Kharu or -á, *ad* m, f -i, *pl* -é Good, well -homu *vt u*, To
 be good -kainu *vt re*, To scrutinize, t-i, *pl* -é
 Kharuwnu, *vt re* To stand up Meri kharuwnu, 'I can
 not stand up'
 Khasam, *nm* (H.) Husband, master kham, *nt* A widow
 Khash, Khaush, *nm* A grade or sub caste of Kanets found in
 the Simla hills (The latter form is used in Kothhí and
 Jubbal)
 Khā't, *nm* A pit -khodnu, *vt re* To dig a pit (Also *khāsh*
 or *khāti*) (permeated)
 Khát, *nm* The frame on which a dead body is carried to be
 Khátan *nm* Means, livelihood.
 Khāti, *nt*. See Khát.
 Khatká, *nm* (1) A knock (2) A doubt, uncertainty -homu
vt re To be knocked. -láná To knock, to doubt
 Khatkáwnu, khatkáwnu *vt re*. To cause or allow to knock
 Khatknu, *vt re* (1) To knock. (2) To be doubtful; t-i, *pl* -e
 Khatmal, *nm* (H.) See Mánguní.
 Khátnu, *vt re* To dig, to excavate. f -i, *pl* -é
 Khatnu, *vt re*. To earn, to gain, to work Khatda, *pre*, *par*
 Working Khatu-huñdu, *pas* *par*. Earned or gained

Khatia or khatiró. *c p* Having earned, gained or worked
 Proverb. *Khátá paisó Ráje rá gágá betá jiwñ rá* 'The
 money earned is for the Rájá, and a son is born for the
 lord of death'

Khatnu *v t re* To cause or allow to earn *f -í, pl. -é.*

Khatnu, *v t re* To amass, to gather, *f -í, pl. -é*

Khati-twajá *n f* (P. *khátir-tawarāh*) Hospitality, a warm
 reception *hom, v i. n* To be received with great
 kindness -*karm or -lam, v t. n* and *re.* To offer one's re-
 ception

Khatir, *ad* 71 -wáñ, *m -wñ, f -wéñ, pl* Seventy-first

Khátu or -á, *ad m, i. í, pl -é* (H *khattā*) Acid, sour

Khumrá *n m* (H *khacchá*) A currycomb -láná *v t re* To
 currycomb

Khaul, *n m* See Khial

Khuljá, *n m* See Khuljá

Khair, *n m* See Khar

Khayru or -á, *ad m, f -í, pl. -é.* (1) Clean (2) Hairless

Khash, *n m* See Khash

Khawpi *n f* (P *khánu* 'to eat') An oath or a curse *Tesgi*
máñ lhc khánu díti 'She cursed me'

Khbá, *n m* (P *akhbā*) Newspaper

Khbáñ, *n f* See Khobáñ

Khdernu, *v t re* To drive off, to hunt, *f -í pl -é*

Khe, *n f* Excrement, ordure. -khám, *v i re.* To curse Also
 an affix added to nouns. as *Táñ-khe*: for you *Teso-khe*,
 for her *Hámo-khe*, for us

Khe'ch khét, *n m* (H *khēt*.) A field, land

Khechu or kheti, *n f.* Cultivation -*karm, v i ir.* To cultivate

Khedáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to drive or hunt. *f. -í.*
pl -é

Khed-denu, *v t. ir* To cause or allow to drive or hunt

Khednu. *v t. re.* To drive to hunt; *t. -í, pl -é*

Kheh, *n f* See Khé

Khól, *n f* A sept, a clan

Khe'l, *n m.* (H) (1) A play (2) A fair at which archery is
 practised

Kheláñ, *n m* (H) One who plays, a player

Khelnu, *v i re* To play, to sport.

Khelwár, *n m* A plaything

Khép, *n f* Cargo, assortment [*gotí*]

Kheshri, *n f* A piece of cloth worn between the legs (H. *lan-*

Khé't, *n m* (H.) See Khé'ch, kheti, *n f* See Khechu

Kheti-bári. *n f.* (H.) Cultivation.

Khetri, *n f* An allotment of land made to a *mahr* (Biláspúr)

Khetri, *n m.* See Bethú (Basháhr, Jubbal, Kumhársan.)

Khichri, khichru, *n m* and *f* (H) A dish of pulse and rice
 boiled together -*honi or honu, v i ir* To be mixed
 together

- khj khuz *n f* Displeasure *nd gratio a er io*
To be angry or displeased *kar er T l*
angry. -sauñ-m, *v.t. re* To incur anyone's indignation
displeasure
- khjnu, *vt. and i. re.* (1) To be angry, to be displeased
To become weak.
- khil, *n f, pl. -o* Swollen parched rice or grain *khup*
re To parch swollen grain.
- khilári, *n m* See *Khelári*.
- khindáwnu, *vt re* To cause or allow to spill *t -i, pl. -é*
- khinddá, *pre. par* Spilling
- khindha or khindiró, *c.p.* Having spilt or scattered.
- khindh-jánu, *v.t. re.* To be spilt or scattered; *t. -i, pl. -é*
- khindnu, *v.t. re* To spill, to scatter; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- khindri, *n f* A quilt An old quilt
- khindtá or -u, *n m, f. -í, pl. -é* A small quilt
- khindu-huñdu or -a, *pas par* Spilt, scattered; *f. -i, pl. -é*
- khinkháp, *n m* (P *kamkhawb.*) A kind of lacel silk
(made in Benares)
- khinlá, *n.m* A hoe.
- khír *n f* (H) A dish of rice boiled in milk.
- khirá, *n m.* (H.) See *Kákrí*
- khír-khír-á-wé, *adv* aloud *-hásnu, v i re* To laugh aloud
- khis, *n f* Breaking wind *-chhánu, v i re* To break wind
- khisá, *n.m* See *Gújá*
- khíz, *n f* See *Khíj*
- khjiná, *n m* (P *khazaneh*) Treasure, riches, wealth
- khláí, *n.f.* A nurse.
- khlain, *n.m* A farmyard. (Also *khluwárá*)
- khlánu, *vt re* To cause or allow to melt, *t -i, pl. -é*
- khlawá, *n.m.* One who looks after a chief's son
- khlwára, *n m* See *Khlain*.
- khmár, *n.m* See *Kmhár*.
- khobámi, *n f.* Apricot
- khodnu, *vt re.* To dig, to excavate; *t. -i, pl. -é* *Khod*
khododiró, c.p Having dug or excavated *Khod-ela*
m, f. -í, pl. -é pre par Digging. *khodu-huñdu*
m f -í, pl. -é pas par. Dug.
- khoh, *n.t* (P.) A big pit.
- khó'), *n m.* Trace. *-láná, vt re* To trace, *t -i, pl. -é*
- khoynu, *vt. re.* To trace, to seek, to search; *f. -i, pl. -é*
Khojdá or -u, m; t. -i, pl. -é pre. par. Seeking. *khó*
or khojiró, c.p. having sought *Khoju-huñdu or -a*
t. -i, pl. -é pas. par. Sought.
- kholu, *vt re.* To open to release, to set free *t -i, pl. -é*
Kholdá, pre. par. Opening *Kholiá or kholiá c.p* it
opened *Kholu-huñdu or -a m t. -i, pl. -é pas*
Opened.
- khonu, *vt re* (H *khona.*) To spoil to make unfit *t -i, pl. -é*

Khoňdǎ. *pre par* Spoiling Khoia or khoiro *cp*
 Having spoilt Khou-huňđu, *pas par* Spoilt

Khopá *n m* See Garí

Khóř, *n m pl* Walnuts -iu-dál *n m* A walnut tree -khiel-
 ne *vi re* To play with walnuts -jharne *vi re* To
 pluck walnuts

Khořǎ or -u, *ad m, f -í pl -é*. Lame -honu, *vi v* To be-
 come lame -kainá, *vt i* To make one lame.

Khořt, *n m* Defect, imperfection, fault -lagná *vi re* To be
 afflicted with an imperfection (from a deity) -láná, *vi re*
 To blame. -thátná, *vi re* To set one free from an im-
 perfection

Khotá or -u, *ad m, f -í, pl -e* (H) Wicked, imperfect, faulty

Khotá, *n m* (H) An ass

Khotr, *n m* A pit, a hole -painá, *vi re* To look like a
 hole -páná *vi re* To make a hole

Khotř, *n f* A hole, for playing a game with walnuts -khiel-,
vi re To play at throwing walnuts into a hole

Khořwanu *vi re*. To be spoilt, to be unfit, *f -í, pl -é*

Khowá, *n m* (H) (1) The substance obtained by boiling milk
 (2) *vp* Spoiled, made unfit.

Khowánu, *vt re* To cause or allow to spoil, *f -í, pl -é*

Khowí-jánu, *vi i* To be spoiled, *f -í, pl -é*

Khrab *ad* (P *kharāb*.) Bad, wicked

Khrábá, *n m* (P *kharābā*) Ruin, destruction

Khrábí *n f* (P *kharābī*) Difficulty -hom, *vi re* To be
 difficult

Khrád *n m* (H *kharād*) A lathe -o-dá-láná, *vt re* To
 sharpen by turning on a lathe

Khrádí *n m*. A turner on a lathe.

Khráđu, *vt re* (H *kharáđu*) To turn on a lathe

Khran, *n f* A festival observed by the Kanets in Mágh. It is
 a ceremony just like a *jágrá*, the only difference being
 that in a *jágrá* the village deity remains for a night at the
 house of the person who invites it, whereas in the *khran*
 the deity returns the same day to its temple

Khranu, *vt re* To dig to excavate. *f -í, pl -é*.

Khréhan, *n f* A sling used for throwing small stones to
 frighten monkeys off the crops. -báni or báhni, *vi re*
 To sling a stone

Khrichnu, *vt re* To erase to exorcise

Khríd, *n f* (P *kharīd*) Buying, a purchase.

Khrídár, *n m* (P *kharīd-ár*.) A purchaser, one who buys

Khrídí-denu, *vi re* To have purchased; *f -í, pl -é*

Khudnu *vt re* (P *kharīdná*.) To purchase, buy

Khrúňth, khrýúňth, *n m*. The uppermost storey of a house

Khud or khudd, *n m* A roof of mud, the mud roof (of a
 house)

Khud *al* (P *khud*) Self *Se khud bolo thá* - "He himself

- Kl idd *n* See *Kl* 1
 Kl ula vnu *v t* See *Kl ola vn*
 Kl u jaru *v* I let of *el f* 1
 Khulnu, *v i re* To be opened, *f -i, pl -é*
 Khulu or -á, *ad m, f -i, pl -é* Loosened, not tight
 Khuñdá, *n m* A wooden peg to fasten cattle to
 Khuñdi, *n f* A stick for playing ball
 Khuñdu or -á, *ad. m, f -i, pl -é* Blunt
 Khuñgi, *n f* Cough -áwui *v i re* To cough horn *v i re*
 To suffer from cough
 Khuñgav, *v i re* To cough
 Khui, *n m* (H) Hoof
 Khur hui, *v i re* To scratch, to erase *f -i, pl -é*
 Khurknu, *v i re* To itch, *f -i, pl -é*
 Khut, *n f pl* and sing Legs -iani, *v i re* To hold one's legs
 Khutru *n m pl* Feet
 Khutru, *n m pl* Small feet.
 Khwas, *n f* A concubine. -lakhu *v i re* To have a concubine
 Kñwé'r, *n m* Offering butter to a godling
 Khyal, *n m* (P *khál*) A thought -kama *v t re* To think
 Khyáwui, *v t re* To cause or allow to eat *f -i, pl -é*
 Ki, *con* Either. as *Ki sé delá ki sé delá* 'Either he or they will go'
 Kipu *v i re* To rot -u-huudu or -á *ad m, f -i, pl -é*
 Rotten
 Kil, *n f* A long kind of basket (Also *kálá*)
 Kil, *n f* (H) A nail
 Kilá *adv* Why? (Basháhu) *Tú kilá anu* 'Why did you come?'
 Kilu, *v t re* To stake, to pin, *f -i, pl -é*
 Kiltá, *n m* A long kind of basket for carrying load
 Kimu, *n m* Mulberry -rá-dál, *n m* A mulberry tree
 Kindá? Kindu? *adv. m, f -i, pl -é* Where?
 Kipu *adv* How? (Basháhr)
 Kiñyáñ, *v pst* Did, *f -i, pl -é*
 Kiñ-yiñ, *pro* See *Kéñ-viñ, v, pt f* Did
 Kishu? *adv* (1) How? (2) *ad m, f -i, pl -é* What kind of?
 Kiská? or -u? *adv m, f -i, pl -é* To which side?
 Kjewnu *v t re* To cause or allow to rot, *f -i, pl -é*
 Kjiyúwtu, *n m* See *Kharú*
 Kjiwnu, *v t re* To blacken; *f -i, pl -é*
 Kmáhr, *n m* (S *Kumbhakára*) A potter
 Kmárg, *n m* (S *Kumárga*) A wrongful act. -kama, *v t re*
 To act wrongfully.
 Knyai, *n m* A hue and cry, a noise. -páná, *v i re* To make a noise
 Koshí, *n f* The name of a dialect spoken in Basháhr As *kinu chapro* 'How do you say so?'

- Kodá, *n m* (S. kodrava) A species of grain eaten by the poorer people (*Paspalum kona*.)
- Kodá, *n m*. The navel.
- Koklá, *n f* (S. Kokila) The blackbird
- Ko'l, *n m pl* A kind of pulse, or bean (*Dolichos catjanu*.)
- Kolan, *n f* A low-caste woman or the wife of a Kolí
- Kolí, *n m* A low-caste man cf. Dágí of Basháhr
- Kolth, *n m pl* A kind of hull pulse (*Dolichos biflorus*.)
- Kolhám, *n m* (Fr. *kolth* and *páni*) A kind of soup made of *kolth* by boiling, useful for a cold and cough.
- Koltú, *n m*. The son of a Kolí -u *n f* The daughter of a Kolí
- Kop or kúu, *n m pl* Weevils -legne, *v i re* To be eaten by weevils
- Koná *n m* (H. *kona*) A corner
- Koñd, koñd *n m* A big silver cylinder used to carry the village deity in when taking him to some other village
- Kop, *n m* (S. Kopa) Anger, indignation -karná, *v i u*. To be angry
- Kor *n f* A bribe. *Muam ká kor khúna* 'Have I accepted a bribe?' -deni, *v i re* To give a bribe -khám or -lam *v i re* and *u* To accept a bribe. -á *n m* One who accepts a bribe (Syn. *bashráng*.)
- Korá, -u, *ad m, f -i, pl -é* Plain, unused
- Koñh *n f* (S. Kushiha) Leprosy -lágim, *v i re* To suffer from leprosy
- Korhí, *n m* and *f* A leper, one who suffers from leprosy
- Kori-paríti, *n f* One-sided love, unrequited affection
- Kot, *n m*. (1) A fortress (2) A coat
- Kothá, *n m* A granary. (Basháhr.)
- Kobu, *n f* (1) A bungalow (2) A granary into which revenue in kind was paid (Kullu, Suket, Kumhársain and Mañdí) (3) A group of hamlets, called *bhoj* in Sirmûr and Bharauli.
- Kothulá, *n m* (H. *kothulá*) (1) A treasurer, called Bhdán in the Simlá hills (2) A storekeeper (Mañdí, Suket, and Basháhr)
- Koti u, *v t re*. To dig, to excavate; *f -i, pl -é*
- Kpú, *n m* (S. Karpúna) Camphor
- Krái, *n f* (1) Hardship (2) An iron cooking vessel
- Kráh, *n m* (H. *karáh*.) A large iron vessel for cooking
- Kragi, *n m* A kind of tree, the flowers of which are used as a vegetable A species of ebony, (*Bauhinia variegata*)
- Kóvulára in Sanskrit and Kachnár in Hindí
- Kráñdá, *n m, pl -é* The cone of Indian corn or maize, as well as its straw
- Krár, *n m* (P. *gará*) An agreement -karná, *v i u* To agree
- Krárá, -u, *ad m, f -i, pl -é* Hard or strict
- Krá't, *n m* A kind of bird with a long tail like a jay
- Krítá *n r* (Fr. *kukri* maize and *átí* flour) Maize-flour

Krauk. See *k nlar*

Krenyiñ *v f* A kind of b l l k e t l

Krhoñu *v t e* To bol of milk cur y et)

Krigar, *n m* (H *kárigar*) A workman, an artist

Krigrí *n t* (H *kárigarí*.) Workmanship skill, artistic work

Kioch, *n m* A sharp stone fit to pierce -lagna, *v t re* To be pierced with a sharp stone

Króth *n m* (S *Krodha* anger) Anger indignation -upñu
v t re To be enraged to be indignant or angry -kuna
v t u To be angry

Krukhá or -n *ad m, f -í pl é* Rough

Kruñdá, *n m pl -é* A kind of shrub bearing black berries

Kruñdu, *n m* See Kruñdá.

Ksál, *n m*. (H *kasai*) A butcher

Kshátú, *n m* See Kashátú

Ksháw, *n m* Tightness -nu, *v t re* To cause or allow to tie

Kshokrá, *n m* The payment of one rupee on agreeing to undertake the oath called *dib*. -páná *v t re*. To pay the sum of one rupee on agreement to take an oath

Ktán, *ad pro* See Katán.

Kthár, *kathár* or *kuthár*, *n m* A grain box

Kthuri, *n f* (Fr H *kāth-kī kīri*) A kind of long worm, green in colour, with many eyes on its back, found in green plants

Kthisht, *ad* Polluted, unclean. -homu, *v t i* To be polluted

Ktírá, *n m pl -é* Scissors, *f -i*. A small kind of scissors (Also *ktirtu* or *-ti*.)

Ktnoshtú, *n m* A stand for the spindle (*tāktu*)

Ktráwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to cut (with scissors).

Kú, *n m* (S *Kúpa*, a well) A well, a pit Proverb

Mákhé khau ku,

Tíñdá píñí tú.

“A well was dug for me,

But you are cast into it”

(Used when a complainant is found guilty)

Kuá, *n m* (S *Kupa*) A well (of water) (Also *khua*)

Kúb, *n m* A hump, crookedness.

Kubra or -u, *ad m.; f -í pl -é*. Humpbacked.

Kudál, *n m*. A large hoe -i, *n f* A hoe

Kuftu, *n m* A small pond

Kújó, *n f*. A kind of white wild rose

Kúkr, *n m* (S. *Kukkura*) A dog. -i, *n f*. A bitch

Kukrá, *n m* A cock pheasant -í, *n f*. A hen pheasant

Kukrí, *n f*. Maize, Indian corn (Also *kháli*)

Kúl, *n f*. (S. *Kulyá*.) A stream, a canal or channel.

Kumal, *kumli*, *n m* and *f. pl* Sprouts. (S. *Kudmala*, a new bud)

Kumbr, A kind of grass bearing some pin-like thorns (Also

- Kumli, *n f* See Kumai.
 Kumor, *n m* See Kumbr
 Kún, *n m pl* See Kón.
 Kun? *pro* Who? Kunie? By whom?
 Kuñd, *n m* (S Kuñda.) A pool, a deep hole in a stream.
 Kuñdalí, *n f* (S) A horoscope
 Kurne? *pro* See Kun
 Kuñ-ñ, kuñ-yñ, *n m pl* Tribes Tháro-, a term for the Kotí State 'The 18 tribes'
 Kunká, *n m*. A grain or seed
 Kunká, -u, *ad m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é* Single, one-sided
 Kunú, *n m* A heap of rice at harvest -láná, *v i re* To heap up the rice harvest.
 Kuñ-yñ, *n m* See Kuñ-ñ
 Kuri, *n f* A girl a daughter. (Biláspúr, Kángará Kunihár and Bághal)
 Kur-i, *n m* A timber log placed over the joint of the roof of a village deity's temple -charhá or -lágná or -láná, *v i re* To place a timber log over a temple Thus is a grand ceremony, at which a great many sacrifices are performed and a grand feast is offered to all who are present
 Kut, *n m* Revenue
 Kuthár, *n m* See Kthár
 Kutun, *v t re* (H *kútná*) To pound. *f -í, pl -é*
 Kwa? *adv* Why?
 Kwáb, *n f* Up-hill, an ascent.
 Kwáshqu, *v t re* To excite, to move. *f -í, pl -é*
 Kwé? *adv* See Kwá?
 Kyñ *pro* See Keñ-yñ
 Kyari, *n f* See Kari
 Kzai, *ad* Quarrelsome

L

- Lá, an affix added to a verb in the future tense, as ' *Se delá* 'He will go'
 Ládku, *n m* A ball of woollen thread for making woollen cloth
 Láeká, *n m* (P *iláguh*.) Territory
 Lág, *n f* (1) Competition. (2) Enmity -lágni, *v i re* To prevail (of a disease)
 Lagan-terá, *n m* A wedding ceremony.
 Lagáwru, *v t re* (H *lagáná*) To apply, to rub, *f -í, pl -é*
 Lági-purnu, *v t re* To begin, to take in hand, to commence
 Lágm-bán-ni, *n f*. A kind of oath, taken not to proceed one against another.
 Lágm, *v t re* (1) To begin (2) To bother
 Lagú, *n m* An enemy -honú, *v i re* To be hostile to or against
 Lárá, *n m*. The produce of the first year's cultivation Cf *Moda* used in Mahlóg State

- Lá 1, *n.f.* (S Lajjá.) Shame. -áwni, *v.t. re.* To be ashamed
 -lágni or -karni, *v.t. ir.* To be ashamed
- Lajá, -u, *ad m., f. -í, pl. -é* Loose.
- Lakhnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To mark, to observe. (2) To cross, (of)
 (a river).
- Laklauli, *n.f.* See Lukthi.
- Lákrá, *n.m.* A log, timber -i, *n.f.* Fuel -e, *pl.* Logs.
- Lakráñgná, *n.m.* (Fr *lakr*, wood, *ugháwnu*, to collect) levied on the death of a chief at the rate of 8 annas per house (Basháhr State)
- Lámbá, *ad m., f. -í, pl. -é.* (1) Long, having length (2) A lama (3) A snake.
- Lambar, *n.m.* Cooked food for cattle -dená, *v.t. re.* To cook
 cooked grain as food to cattle
- Lambknu, *v.t. re.* To approach near, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Lambú, *n.m.* The long leaf of an esculent root or potato
- Lamchátá, *n.m.* A prophet of lower grade, who passes oracles received through a deity's inspired representative to the worshippers, if many of the latter are of low caste (Oldham's "Sun and Serpent")
- Lañká, *n.f.* (S. Lañká) Ceylon or Rávan's abode
- Lankurá-bír, *n.m.* A deity residing with Bhímá-káñi of Sambet in the Basháhr State He is equivalent to Bhagat
- Lánti-rá-kámo, *n.m.* A disgraceful act
- Lañu, *v.t. ir.* To take. *pt.* Lowá, luwá
- Lañu, *v.t. re.* To put on, to wear, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Lañwáñ, *ad m.; -wiñ, f. wéñ, pl.* Helpless, poor
- Lapét, *n.m.* A circle -nu, *v.t. re.* To fold up; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Lapóghar, *ad.* A fool, unwise.
- Lará, *n.m.* A bridegroom
- Laráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to fight; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Lari, *n.f.* A bride Also used for a Rájput's wife
- Larnu, *v.t. re.* To fight, to quarrel; *f. -í, pl. -é* Lardo, *par*
par Fighting Laría or Laríro, *c.p.* Having fought Laro, *pas. ten*
 Fought. Laru-huñdu, *par par* Fought, quarrelled.
- Latka, *n.m.* Fashion, mode
- Lau, *n.f.* A creeper, a creeping plant in general
- Laumeñ, *v. pl.* We will fix or attach
- Lebú, *n.m.* One who takes. (Syn. Leú.)
- Ledar, *n.f.* A festival observed on the 1st of Asháñ month
- Le'j, *n.f.* (H) (S Rajju.) A rope
- Lekhá, *n.m.* (H) An account. -karna, *v.t. re.* To count
 rauná, *v.t. ir.* To be innumerable or countless
- Le'n, *n.m.* (H.) Credit -dén, *n.m.* A transaction
- Lep, *n.m.* (H) External application of a medicine
- Le'r, *n.f.* A cry -pánu or -dení, *v.t. re. and ir.* To cry, to weep
- Let, *n.f.* (H.) Lying down. -lám or -nu, *v.t. re.* To lie down
- Leu, *n.m.* and *f.* A taker one who takes

Lháwnu, *v.t. re* To shake *Máñ ná lháwgi*: "Don't shake me."

Lhéf, *n.f.* (H. *lkhát*.) A quilt

Lhusháwnu, *v.t. re* To cause or allow to plunder; *f. -í, pl. -e*

Lhushnu, *v.t. re* To rob, to plunder; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Lí, líh, *n.f.* A term for an area of land equal to 8 bighás.

Lí, *aff.* A feminine future affix, as *Se dewlí*, "She will go"

Likhat, *n.f.* A writing (Also the tax levied at one rupee per house in Kotí State as a charge for writing accounts)

Likháwat, *n.m.* (H.) The act of writing.

Likhí-kamáré, *adv.* By accident Proverb —

Likhí-kamáré lugú dhól,

Jetné uthá ubhá tetné láyú hór.

"By an accident a rolling stone hit me,

As I got up, there came down another to hit me"

Likhnu, *v.t. re* (H. *lkhná*) To write, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Líkhó, *n.f. pl.* The louse's eggs. *-paru, v.i. re* To suffer from louse's eggs.

Liñdá or -u, *ad m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é* An animal that has lost its tail, tailless

Liñgurí, *n.f.* An edible fern

Lipái, *n.f.* The act of plastering

Lipnu, *v.t. re* (H. *lípna*) To plaster, to clean *f. -í, pl. -é*

Lín, *n.f.* (1) A piece of cloth. (2) A rag.

Liu-karo-kaliú, *v.* Are dazzling.

Lmárí, *n.f.* (E. *almira*) An almira or cupboard.

Lobh, *n.m.* (S. *Lobha*) Fondness *-lagná, v.i. re* To be fond

Lohá, *n.m.* (H.) Iron.

Lohál, *n.m.* An agricultural instrument.

Lohú, *n.m.* (H.) Blood.

Lokhr, *n.m. pl.* Agricultural instruments, such as the plough-share, etc. *-láná, v.i. re* To cohabit *-láne, v.t. re* To sharpen agricultural instruments

Loñg, *n.m. pl.* (1) Cloves (*Myristica caryophyllata*) (2) A nose stud.

Lor, *n.f.* The male pudenda

Lotá, *n.m.* (H.) A water jug *-lún n.m.* An oath in which the parties put some salt in a water-jug, and solemnly promise not to abandon their plan if anyone works against it he will be destroyed like the salt in the water.

Lothá-lothí, *n.f.* The act of pulling each other *-honí, v.i. re* To be dragged one by another

Lotí, *n.f.* A small water-jug

Lowá, *v.p.t.* See Luwá.

Luthnu, *v.t. re.* To pull, to drag, *f. -í, pl. -e.*

Luch-bareli, *n.f.* The plant called Lady's bedstraw.

Luchhnu, *v.t. re* To pull off; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Lugru, *n. m.* The ceremony observed at the time of a child eating grain for the first time (Basháhr).

Lujbud, *ad. m. and f.* Pendulous and shaking A Riddle

Poró áwu kuktú lujbudé kón,

Mâñ ná khar kuktuwá áñ teri rajmán.

“There came a dog with hanging, quivering ears,

Don’t bite me, O pup, I am your customer.”

(Reply “The forget-me-not”)

Lukáwnu, *v. t. re.* (H. *lukíná*) To conceal, to hide, *f. -i, pl. -e*

Luknu, *v. i. re.* To hide, to be concealed, *f. -i, pl. -e*

Luku-luku, *adv.* Secretly

Luktlí, *n. f.* Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. *-lám, v. i. re.* To be inconstant. (Syn. *laklauli*)

Lun, *n. m.* (S. *Lavana*) Salt

Luñd, *n. m.* A wicked man *-nu, v. i. v.* To be against.

Lúñg, *n. f.* Sprouts, *pl. -ó.*

Luñkr, *n. m.* See Lor

Lunku or -á, *ad. m., f. -i, pl. -é.* Salty

Lun-nu, *v. t. re.* To cut, to lop; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Luwá, *v. p. t.* Took. (Also *lowá*)

Lwád, *n. f.* (H. *aulad*) Offspring *-hoñ, v. i. v.* To be like with offspring. (Syn. *ágat*)

Lwainé, *n. f. pl.* A kind of grass that grows with wheat

Lwál, *n. m.* (H. *uchhál*) A jump *-dená, v. i. v.* To jump over

M

Má, *n. f.* Mother. [Also an affix added to a verb in the future tense for the first person singular. *Áti: Áti karu-mi* “I will do” *Hámeñ karu-mi* “We will do” *Hí me karu-mi* We (women) will do]

Mábáo, mábáw, *n. m.* Parents

Máchh, *n. m.* A man, a person (Also *Michh*)

Machán, *n. m.* A small hut erected on a tree to watch (Kángra and Hill States of Simla)

Máchchh, *ad. f.* A woman or any female animal whose spring never lives long (From Sanskrit *Mátyat-sa*)

Máchhh, *n. f.* A fish *-gháni, v. i. re.* To fish.

Máchm, *v. i. re. f.* To sound or resound

Madákri, *n. f.* The head of a sheep or goat.

Mátí, *n. f.* A free grant of land

Magh, *n. m. pl.* The long pepper

Maghéñyñ, *n. f.* See Mugoh (Kullu.)

Magherá or -u, *ad. m., f. -i, pl. -é.* Dear, costly, of high price

Magr, *n. m. pl.* A term for the fortnight, the last week of *Phal* and the first week of *Mágh*. It is supposed to be the time of intense cold and heavy snowfall.

- Mah, mash *n m. pl.* Black pulse.
- Maharáj, mahárájeá, *n m* (S) O great king A term of address to a Hill Chief
- Mahr, *n.m.* A collector of revenue (Biláspur)
- Mahrai, *n f.* A headman's circle (Mahlog)
- Mará, *n.m* (1) Love. (2) Eagerness
- Majé, *n m.* Pleasure, comfort -áwná, *v. i. re.* To be pleased
- Majáwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to cleanse, *f -í, pl -é.*
- Maje-rá, -ru, *ad m f -ri, pl -re* Fine, pretty.
- Majire, *n m pl* (1) Stripes or a rim (2) A kind of musical bells.
- Majkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to rend or tear, *f -í, pl -é.*
- Majknu, masknu, *v t re* To crush, *f -í, pl -é*
- Máju, *v.t re* To cleanse, to clean, *f. -í, pl -é.*
- Maynú, *n m* A willow tree Syn *besó*
- Mákhān, *n.m* See Chopar
- Makhaul, *n m* Jest -karná *v i re* To make a jest
- Makhi (S. Makshuká) *n f pl* Fles (H. Makkhí.)
- Makhír mikhí, *n m* Honey
- Makhtá, *n m* See Má'n
- Malái, *n f* Origin or foundation
- Malak, *n m* (H) Husband, owner, master, possessor
- Malé, *n m.* Fighting. -áwnu, *v t re* To fight.
- Malék málékan, *n.m* A curse on one's mother, abuse of one's mother
- Málpunya, *n f* A festival that takes place at the full moon of September Cows are worshipped and fed In the night the fair called Bláj takes place, at Koti.
- Malpúrá, *n m* A kind of sweet bread; *pl -é*
- Malwá, *n m ; pl -é.* The wild pigeon
- Mam, māmá, *n.m* Maternal uncle (The former form is used in Basháhr); *f -í.* Maternal aunt.
- Mámlá, *n m* Revenue, ground-rent, tax.
- Man, *n.m.* (S. Manas) The mind.
- Máñ, *pro* Me or to me
- Ma'n, *n m.* Complaint. (Syn. Mákhá.)
- Manál, *n.m.* The wild pheasant.
- Maná-maní-jhurnu, *v i. re.* To pine in love
- Maná-maní-rauni, *v t. ir.* To disappoint
- Manáwnu, *v.t re.* (H. *manána.*) To conciliate, *f.-í, pl -é*
- Mandal, *n m.* (S) A temple. (2) A place painted for a religious ceremony
- Maṅgal, *n.m.* (S. Mangala.) (1) The planet Mars (2) Tuesday (3) -á mukhí *n m. pl* A term for the musicians called *Túrí*
- Maṅgálí, *n f* A dish
- Maṅgáwnu, *v t. re.* To send for, *f. -í, pl -é*
- Máṅgi, *n.f* An earthen pot of middle size used to keep milk and clarified butter.

- gn *n f* Betrothal
- ignū mangun *n f pl* Bags
- ignu *vt e* H *nañ* T a k f to e *pl*
- hgheru, *ad.* See Magheru
- u, *n f* The mulberry fruit
- ij, *pre.* Between -parnu, *vi re.* To go between.
- ija, *n.m* (H) A cot
- ijawnu, *v.t. re* See Májawnu
- ije *phrase.* In the middle or centre
- ijnu, *vt re* See Májnu
- ijri, *n f* A mat.
- ijtu, *n.m* A small mat
- iu *n.m.* A man. (Káugrá.) Proverb. *Manu manu*
Koi kírā, koi kíñkrā "Men are of different kinds, some
 stones and some diamonds"
- iru, *n.m.* The mind
- la, máwla, *n m* The mother's parents' home.
- oásh, *n f* (H *napái.*) Survey -láu, *vi re.* To survey
- oawnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to measure *i. í pl*
- onu or mepnu, *v.t re* To measure, to survey. *i. í, pl*
- a-huñdá, *pre par.* Dead, *f. í, pl. -é.*
- ak, *n.m* One who beats, a beater.
- áw-jánu, *v.i ir.* To be beaten: *f. í, pl. -é.*
- áwnu, *v.t. re* To cause or allow to beat, *f. í, pl. -é*
- g, *n m.* The death ceremony. -lána, *vi re* To perform
 last duties.
- j, *n m.* (P *marz*) Illness, sickness, disease
- lá, a phrase 'O you who are to die,' term of abuse of
 dearmment, *f. í pl. -é*
- m, *n m* (S *Marma*) Secret
- melí, *n f* A plant bearing leaves like those of spinach
- n, *n m.* (H. *maran*) Death. -honá, *vi ir* To die
vi re. To perform the last offices
- ni, *v.t. re* To cohabit
- nu, *v.t re* (H *márná*) To beat, to hit.
- nu, *vi. re.* To die; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- ornu, *v.t re.* To twist, to writhe, to contort; *f. -í, pl*
 u or -á, *ad m*; *f. -í, pl. -é* Feeble, weak, having
 strength
- ú, *ad.* Dying.
- , *n m* (S *Máñsa.*) Flesh
- er-bain, *n f* The daughter of one's mother's sister
- er-bháí, *n.m* The son of one's mother's sister
- bará, *n.m* A small broom used to plaster the floor
 (Also Mashártá)
- í, *n f.* A step-mother.
- knu, *v.t re.* To crush, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- t, *ad.* (1) Abundant (Basháhr.) (2) (H) Mad (a
 elephant.)

- Maár, n m pl** (S Masúriká.) A sort of pulse or lentil (*Eryum hirsutum*, and *Cicer lens*)
- Mateí, n f.** A step-mother
- Matél, n f.** A council convened to change a *mautá*. -lágni, v.i. *re* To be against a *mautá*
- Matbá, n m.** The forehead -tekná, v.i. *re* To bow down, to salute.
- Mathéi, n f** (H *mithái*.) Sweetmeat
- Mathrá, v ad m -f -i, pl -é** Younger, smaller.
- Mathu or -á, ad. m ; f -i, pl. -e** Small, little
- Matí, n. f** (H *mattí*) Earth, clay
- Matolri, n f** A swallow *pl -í*
- Matyáni, n. f.** The wife of a *mauta*
- Mau n m** A free grant a *jágir*
- Mau n m** A bee (Alike in sing and pl.)
- Maurri' n m** A kind of oak, the holly oak
- Maulí, n. r.** A kind of coloured thread used at marriages, etc
- Mauñsa, n m** The husband of one's mother's sister
- Mauñsí, n f** Mother's sister Proverb: *Sákho ri mauñsi, Saude ri kureri* "Mother's sister by relationship, but very keen at a bargain."
- Mauñá, n. m** Wrist.
- Mautá, n m** see. Kâmdâr
- Mauto n f** (H *maut*.) Death
- Mawí n. m.** A term for the original inhabitants, whose descendants are still found in the Simla hills, i. q. *movanna*.
- Meghulá, n m** (S Megha) A cloud.
- Mehrái, n. f** A headman's circle (Mahlóg)
- Mekh, n m** (S. Mesha, a ram) (1) A ram. (2) The zodiacal sign of Aries
- Mekkhí, n. f.** A nail (of iron or wood) -márni, v.i. *re*. To object.
- Méi, n. m** (H) Junction, union. -honá, v.i. *re*. To be on friendly terms. -karná, v.i. *re* To get on good terms with
- Melá, n. m** (H.) A fair Syn Ját
- Melo, n f** *pl* Meetings Khokhri-rí-melo. Fighting with swords
- Meñhná, n m** An ironical speech. -dená, v.i. *re* To speak ironically. -sun-ná, v.i. *re* To hear taunting words
- Meñhnerí, n f** A taunting speech.
- Mep. n m** Measurement.
- Mepáwnu, v t re** See Mapáwnu
- Mepnu, v. t. re.** See Mápnu
- Mé'r, n m** The roofing of a house -dená, v.i. *re* To roof
- Meru or -á, pro. m f -i, pl é** My, mine, of me
- Metáwnu, v t re.** To cause or allow to spoil
- Metnu. v. t. re.** To spoil, to make useless, *f -i, pl -é*
- Me vá n m pl** (H) Fruits.

- Mhajñsh, *n f.* (S. Mahish.) A she-buffalo. á n m A buffalo. (Syn. jhota).
- Mhajan, *n m.* (S. Mahájana.) A shop-keeper
- Mhañgu, *ad* See Mahañgu
- Mharu or -á *pro. m. f. í pl -é* My, mine, of me
- Thathrá, -u, *ad m. ; f -í, pl -e* Small, little, young
- Mhum, *n f* A war, battle (P. *muhim*)
- Ihm, *ad* (H. *mahin*) Thin
- Mhiná, *n m* (H. *mahíná*) A month, the twelfth part of a year
- Mhitnu, mitnu, *v t re* To meet, *f -í pl -é*.
- Mhlóri, *n f* (S. *Amla-loniká*) Wood sorrel (*oxalis corniculata*)
- Mhoru or mahru, *n.m* The holly tree
- Ihroi, *n f* A kind of dove
- Ihúrt, *n m.* (S. *Muhúrta*) An auspicious time, a lucky time
- Mhwerá, -u, *n m* The image of a deity Dim *mihwertu, n m* small image.
- Miañ, míyáñ, *n m* A word used in addressing a chief's brother or kith and kin. (From P. *míuñ*)
- Icháwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to shut the eyes
- Ichh, *n m* See Máchh
- Ichm, *v t re* To shut the eyes
- Milawnu, *v.t. re* To cause or allow to join, *f -í pl -e*
- Milni, *n.f* A ceremony observed at a wedding
- Milnu, *v t re* (1) To meet. (2) To visit. (3) To call upon
- Mináwnu, *v.t re.* To cause or allow to pinch or rub, *f -í, pl*
- Miñgní, *n f pl.* The ordure of a sheep or goat or wild goat
- Minká, *n.m.* A frog or toad, (S. *Mandúka*.)
- Min-nu, *v.t. re.* To pinch, to rub; *f -í, pl -é*.
- Min-nu, *v t re.* To measure, *f -í, pl -é* A verb most commonly used in measuring clarified butter in a pot equal to a seer and six chitáks in weight
- Miñtu, *n m , f -í, pl -é.* A lamb (chit.)
- Minuwáñ-sér, *n.m* A measure of clarified butter equal to
- Mirch, *n.f pl. -o.* Red pepper, the chilli.
- Ím *ad* The first to play
- Mirnu, *v t re* To begin, used in a game played with walnuts
- Misá, *n m* Mixed corn, the poor man's food.
- Misháwnu, *v t. re.* To cause or allow to mix together
- Mispu, *v t re.* To mix together; *f -í, pl. -é*
- Missá, *n m* Flour of mixed corn or grain.
- Mithá, *n.m.* (H. *methi*.) A kind of vegetable
- Mithá, -u, *ad m., f -í, pl. -é* Sweet.
- Mitnu, *v.t re.* See Mhitnu
- Mlái, *cp f* Asking the price of, *m -yá pl. -í.*
- Mnichhá, *n.f.* (from *man*, mind and *ichchhá*, desire) Desires, wish
- Moal, *n f* A curse on, or abuse of, one's mother. (Also *mie*)
- Módá, *n.m.* The produce of the cultivation of the first year (Mahlog)

- Moi, *n.f.* A kind of plough to smooth land after sowing
-deni, *v i ir.* To smooth the land with a plough
- Mokháwnu, *v t re.* To cause or allow to suffer, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mokhnu, *v i re.* (1) To suffer (2) To undergo, to bear,
f. -í, pl. -é.
- Mokhm-paru, *v.i. re* To suffer, to undergo, to bear; *m. -a*
pl. -é.
- Mo'l, *n.m.* (H. *mol.*) Price -e-lanu, *v.t ir* To purchase.
-e- denu, *v t ir* To give at a price, to sell; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Moláwnu, *v.t. re* To ask a price; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Mor, *n.m.* (S. *Mayúra*) A peacock
- Mor, *n m* The way in which a thing should be folded -nu, *v t*
To fold up.
- Morchá, *n m.* (1) Intrenchment An advance guard (2) A
band.
- Mormuthá, *n.m.* A bundle of peacock's tail-feathers, set in a
gold or silver handle, to whisk off the flies, as an emblem
or insigne of princely rank.
- Mosháwnu, *v t. re.* To cause or allow to wipe. *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Moshnu, *v t. re.* To wipe, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mrák, *n.m.* See Marák
- Mráří, *n f.* A wild hawk (Also *mrerí*)
- Miekáwnu, *v.i re.* To cause or allow to twist *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Mreknu, *v t re* To twist. *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Mrig, *n m* (S *Mriga*, a deer) A wild animal such as a leopard,
bear, barking deer, etc
- Mrig-satái, *n.f.* A term for the fortnight, from 22nd of Jéth to
8th of Hár. It is believed that rain in this fortnight is not
beneficial, but that sunshine in it is of great benefit to the
crops.
- Mrig-shir, *n.m.* Name of a *nachhattar* or constellation
- Mrin, *n f.* A bad smell, such as arises from cremating a dead
body
- Mthlaini, *n f* A cremation ground (Every village has its own
cremating ground)
- Múch, *n m.* (S *Mútra*, urine.) Urine.
- Mucháwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to make water, *f i,*
pl. -é
- Muchí, *n.f.* The act of making water -lágni, *v i. re* To want
to make water. Syn *Chhotí*
- Much-nu, *v i. re.* To make water
- Muchhó, *n m pl.* See Guñjo
- Mudá, *n.m.* A term for the right to a woman
- Madokhar, *n m.* (1) The head. (2) The skull. (Also *muñdo-*
khar.)
- Mubálá, *n m.* Bombardment. -chhápná, *v i re* To bombard.
- Muí, *ad f* Dead.
- Mujrá, *n.m.* An audience. -karná, *v.i. ir.* To obtain an audi-
ence.

Mukán *n.m.* The appointed day on which all the rent or
come to the house where a debt is taken place to pay a
sum of money called *kanrí-roti*

Mukáwnu, *v.t. re.* To finish; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Mukhálí, *n.f.* The act of washing the mouth, hands and feet
-karní, *v.i. u.* To wash the mouth, hands and feet

Mukhiyá, mukhiá, *n.m.* The headman of a village (*Bahábr*)

Muknu, *v.t. re.* To be no more to finish, to be ended, *v.i. re.*
pl. -é.

Muktú *ad.* Abundant, too much sufficient.

Múl, *n.m.* (S. *Múla*, origin) (1) Origin (2) Also the name of
a *nachhattar* or constellation

Múle, *pre.* Under

Múlere, *ad.* Original

Mulí, *n.f.* (H. *mulí*) A radish.

Muluk, *n.m.* (H. *muluk*) A country -kayá *n.m.* A court
man

Múm, *n.m.* (H. *mom*) Wax -jamá *n.m.* Wax-like

Múñl, *n.m.* (S. *Muñda*, head.) The head. -muñnu *v.i. re.* To
bathe after menses

Muñdá, *ad.m. f. -í, pl. -é.* Upset, reversed, contrary *kari*
v.i. re. To upset to turn back

Muñdar *n.m. pl.* The act of prohibiting any impious act at a
fair called *Blá'j* (*Bah-rái*) -'búndhne *v.t. re.* (1) To
order not to do a sinful act at the *Blá'j* fair (2) To offer
protection -kholne, *v.i. re.* To set free.

Mundé-nagáre-dewnu, *v.i. re.* To be totally defeated.

Muñdí, muñdri, *n.f.* A ring (of a finger).

Muñdokhar, *n.m.* See *Mudokhar*.

Muñdri, *n.f.* Ring (of a finger)

Mundro-bán-né, *v.i. re.* See *Mundar*

Múñg, muñgí *n.m.* and *f.* A sort of kidney-bean (*Phaseolus*
munjio) A kind of green pulse generally grown to the side.

Mañgí, *n.f.* See *Múñg*.

Munní, *n.f.* A girl or daughter (*Biláspúr* and *Kangra*.)

Munnú, *n.m.* A boy (*Biláspúr* and *Kangra*.)

Murará, *n.m.* Half-burnt fuel

Múri, *n.f.* Roasted grain for chewing. -chāñ-m. *v.t. re.* To
prepare roasted grain, to roast grain

Murkh, *n.m.* and *f.* (S. *Múrkha*, illiterate.) An illiterate man, a
fool.

Murkú, *n.m.* A kind of small earring. -í *n.f.* A small
nosing.

Murli, *n.f.* (S. *Murali*) A flute, a pipe (of music).

Murr, *n.f.* (S. *Murti*, an image.) (1) An image, an idol (2)
A picture

Mushá, *n.m.* (S. *Múshaka*.) A mouse or rat. *f. -í.*

Mushl, *n.m.* (S. *Mushala*.) A pestle, a club, a mace.

Mushl-dhár-barkhá, *n.f.* Heavy rain Raining cats and dogs

Mushli, *n f.* A small pestle or club.

Mushtaňdá, *ad m* Young, of sound health, *ad. f. -í.* Young (woman)

Mushtu, *n m.* The male young of a mouse, *f. -tí.*

Muthá or -u *n m* A handful.

Mwál, *n f* See Moál

Mwehrá or -u, *n m* The image of a village deity (Also Mhwe-ra)

N

Ná, *adv.* (1) No -háň. *adv.* Yes or no (2) Neither. (3) Nor.
As. *Tiníe háň ná kyeň ní ditti* "He did not say yes or no"
Ná se thá tiňdí, ná se thá "Neither she nor he was there"

Nahár, nbár (S Nívára) *n m.* Corn that grows without cultivation.

Nachhattri. *ad* Fortunate, born at a lucky time

Nádá -u, *ad. m.*; *f -i, pl. é.* Difficult. -lágná *v i. re* To be unhappy

Nadí, *n f* (Š.) A river

Nadr, *n.f* (P. *nacr*, sight) Sight -parpu, *v.t. re.* To see, to appear: *v i re* To be seen

Nádu-lágnu, *v i. re.* To pine in love, to be unhappy.

Nádu-mánu *v i re* To be displeased

Nag, *n m.* (H.) A jewel fit to be fixed in a ring.

Nág, *n m* (S Nága, a cobra) (1) A serpent (2) The name of a village deity.

Nagál, *n.m*; Nagáli, *n f.* A kind of thin bamboo used in making baskets, etc

Nagáli, *n.f* (1) A kind of thin bamboo (2) A basket-maker

Nagaň, *n.f* (1) A female snake. (2) The name of a deity.

Nagandé, *n.m. pl* The sewings which make a quilt, -dené. *v i ir* To quilt.

Nagára, *n.m.* A kettledrum *pl. -é* Kettledrums (P. *nay-garah.*)

Nagárchí, *n m* One who beats a kettledrum

Nagárkháná, *n.m.* A place where a band plays.

Nagaurí, *n.f* A kind of poisonous drug

Nahánu, nhánu, *v i re* To bathe. (H. *nahána.*)

Nahorá, *n m.* (H. *nihora.*) A humble request.

Nahwánu, nhwánu, *v t re* To cause or allow to bathe.

Naí, náví *n m* A barber

Naí, nau, *n.f* A river

Najchá, *n.m* (P) A part of the hubble bubble

Najtá, *n.m* A rivulet

Najté, *adv* By way of the river

Najti *n f* (1) A rivulet (2) *adv* By way of the rivulet

- 'aj nauj, *n m* (H. *नाज*) Hoed or grass.
 Iaján, *ad.* Ignorant, unwise (Also nján)
 Iajr, *n f.* (*nazr*) A present -dení, *v t re* To offer a present
 Na'k, *n m* (S. *Násiká*) The nose
 Nakal, *n f.* (P. *naqal*) (1) Copy (2) A pasture
 Nakammá, *ad.* Good for nothing
 Nakhár, *n m* Soap.
 Nakhrá *n m* (P.) Artifice, waggery.
 Iaktá, *ad. m.*; *f -í, pl. -é* One having no nose
 Nakthró, *n f.* Bleeding from the nostrils -chhutá, *v t*
 bleed from the nostrils
 Jal, *n m* (1) A pipe (2) A small river.
 Jal, *n m.* The joint of the waist
 Nala, *n m.* A waterfall
 Nalaek, *ad.* (P. *náláq.*) Ignorant, unwise.
 Nak-bái, *n f.* A kind of disease (Fr. *noí*, sinews, and *bu*)
 Nah, *n f.* The bone of the leg.
 Náhi, *n f.* A small rivulet
 Náshí, *n f.* (P. *nálash.*) Complaint -vé, *phrase.* by
 complaint
 Iálú, *n m.* A spring. -we-láná, *v t re* To put a child
 under a small thread of water. It is a custom among
 hill people to put children in summer under a water
 Nalu-músá, *n m.* A mungoose
 Namálá, *n m* A request to a village deity. -karna, *v t*
 ask a deity about one's troubles, etc. -dená, *v t*
 decide verbally, by a village deity (Also *nmálu*)
 Namawlá or nmáwlá, *ad.* Motherless.
 Nan, náná, *n m.* Maternal grandfather (The former
 used in Basháhr)
 Nanad, *n f.* The husband's sister (S. *Nanándá*)
 Nañcháwnu, *v t re.* To cause or allow to dance; *f -í, pl -é*
 Nañchnu, *v t re.* To dance; *f -í, pl -é*
 Nandoí, *n m* The husband of a husband's sister
 Nangu, -á *ad. m.*, *f -í, pl. -é* Naked.
 Nañh, *ad.* Negatively -dení, *v t re.* To deny, to refuse
 Nání, *n f.* Maternal grandmother
 Nanká, *n m.* The mother's home
 Nansál, *n m* See Nánká.
 Nañw, *n m* (H. *नाम*) A name.
 Nañwkawnu *v t re.* To cause or allow to name.
 Nañwknu, *v t re.* To name, to enlist
 Náp, *n f.* Measurement.
 Napáwnu, *v t re.* (1) To cause or allow to measure
 cause or allow to bend
 Napnu, *v t re.* To bend, to be humble; *f -í, pl -é*.
 Vápnu, *v t re.* To measure; *f -í, pl. -é*
 Nar, *ad. m.* (1) Male (2) Brave.
 Nará, *n m* Trouser string.

- Narain**, *n m* (S. *Narayana*.) The god Vishnu
- Narát**, *nrát*, *n m*. Mistletoe, holly
- Narálté**, *n m pl*. (S. *Navarátri*, nine nights) A term used for the nine days of Chét and Asó], in which the grand worship of Devi (goddess) is performed.
- Nard**, *n f* A ball used in *chaupur* (dicing)
- Naréltu**, *n m* A small pipe for smoking dim of *naREL*.
- Nargas**, *n m* A kind of water lily
- Narí**, *n f* (S.) The wrist or pulse *Narí dá ray*. "Be conscious" *Tesi narí chhutigoí*, "He has no pulse," i.e. he is dead.
- Narí**, *n f* A kind of red leather made of goat's skin
- Narí**, *n f* A Pipe for smoking
- Narjá**, *n m* A kind of scales peculiar to the hill people
- Nark**, *n m* (S. *Naraka*, hell.) (1) Hell (2) Ordure.
- Narméñ**, *n f*. Cotton.
- Nárné**, *n m* By God.
- Naról nról**, *n m*. Veil, the *pardá* system
- Naróhiyá**, *nróhiyá*, *ad*. One who wears a veil, one who lives in *pardá*
- Nar-rá**, *ad m , f -í*, *pl -é* Hard
- Narth**, *n m*. (S. *Anartha*, nonsensical) Violence oppression -*honá*; *v i ir* To be unusual
- Nás**, *naswái*, *n f* and *m* Snuff -*laní*, *v i ir* To take snuff
- Nas**, *n m* A beam of timber
- Nasát**, *nsát*, *n m* (P. *insáf*, justice.) Justice.
- Nash**, *naush*, *n m pl* (S. *Nakha*) The nails.
- Nash**, *n m*. (S. *Násha*.) Destruction, ruin.
- Nasháwnu**, *v t re*. To cause or allow to escape, *f -í*, *pl -e*.
- Nashnu**, *v i re* To go away. (*Basháhr*.)
- Nash-patnu**, *v t re* To ruin, to destroy
- Nasht**, *n m*. (S. *Nashta*) Destruction
- Nasúr**, *rsúr*, *n m*. (H. *násúr*) A fistula, ulcer or sore
- Nátá**, *n m* Relation.
- Natáchári**, *n f*. (H. *nátáchári*.) Relationship
- Nath**, *n f*. (H. *nath*.) Nose ring. Syn. *Bálu*.
- Natháwnu**, *v t re*. To cause or allow to escape; *f -í*, *pl -e*
- Nathnu**, *v i re* To run away, to escape. Generally used when a ruler's subject goes to another territory.
- Nau**, *ad m , f -í*, *pl -é*. New.
- Nau** *ad* (1) Nine. (2) a River.
- Nauhtá**, *ad m ; f -í*, *pl -é*. Of nine hands, in measure.
- Nauj**, *n m*. See *Naj*
- Naumí**, *n f* The ninth day of Chét and Asó] on which general worship of Devi (goddess) is performed It is considered a feast day.
- Nauun**, *n m*. A place for water.
- Nauun**, *n f* See *Chopar*.
- Naur**, *n f* (H. *nahar*.) A canal or channel.

- Naush *n m pl* See Nasl
 Nautor, *n m* Newly cultivated land.
 Nawá, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* New (Also *nawu*)
 Nawí, *ad. f* See Nawa.
 Náwí, *n m* See Náí.
 Náyan, *n f* A barber's wife (Also *na:u*)
 Nbá, *n m.* (S Nivára) Rice or other grain growing wild or uncultivated
 Nberá, *n m* Destruction -honá, *v i n* To be ruined
 Nchhána, -u *ad m. f. -í, pl. -e* Unsifted
 Nchhániéñ, *adv* Without sitting
 Nefá, *n m* The upper part of the trousers in which the string is fastened
 Negan, *n. f* The wife of a Negi.
 Negí, *n.m* The commandant of a *kothi* in Kullu and Marúli.
 An officer in charge of a jail in the Simla Hills. In Kanawar, a gentleman or well-to-do man
 Nehá, *n.m.* The spring harvest
 Néhchá, *n m* See Níhchá
 Nehtu, *n m* (S Neha) Love.
 Nejá, *n m* A spear
 Neora, *n m* Cooked flesh.
 Neré, *ad* Near (Also *níuré*)
 Nernu, nhernu, *n m* A small implement used to em the nails
 Neshne-láná, *v t re* To ask, to inquire
 Neshnu, *v t. re* To ask
 Newul, *n m.* A lot place (Also Néol)
 Nhánu, *v i re* See Nahánu
 Nhernu, *n.m.* See Nernu
 Nhoknu, *v t re* To hit, to strike; *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Nhránu, *v i re* To humble
 Nhráwnu, *v t re.* To cause or allow to humble
 Nhwár, *n f* A healthy complexion -gura, *v i, re* To be convalescent
 Nhwári, *n f.* Breakfast
 Nhyárákh, *n m.* (S Andha-paksha) A dark fortnight.
 Nhyánu, *v t. re.* To wait for, *f. i, pl. -é.*
 Ní, *adv.* Not. As *Máñ ní chañgíñ* 'I don't want'
 Ní-ántñ, phrase Isn't.
 Ní-balnu, *v* Cannot
 Ních *n.m* (S. Nícha.) A low-caste man.
 Ní-chañgíñ, phrase. I don't want.
 Níchhá or -u, *ad m., f i, pl. -é* Clean, fine.
 Níchhu or -á, *ad m.; f -í, pl. -é.* Neat, unpolluted. Háchhá-
ad m. Pure, clean, purified physically or morally
 Nigrí-jánu, *v i ir* To perish, *f -í pl. -e*
 Nigrnu, *v i. re.* To die, to perish, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Nibán, *n m* A carpenter's tool
 Nihánu, *v t re.* See Nhyánu.

- Nihchá, *n. m.* (S. Nishchaya.) Patience, belief. -rákhná, *v. i. re* To have patience -rauná, *v. i. ir* To be assured
- Nihchá, *n. m.* Leisure (Also *néhchá*) -honá, *v. i. ir*. To be at leisure
- Nij, *n. f.* (S. Nidrá) Sleep -áwni, *v. i. re* To be asleep.
- Nil, *n. m.* The inner part of the blue or other pine.
- Nim, *n. m.* An oath, an ordeal -kainá or -thwáná, *v. i. ir* and *re*. To take an oath -dená, *v. t. ir* To offer an oath.
- Nim or nimk, *n. m.* (S. Nimba.) A kind of tree (*Melia azadiracta*)
- Nimbú, *n. m.* (S. Nimba.) The citron fruit or tree.
- Nimlu or -á, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é* (S. Nirmala) Clear Proverb. *Gáhlu gáhlu baki já, nimlu nimlu rahi já* "During the monsoon, foul or turbid water flows away, but the clear or transparent remains," i.e., bad times will pass away and happy days return
- Nindnu, *v. t. re* To weed.
- Nirrá, *n. m.* The tree-frog
- Ni, *n. m.* (S. Nira, water.) Tears.
- Nirná, *n. m.* Breakfast. (Keoñthal) *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é* Not having taken food *Nirne peté khírá ní kháná*. "Don't eat cucumber when fasting"
- Nisrnu, *v. i. re* To come into ear, of gram.
- Nithé, *adv* Down -pándi, *ad* Cohabiting -khe For bedding
- Nitrnu, *v. i. re* To dry by letting water run or drip off
- Nuré *ad.* Near, nigh.
- Nuríná, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é* Anxious, full of care.
- Nmané-shetnu, *v. t. re* To cast into anxiety; *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Nofá, *n. m.* (P. nafá) Interest, gain. -honá, *v. i. ir*. To have an interest in.
- Nok, *n. f.* A tip -é With a tip
- Nokhu or -á, *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é*. Extraordinary, wonderful.
- Nragul, *n. f.* (Fr. *nál*, a ravine, and *bágur* the air) The air that blows from a ravine.
- Nraj, *ad.* (P. *naráz*) Displeased, angry -honu, *v. i. ir*. To be displeased or angry
- Nrají, *n. f.* Displeasure, anger. -honi or -karni To proceed against.
- Niát, *n. m.* See Narát Syn *bándá* or *bánde*
- Nrogá, -u. *ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é* Convalescent (Fr. S. *Níroga*.)
- Nryórnu, *v. t. re* To overtake; *f. -í, pl. -é*.
- Nryórwnu, *v. i. re*. To be overtaken; *f. -í, pl. -é*.
- Nwál, *n. f.* The thread used in making a *palang*.
- Nwálá, *n. m.* A morsel. -laná, *v. i. ir* To take a morsel
- Nwán, *n. m.* Measurement -laná, *v. i. ir*. To take a measurement.
- Nyáw, *n. m.* (S. Nyaya.) Justice.
- Nváw-nasáf, *n. m.* Redress for a crime.

Nyo See Nya
 Ny ñda *n* S N a t u a i t a i
 To nv ta

O

- O, *int.* The sign of the vocative case. As, *O u lu* "O you"
 Obrá *n m* A cattle-shed, the full people generally keep their
 cattle in the lower storey hence this word is always applied
 to the lower storey where the cattle are kept -*karhú,*
v i re To carry out manure from the cattle-shed.
 Obrí, *n f* A small cattle-shed
 Obrtu, *n m* A smaller cattle-shed
 Ód, *n f* Moisture dampness
 Odá, -u, *ad. m., f. -i, pl -é* Damp, wet moist
 Odá *n m* (1) A basket. (2) A boundary stone in a field.
 Odá, *n m* The tooth between the front teeth and the grinders.
 Odá bánda, *n m* Partition -*honá, v i n* To be separated
 off with one's own share in one's father's property.
 Odkan, *n m.* The frame of wood on which a carpenter works
 Odawá *n m* The lower corner of a field
 Oduwé, *adv* At the corner.
 Ó'g, *n m* The wedge of a plough
 Oglá, *n m* A kind of grain grown in the hills called *ada n*
 the plains
 Oh, ohú, *int* Ah, alas!
 Ó'j, *n m* Excuse pretence -*lámé, v i re* To pretend.
 Ójr, *n m.* The stomach
 Ójrú, *n m. pl.* Curl-
 Okhal, ukhal, *n m* A mortar
 O'l, *n m.* Land-slip. -*parná, v i re* To slip.
 Olá, *n m pl -é.* Hail
 Olan, *n m.* Soup or cooked pulse or other vegetables with
 which to take bread or rice.
 Olé *n m. pl* (H) Hail -*parné, v i re* To have a shower
 of hail Syn *sharú*
 Olé, *adv* On the other side
 Olivá, *n m* A piece of twine used to hold up a pot, etc. with
 -*lápá, v i re* To tie twine to a pot, etc., -*banáwá, v i*
re To make twine for an earthen pot, etc.
 Opiá, *ad m., f. -i, pl. -é.* Unacquainted, unknown, a foreigner
 Opré-rá láj, *n m.* The treatment or cure of magical attacks
 Ór, *n m.* A carpenter. (Basháhr) In the Simla Hills he is
 called Bádhí
 Orá, -u, *ad. m., f. -i, pl -é.* Here, at this place, hither
 Ó're, *adv* For pleasure
 Ó-re-lá, phrase O you!
 Orháwnu *v i re* To cause or allow to wear (as a quilt)

Orhni, *n.f.* A woman's scarf
 Orhnu, *vt. re* To wear, to put on, *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Orká, *u. ad. m., f. -i, pl. -é.* To this side
 Orní, *n.f.* The wife of a carpenter. *Svn. bádhan.*
 Or-rá, *-u. ad. m., f. -i, pl. -é.* Near, nigh, this side.
 Ó's, *n.f.* Dew. -parni, *vi. re.* To fall, of dew

P

Pách, *n.m.* (S. Patra) A leaf -nu, *vt. re* To shave with an adz
 Páchar, *n.m., n.f.* Backbiting, injuring one's interests
 Pachar, *n.f.* (H. *pachchar*) A wedge
 Pacháwnu, *vt. re* To cause or allow to digest; *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Pachernu, *vt. re* To smash against, *f. -i, pl. -é.*
 Páclh, *n.m.* A cut in a limb or body. -dená, *vi. ir.* To inflict a cut on a limb
 Páclhhe or -á, *adv., f. -i, pl. -é* Backwards
 Pachhé-fa, *adv.* Afterwards
 Pachlét, *-i. n.m.* and *f.* Late in ripening, of the harvest
 Páclhí, *adv.* By the back way
 Páclhiká, *adv.* Behind, backwards, *u.m., f. -i, pl. -é.*
 Páclhlá, *-u. ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é.* Former, previous, of late
 Pachhu-tití-ro, *c.p.* Having turned back
 Pachi, *ad.* Twenty-five
 Pachi-ro-rañnu, *vi. ir.* To try with utmost care
 Pachká, *n.m.* A hold, a grasp -páná, *vi. re* To have a hold of -dená, *vt. ir.* To lay hands on.
 Pachnu, *vt. re* To be digested, *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Pachnu *vi. re* To be engaged attentively.
 Páclnu, *vt. re* To work with an adze
 Pad, *n.m.* One only In calculation when only one remains it is called *pad* and is esteemed very lucky
 Pádá, *n.m.* The buttocks
 Pádhá, *n.m.* A learned Bráhma who discharges religious duties -ni, *n.f.* The wife of a Pádhá.
 Páeláge, *n.m.* A term used for saluting a Bráhma by the three castes, *nit.*, Rájpút, Baniyá and Kanet And among Kanets the saluting term is *páopñde* or *paíri-pé.*
Lit. 'I bow down to your feet'
 Páetá, *n.m.* (S. Prasthána.) Preparations for a journey
 Páetla, *-u. ad. m., f. -i, pl. -é* Polluted, unclean, left off
 Páé, *n.f.* A turban (H. *pagri*)
 Págyé, págyé, *n.m., pl.* Those who wear turbans.
 Pagivá, *n.m.* Verandah.
 Pagrá, *-u. ad. m., f. -i, pl. -é.* Perceptible, present -é-honu, *vi. ir.* To be present or perceptible karná *vt. ir.*

- To make present or perceptible. -bolna, *vt. re.* To declare, to admit of no other evidence than one's presence (Fr S Pratyaksha presence.) -japna *vt. re.* To speak openly.
- gri, *n. f.* A turban -band, *n. m.* A chief's official
- lu, *n. f.* Spleen
- nda, *n. m. pl. -é.* A road or way.
- nde-de-lánu, *vt. re.* To lead on the right path; *t. -i, pl. -é.*
- ňhat, *ad.* 65. -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* Sixty-five
- ň-né, *n. m. pl.* Steps
- ňtah, *ad.* 45. -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* Forty-five
- ňti, *ad.* 35. -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* Thirty-five
- 1, *n. m. pl.* Feet.
- nu, -á, *ad. m., f. -i, pl. -é.* Sharp
- u pé, *n. m.* See Páeláge
- tan, *n. m.* A term for a tax at one rupee per year (Kashmiri)
- ta, *n. m.* A kind of hill cherry.
- ah, *ad.* 50. -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* Fifty
- alnu, *vt. re.* To burn, to kindle, *t. -i, pl. -é.*
- amá, *n. m.* (H *pajimá.*) Trousers. (Also *pajimá*)
- attar, *ad.* 75. -wáň, *m.* -wiň, *f.* -weň, *pl.* Seventy-five
- nu, *vt. re.* To grow, *t. -i, pl. -é.*
- ash, *n. f.* Firmness, durability -kunu, *vt. re.* To strengthen.
- cawnu, *vt. re.* (H *pakuná*) To cook, to boil, *t. -i, pl. -é.*
- h, *n. m.* (S. Paksha, the dark or bright fortnight.) Night
- ha, *n. m.* (H. *pañkha.*) A fan -bána, *vt. re.* To fan.
- hériu, *n. m. pl.* Birds in general
- thí, *n. f.* A kind of large white woollen blanket
- thlá, -u, *ad. m. f. -i, pl. -é.* A stranger, a foreigner.
- kh, *n. m.* (S. Pankha) A feather, a wing (Also *pankha*)
- nu, *vt. re.* To be cooked, to ripen, *t. -i, pl. -é.*
- ráwnu, *vt. re.* To cause or allow to arrest or hold
- rnu, *vt. re.* (H *pakuná*) To hold or arrest *t. -i, pl. -é.*
- yén, *n. m. pl.* (H *pakuná*) Rich cakes, etc.
- á, *n. m.* (H *palla*) Corner of a scarf
- u, *n. m.* Frost -páiná, *vt. re.* To be frosty
- a, *n. m. pl. -é.* A measure of clarified butter equal to 2 or 2½ *chittáks*
- 1, *n. m.* See Añchal
- th, *n. m.* Waved leaf of the fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa*) -sacred fig
- u, *n. f.* Wages for keeping cattle.
- wnu, *vt. re.* To cause or allow to cherish, *t. -i, pl. -é.*
- lá, *n. m.* A grain measure equal to one *seer* and 3 *chittáks* Indian measure
- , *n. f.* A turn (H. *báti*)
- 1, *n. f.* A small vessel of iron for pouring water

- Pānu**, *n f. re.* (H *pānā*) To cherish, to support, *f. -ī, pl -e*
Pāsa, *pāsa*, *n m.* An official in charge of a granary or
 fortress (Suket, Kullu and Kumārsain)
Pātru, *n m* One whose turn it is to work or guard.
Pāru, *n m. pl* A kind of hill apple
Palu, *n m pl.* The grey hairs of old age. *-lāgné, v. i. re* To be
 come old.
Pāp, *n f.* Sharpening. *-dēn, v i ir* To sharpen.
Pānch, *n m. pl* Arbitrators.
Pānchī *n f* Arbitration *-karm, v i. ir.* To arbitrate.
Pānchī, *n m pl.* Birds in general. (Also *pakhérū*.)
Pañchmī, *n.* (S Panchamī) The fifth day of the bright or
 dark half of a month
Pañdā, *n m* A Bráhmaṇ who receives a donation at an
 eclipse
Pañdā, *-u, ad m.; f -ī, pl -é.* Across.
Pañdā *ad. m , f. -ī, pl. -é.* Upon, up Proverb —*Ju nhañde*
muchañ, muñhoñ páñde japau iñh, tesu lá pákñ ? "How
 can he, who makes water in his bath, or tells a lie, face to
 face, be caught" Meaning, how can he be punished?
Pandé *prep.* Above, upon.
Pāñdlá *or -u, ad m f -ī, pl -é.* Across there
Pāñdlá *or -u, ad m ; f -ī, pl. -é* Of above, upper
Pāñdlá, *-u, ad. m., f. -ī, pl. -ó.* Of across, trans-river or
 ridge
Pāñdrā-hazār *n m* A term for the Keoñthal State, as its net
 revenue at one time was only Rs 15,000
Pāñdró, *ad. 15 -wāñ, m. -wiñ, f. weñ, pl* Fifteenth
Pāñdrú *n m* A festival observed on the 15th of the month of
Poh (Jubbal, Kotgarh and Kotkhar)
Pāñg, *n f.* Mud of the foul water kept in a field for sowing
 rice during the rainy season.
Pañgá, *n m.* (H *pañga*.) A branch, a bough.
Pāñhar *n m* The water-place of a village.
Pāñharí, *n f.* A rainbow. *-pañm, v i. re* To appear, of the
 rainbow.
Pāñhyarí, *n m* See **Pāñhyar**.
Pāñ, *n f* A shoe or shoes
Pāñhár, *n m* See **Pāñhyar**.
Pāñj, *ad.* (H *pāñch*.) 5. *-wāñ, f. -wiñ, m weñ, pl.* The fifth
Pañjag, *n m pl* (S. Panchaka.) The *nakshatras* called Dhan
ishthá, Shatbhukhá, Pūrvábhádrapadí, Uttarábhádrapada
 and *Revatí*
Pāñjā-jins, *n m* The right of the State to buy up grain at har
 vest at fixed rates (*Kuthár*.)
Pāñjālí, *n m.* One who collected supplies, milk, curds, wood,
 etc., for the royal kitchen (*Kullu*)
Pāñjiri, *n f* A medicinal cake given to a woman who has been
 delivered of a child

- Pañkl *n pl* See Pakkl
 Pañkhr *n* A a ny espe l fa y
 Pañkl ru *n* See Pa i
 Pannésur, *n m* (S Patanesvara) God. (Also *pamésur*)
 Pauth, *n m* (S. Pathun, a road) A heap of stones kept at a cross-road and considered the deity of the way. Everyone passing by has to put a stone on it
 Pántú, *n m pl* Children's shoes.
 Pánu, *v t re* To throw in
 Páñw, *n m* Foot
 Páñwá, *n m. f -í, pl -é* A guest. Also *páñwá* *s* *páñwá*
 Panyañh, *n f* See Panhyauri
 Páp, *n m* (S. Pápa, sin) (1) Sin (2) A deceased ancestor who is supposed to cause injury if not worshipped.
 -púñá, *v i re* To worship the deceased with cakes etc
 Pápi, *ad* (S. Pápin) Sinful
 Pár, *adv* Across.
 Parañá, *n m* (S. Pannayana) A form of marriage observed among Kanets (See Ruti-maná)
 Parantú, *n m* A nuptial ceremony observed on a smaller scale than a *parañá*
 Parál, *n m* (S. Palála) Rice-straw (Also *parál*)
 Paráñ-lané, *v t. in pl* To beseech, to implore. Paráñ-lané láé " They began to beseech the village deities."
f. -í, -á, sing.
 Paráñnu, *v t re* To beseech, to implore; *f -í, pl -é*
 Parár, prár, *adv* The year before last
 Parát, prát, *n m* A large dish. (H.)
 Paréwí, *n f* (S. Pratipadá.) The first day of the bright or dark half of a month
 Pári, *adv* Beyond
 Parí-go-á-lá, *v* Would have fallen.
 Paríti, *n f* (S. Príti love) (1) Friendship, love. (2) The state of being in good terms
 Parj, *n f* The name of a tune or *rāgni*
 Parj, *n f* A bow string -chutñ, *v t re* To break the string of a bow. -lám, *v i re* To put a string to a bow
 Parjá, *n f* Subjects.
 Parmán, *n m* (S. Pramána, a proof.) Acceptable.
 Parmésur, *n m* See Pannésur
 Paró, *n m* Grain lent on interest.
 Partishtá, *n f* (S. Pratishthá, consecration.) A ceremony observed on entering a new house or temple
 Partishtnu, *v t re* To consecrate *f. -í, pl -é*
 Páru, *n m* An earthen pot.
 Páshá, *n m* A die.
 Pashalnu, *v i re* To speak in a dream
 Pashé, *adv* Aside -lāgni *v i re* (1) To be unsuccessful
 (2) To miss

Pashí, n f (1) Hanging (2) In any calculation if two remain as the balance it is considered unlucky, and this balance is called *Páshí*.

Pashkri, n f The sides of the human body

Pashnu, v t re (H *panosná*) To serve a meal, to place food before guests

Pashú, n m pl (S *Pashu*, an animal) Cattle

Pasli, n f (H *paslí*) Ribs

Pasm, n f Tibetan goat's wool. of two kinds, white, and *khud-rang* or natural colour.

Pasminá, n m A shawl, white or of natural colour

Pá't, n m (S. *Páta*) Silk

Patáná or ptáná, ad m., f -í, pl -é Barefoot.

Patáñdá, ptáñdá. n m. pl -é A kind of bread made of wheat flour and eaten with clarified butter and sugar. Especially prepared on some feast day.

Patáwnu, v t re To cause or allow to root up. *f -í, pl -é*.

Pateru, v t re To conciliate.

Patewnu, v i. re. To be conciliated; *f -í, pl -é*

Páthá, n m A grain measure varying from 2 to 3 *seers*.

Pathiáru, n f. A receiver, equivalent to *tahwíldúr* (Fr. *Páthá*).

Patí, púchi, n f (H. *patti*) A leaf.

Patí n f. A small board, to write on.

Patáñu, v i. re. To be conciliated; *f -í, pl -é*

Patáwnu, v i. re To cause or allow to conciliate, *f -í, pl -é*.

Patijñu, v i re To be assured, *f -í, pl -é*

Patikñu, pñikñu, v i re To jump, to crack.

Patir, n m pl A kind of food made of the leaves of an esculent root.

Patle-firnu, v i. re To be thin or weak, *f -í, pl -é*.

Patnu, v t re To root up; *f -í, pl -é*

Patthá, ad m Young (man).

Parthí, ad f. Young (woman)

Patu, n m. A white blanket -*bun-ná, v i. re* To weave a blanket

Patu, n m. A messenger, one who carries a letter.

Pátuwá, n m. A messenger.

Patyánu, v i. re See *Patíánu*

Patyári, n f A small basket to put ornaments in. (Also called *suháq putyári*.)

Patyáwnu, v t re. See *Patíáwnu*.

Paun, n m (S. *Prapá*) A place where water is distributed -*láná, v i re.* To establish a water supply.

Pauhar, póhar. n m pl. (S *Prahara*) Time, career, period, *adv. -e.* In the time.

Paul, paulí, n f. A ruler's gateway

Paun, n f. (S *Pavana*, the air) Wind storm. -*lágní, v i. re.* To blow of wind Or to be affected by a wind

- Pau r**, *n f*. Likeness *ad.*, Like. *Mer* *ca t-r*, *q-r* *n*
 case is like his."
- Paw**, *n m* (H) One fourth.
- Pchánwé**, *ad.* 95 -wáñ, *m* -wiñ, *f* -weñ, *pl* Nan
- Pchási**, *ad.* 85. -wáñ, *m* -wiñ *f* -weñ *pl* kante
- Pcháwnu**, *v t re*. See Pacháwnu.
- Pchhetá**, -u, *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl* -é. Late-sown
- Pchhuñdká**, -u, *ad m*; *f* -í, *pl* -é. The east
- Pchrúwanu**, *v i re* To be torn with nails
- Pchrúwnu**, *v t re* To tear with claws (of a leopard)
tesru múñh pchrúwi páu thu. 'The leopard' *t*
 own face with his nails"
- Pchuñjá**, *ad.* 55 -wáñ, *m*. -win *f*. weñ *pl* *pr* *re*
- Pcháwnu**, *v t re* To cause or allow to run.
- Pechhí**, *n f*, A large kind of basket to keep grain in
- Pechhtu**, *n m* A small basket for keeping grain
- Pechnu**, *v t re* To run, destroy; *f*. -í, *pl* -é
- Póká**, *pyóká*, *n m* A wife's paternal home
- Pé'r**, *n m*. A tree in general
- Pe't**, *n m*. (H) Stomach belly.
- Petkú**, *n m*. Any esculent root, such as the potato
- Phun**, *n m* See Fim.
- Phiní**, *n f*. Ankle
- Phuñphrí**, *n f*. Butterfly.
- Pích**, *n m*. Juice of rice, water of boiled rice.
- Pichh**, *n m*. See Pích
- Pighláwnu**, *v t re* To cause or allow to melt *f* *re* *pl*
- Pighnu**, *v i re*. To melt, *f*. -í *pl* -é.
- Piláwnu**, *v t re*. To cause or allow to squeeze, *f* -í *pl*
- Pilnu**, *v t re* To squeeze, to wring, to exact; *f*. *re*
- Piné**, *n f*. A kind of wild plant, bearing yellow flowers
- Píng**, *n f*. Swinging.
- Pingáwnu**, *v t re* To cause or allow to swing, *f*. -í, *pl*
- Pingnu**, *v i re*. To swing.
- Píñhnu**, *v t re*. To grind, to make into flour; *f* -í, *pl* *re*
- Pini**, *n f*. An egg; *pl*. -í.
- Pinjrá**, *n m*. A cage for a bird
- Píñjrá**, -u, *ad. m*; *f*. -í, *pl*. -é. Yellow, pale
- Pinlí**, *n f*. A fragrant drug used as a medicine.
- Píntá**, *n m*. A stone for grinding anything (Battu m)
- Piplí**, *n f*. Chilli.
- Piplu**, *n m* A kind of grass, resembling the chili. *re* *pl*
 name.
- Puñdá**, *n m*. A silk cord used to bind a woman
prándá)
- Pír**, *n m* Pain, an ache. *pl*. -o.
- Pirprú**, -á, *ad. m*; *f*. -í, *pl*. -é. Bitter to the taste
- Prthí**, *n f* (S Prithiví.) The earth, the world, creation
- Pishái**, *n f*. Wages for grinding.

- Pshawnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to grind ; *f.* -í, *pl.* -e
 Pisi-ghánu, *v. t. re.* To grind down ; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Pishné-denu, *v. t. re.* To allow to grind ; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Pslu, *n. m.* (H) Fleas. (Alike in the singular and plural)
 Pssn, *n. m.* That which is to be ground.
 Pité, *adv.* Near, nigh.
 Pith, pithí, *n. f.* (S. Prishtha) The back
 Pithá -u, *n. m.* Flour.
 Pithi-de, *adv.* On the back.
 P.í, *n. m.* (S. Pittala) Brass
 Píuňlu, *a, adv. m. f.* -í *pl.* -é Broad, wide (Also *pyúňlu*)
 Pja, *adv.* See Pajáh
 Pjhattar, *adv.* 75. -wáň, *m.* -wiň *f.* -weň, *pl.* Seventy-fifth
 Pjhúpyá, *n. m.* The nightingale, of two colours—black and yellow.
 Pjawnu, *v. t. re.* To burn or to cause or allow to burn, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Pkash, *n. f.* See Pakash
 Pláh, *n. m.* The sacred fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa*). (S. Plaksha)
 Also *paláh*
 Plásh, *n. m.* A kind of pheasant
 Psewnu, *v. t. re.* To sharpen, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Pohar, *n. m.* See Pauhar.
 Pokáwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to eat, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Poknu, *v. t. re.* To eat ; *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Polá, -u, *adv. m. f.* -í, *pl.* -é Hollow
 Po'r, *adv.* Last year
 Pora, *adv.* Away.
 Poré-blájnu, *v. t. re.* To cease, to stop, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é
 Poré-múweň-tuse phrase Be off you, get out.
 Poi, *adv.* By that way.
 Poriyá, *adv.* At that place, there
 Porká, -u, *adv. m. f.* -í, *pl.* -é Of last year ; *adv.* To that side.
 Poilá, -u, *adv. m. f.* -í, *pl.* -é The other one
 Poi rá, u, *adv. m. f.* -í, *pl.* -é Thither, that side.
 Poshu, *adv.* (1) The day before yesterday. (2) The day after to-morrow.
 Poshu, *adv.* Yesterday, or the day after to-morrow
 Pothar, *n. m.* The male organ.
 Pothí, *n. f.* (1) A book. (2) A manuscript.
 Pothnu *v. t. re.* To spoil, *f.* -í, *pl.* -é.
 Prádhí, *adv.* (S. Aparádhin.) Cruel, criminal
 Praich, *n. m.* Grain offered to a deity. -dená, *v. t. re.* To give grain to a village deity By custom the grain of each harvest is first offered to a deity.
 Prainá, *n. m.* See Parainá
 Práintu, *n. m.* See Paraintu

Pra l See Pra

Pra n e n *pl* (S Pa a t l f I t \ r
v e re To o k a l f t t t
one's last -dewné, v t re To one's last
To become weak, to lose strength, to grow old
Práná, -u, *ad m.*, f -i, *pl* -é Old second-hand (H
pwránú)

Prándá, *n m* A coloured thread to bind the braided hair of
maid Also *proñdá*

Práoná, *n m* See Prawná.

Práom, prawni, *n.f.* Hurry, haste -lam, v t re To make
haste.

Práonhá, *n m* Bread cooked with butter or *ghí*.

Prá, *adv* The year before last

Prát, *n f* See Parat

Práthi, *adv* From the beginning

Práthti, *n.f.* A line of men engaged in wedding a field

Prau, *n m* See Pau

Praul, paul, *n m* The gateway of a ruler or chief

Prauh, pauli, *n f* See Prapi

Práwná, *n m.*, f -i *pl* -é (S Praghánpa) A guest

Práwni, *n f* Haste, hurry. -lam, v t re To hasten -lagna,
v i re. To be hurried

Práyá, *ad m.*, f -i, *pl* -é (H. *prápá*) Others.

Prét, *n m.* (S. Preta.) A ghost, a goblin

Prithi, *n f* See Pirthi

Pri-ñ-mi, *n f* A sieve Proverb *Priññu da prññu na maññu*
"Water cannot be held in a sieve"

Próht, *n m.* (S. Purohita.) A priest

Pronu v t re To thread, to string. f -i, *pl* -é

Psái *n f* See Pishái

Pshák, *n f.* (H. *Poshák*) Clothes

Psháuri, *n m* A loose shirt like that worn by the Pesháwa
people.

Ptáli, *ad* See Patáli

Ptáná, *ad m.*, f -i, *pl* -é. Bare footed

Ptáñdá, *n m* See Patáñdá.

Ptaráwnu, v t re. To cause or allow to abuse, f -i, *pl* -é

Ptári-lanu v t re To get abused: f -i, *pl* -é

Ptárnu, v t re To abuse, to disgrace; f -i, *pl* -é

Púchh, *n.f.* Asking.

Puchháwnu, v t re To cause or allow to ask, f -i, *pl* -é.

Puchh-de-lágnu, v t re To begin to ask; f -i, *pl* -é

Puchhí-dénu, v t. ir. To allow to ask, f -i, *pl* -é.

Puchhné-déna, v t. ir To (let) him ask. f -i, *pl* -é.

Puchhné-láná, v t. re. To inquire, f -i, *pl* -é

Púchh-páchh, *n.f.* Investigation, an enquiry.

Pugáwnu, v t re. To cause or allow to suffice, f -i, *pl* -é

Pugnu, v i. re To suffice, to be sufficient; f -i, *pl* -é.

- awnu, *v.t. re* (1) To cause or allow to arrive, to escort.
 (2) To cause or allow to worship, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 phuriyá, *n.m.* See Pjhúrivá
 nu, *v.t. and i re* (1) To arrive (2) To worship, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
, n.m. (H *pul*) A bridge.
 a, *n.m.* A bundle of grass. (Also *pultu* or *-tá*)
 e, *n.m. pl.* A kind of jute shoes made in Kullú and Suket.
 i, *n.f.* A small bundle of grass, or fuel. (Also *pultí*)
 ta, see pula.
 ti, *n.f.* See Púli.
 tu, *n.m.* See Púli
 i, *n.m.* (S. *Punya*) Goodness, charity, a donation. dená,
v.t. i To give alms. -karná, *i t u* To perform a chari-
 table duty.
 u, *n.f.* Rolls of cotton prepared for spinning
 ar, puñjari, *n.m.* and *f.* (S. *Puchchha*) A tail
 iawnu, *v.t. re* To cause or allow to wipe, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 ianu, *v.t. re* To wipe, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 ija, puñjti, *n.m.* and *f.* A small tail.
 iya, *n.f.* (S. *Purnamási*) The full moon. (Also *púnó.*)
 i, *puá, ad m.* Complete, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 áwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to complete; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 báñg, *n.m.* (S. *Purvāṅga.*) The preliminary ritual at a
 wedding or the sacred thread ceremony
 bo-khe, *adv.* To the eastward.
 e, *n.m. pl.* Puddings.
 e, *ad m. pl.* Complete
 í, *n.f.* (H) A kind of bread cooked in clarified butter
 nu, *v.t. re.* To make up, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 há, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Reversed, turned back.
 h-káñdá, *n.m.* A plant (*Achyranthes aspera*).
 ájá, *n.m.* The outturn of a harvest
 áo, pwáw, *n.m.* (S. *Upáyá*) Treatment, remedy -karná,
v.t. re. To remedy. [recover.
 i-re-déwnu, *v.i. re.* To be senseless for a day and then
 ihar, *n.m.* Green grass for cattle
 i, *n.m.* (H *pyáj*) Onion
 i, *n.m.* (H) Love
 i, *n.f.* (H *piás.*) Thirst
 i, *n.f.* A nurse
 iwnu, *v.t. re* To cause or allow to suck, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 ika, *n.m.* See Peoká.
 iñlá, *ad m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é.* Yellow, pale.
 iñtrú, *n.m.* A small bird, of yellow colour.

R

- u *poss. affix*; *f. -í, pl. -ré* Of. As *Terá*, Your. *Tes-*
rú His *Tes-a-rí* Her *Tinó-re* Of them

Ra c A dloo

Kadelly (Ra l te) ka
ot To no et ra l l l

Raesí, rási, *n.f.* The state

Ragará rgará, *ad. m.* f -í pl -e Sunny. *Yá r á n á t á t á*
ryá rí jáyá " Friend, this is a very sunny place

Rahí-goi-a-hádo-máso-rí-múthú, phrase: You have become very weak.

Rai, *n.m.* The fir tree (Also *rap*.)

Rai, *n.f.* Mustard -u-dati *n.f.* The mustard plant -a-
dáná, *n.m.* Mustard seed

Ra-i-jánu, *v.t. tr.* To remain. *Sá ra-jánu h áyá* He re-
mained there

Rain, *n.f.* A term for a wife who has not brought in
marriage

Rajawnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to contend. f -í pl -e.

Rajnu, *v.t. re.* To content, to be satisfied. f -í, pl -e

Rajyównu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to contend or satisfy.
f. í, pl.-é.

Rákas, *n.m.* (S. Rák-hasa) A demon, a goblin -m, *ad.*
A female demon

Rakhaurí, *n.f.* (H. *rakhauri*.) A silk threaden thread to be
tied on the wrist at the full moon in Sávya

Rakháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to put in place. f. í, pl
-é.

Rákhnu, *v.t. re.* To put, to place, to keep. f. í, pl -e

Raláwnu, rláwnu *v.t. re.* (H. *ralāwa*.) To mix together. f. í,
pl. -é

Rale-izkai, *adv.* By chance

Ráli, *ad.* Red, crimson.

Rah-jánu, *v.t. tr.* To be mixed together. f. í, pl -e

Ralnu, *v.t. re.* To be mixed together. f. í, pl -e

Rálnu, *v.t. re.* To mix together. f. í, pl -e

Raluwá, *ad.* Mixed

Ramchañgi, *n.f.* A term for a kind of long Indian rice

Rámranaí, *n.f.* Salutation, greeting

Rá'n, *n.f.* The high.

Rarák, *n.m. pl.* The officers of a Rana court. [widow.

Ráñí, *n.f.* pl. -e A widow. *honi*, *v.t. tr.* To be once a

Ráñgan, rwañgan, *n.m. pl.* A kind of pulse.

Rann, *ad. m.* Barren, uncultivated. *Pá r á k á k á n n á n n á n n á n*
wá. " His field remained uncultivated." (Barren)

Rólá, -u, *ad. m.* f. í, pl. -é. Belonging to a chief.

Ráot, *n.m.* A term for a Ráput.

Rapatt, *adv.* Entirely (Also *rpatt*.)

Rá'r, *n.m.* Roasting anything in clarified butter. *Rá r á n n á n*

na, *v.t. re.* To roast in butter.

Rár, *n.f.* Struggle, strife. *honi*, *n.m.* To struggle. *honi*,
v.t. tr. To strive to struggle

Rarav *na vt. e. f.* cause to allow to roast *n b tter f pl*

Rarav, *vt. e.* To roast in butter, *f. -í, pl. -e.*

Rarav, *vt. e.* To be displeased, to be angry *So gawá mch-ta*
rayí "He is displeased with me"

Rársí *n f.* A state. (Also rársí)

Ras, *n.m.* (S. Rasa) Juice

Rasáwpu, *vt. e.* To praise, to speak in favour of, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Rasáwpu, *vt. e.* To be praised, to boast, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Rasó. 186. *n f.* (H. rasoi) Cook-room, victuals, food. *hapá-*

wpi vt. e. To cook -*how vt. e.* To be cooking

-ani, v. i. h. To take food

Rastí, *n f.* Twine.

Rát, rácr, *n f.* (S. Rātri) Night

Rátá, *n, ad m., f. -í, pl. -é* Red, crimson. (S. Rakta.)

Rath *n.m.* (S. Ratha, a chariot) A peculiar kind of *doli* in which a village deity is made to dance

Ráthu *n m.* A term for a lower class Ráppút (Kāngrá and Simla Hills)

Ráthu, *n.m.* The name of a sept of Kanets.

Rachyóli, *n m.* A tune used when the village deity dances in a *rath*

Rátr, *n f.* A piece of iron

Rátrá, *ad m.; f. -, pl. -e.* (1) Reddish (2) A species of rice

Rau, *con.* And Proverb 'हह' *rau máu sukhu ní gayúde,*
'Women and bees never live in a good place'

Rau, *n.m.* See Rau

Raub *n m.* An agricultural implement (Basháhr)

Raun, *n m.* A courtyard before a palace

Raunu, *v i v.* To live, to remain, *f -i, pl -é*

Rhánu, *vt. e.* (1) To look after, *f. -í, pl. -é* (2) To beguile

Rháwpu, *v i. e.* To be looked after; *f -í, pl -é*

Rhláwpu, *vt. e.* To cause or allow to look after *f -í, pl. -e*

Ré, *poss. affix pl.* See Rá.

Réí, *n f.* A kind of cut, of trousers

Rebí-ujáná, *n.m.* A kind of trousers

Réhu, *n.m.* Sweepst.

Rehá -*n, po f -í, pl -é* The other.

Rékh, *n f.* (S. Rekhá) A line -*dení* To draw a line.

Rektá, *adv.* At another place.

Relá *n.m.* A log of timber.

Relawpu, *v i. e.* To curve or bow to push on, *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Relí or rel'í, *n f.* A small pot or a bowl

Relnu, *vt. e.* To push on *f -i pl. -é*

Rél-pél-máchnu, *v i. e.* To be crowded.

Ré't, *n m.* A saw in general

Reté *n m.* Sand

- Retáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to saw, *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Retí, *n.f.* A small saw
 Retlá or -u, *ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é* Sandy
 Retnu, *v.t. re.* To saw, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Reúñs, ryúñs, *n.m.* A kind of tree the wood of which is used to make sticks, etc
 Rgánu, *v.t. re.* (H. *raṅgáná*) To dye, to colour; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rgará, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é.* See Ragará.
 Rgáwnu, *v.i. re.* To be coloured; *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Rháchnu, *v.t. re.* To lose or to be lost; *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Rhámí, *ad.* (H. *harámí.*) Unlawful
 Rháwnu, *v.i. re.* To be agreed, to consent, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to work, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rrcháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to lose; *f. -i, pl. -é*
 Rhyáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to be agreed; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rhyáwnu, *v.i. re.* To be agreed, to arrive at, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rhyáh, *n.f.* A fair at which the people practise archery, held in the monsoon (Madhán, Theog. Balsan and Subbal)
 Rí, *poss. affix.* See Rá
 Ríhh or rikh, *n.m.* (S. *Riksha.*) A bear. (The latter form used in Basháhr)
 Rigrú, *n.m.* An attendant, a servant, a peon.
 Ríh, *n.f.* A pleasant thing -karní, *v.t. re.* To be pleased with.
 Ríháwnu, *v.t. re.* To please, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Ríjhnu, *v.i. re.* (1) To be satisfied, to be pleased, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 (2) *v.t. re.* To be cooked.
 Ríjhyáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cook, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Ríjkó, *n.m.* (P. *rizq*) Livelihood
 Ríkh, *n.m.* See Ríhh.
 Ríkhí, *n.m.* (S. *Rishi*) A sage, a saint
 Rín, *n.m.* (S. *Rina*) A debt, a loan -denú, *v.t. re.* To give a loan. -gráhnú, *v.i. re.* To realize a debt.
 Ríráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to slip, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rírkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to roam, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rírknu, *v.i. re.* To roam to and fro, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rírkú, *ad.* Rolling
 Rírnu, *v.i. re.* To stumble, to slip; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Rít, *n.f.* (S. *Ritu.*) Season
 Rít, *n.f.* (S. *Riti*, the way) A custom, manners. -lam, *v. i.* To accept the expenses of one's marriage, and abandon one's wife to another -honi, *v.i. re.* To pay off the marriage expenses of one's wife -bartnu, *v.t. re.* To act according to custom.
 Ríjhyownu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cook or boil
 Ríjyownu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to satisfy; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Ríkrunyá, *n.f.* (Fr. *Rakhrí*, a thread, and *punyá*, full moon) A festival held on the full moon in Śáwan at which the twice-born castes don a new sacred thread after consecra-

ting it by Vedic hymns, and a thread (called *rakshá*, *ra*. or *rakhrí*) is tied by a Bráhmaṇ round every one's wrist protect him for a year Gifts are made to Bráhmaṇ and rich food is cooked and eaten with friends and relatives.

Rog, *n m* (S. Roga.) Disease -áwnu, *v i. re* To appear, a disease -honu, *v i. u* To be diseased, to be ill.

Roglá, -u, *ad. m.* *f. -í, pl -é* Sick, ill having a disease

Rój, *n m* (P. roz) Day. -roj *adv.* Every day

Rojí, *n. f.* Livelihood.

Rok, *n f* (1) Prevention (2) Cash.

Rokáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to prevent; *f -í, pl -é*

Rokí-denu, *v. t. u.* To bar, to prevent, to stand in the way *f -í, pl -é*

Roknu, *v t re.* To bar, to prevent, *f. -í, pl -é*

Roñde-lágnu *v. i. re.* To begin to weep, *f. -í, pl -é.*

Ronu, *unu, v i re* To weep, to bewail; *f -í, pl. -é*

Ropá, *n m* Planting (of rice) -í, *n f* The act of planting

Ropáwnu, *v. t. re* To cause or allow to plant (of rice).

Ropnu, *v t re* To plant (rice)

Ror, *n. m.* (1) A small stone. (2) A stirring about.

Rorá-dená, *v i ir.* To stir about, *f -í, pl -é.*

Roráwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to stir; *f -í, pl. -é.*

Rornu, *v. t. re.* To stir, *f -í, pl -é.*

Rosh, *n. m.* (S. Roshā) Anger, indignation. -áwnu, *v i.*

To be angry -e-honu, *v. i. ir* To be displeased

Rosháwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to displease, *f. -í, -é*

Roshuwnu, *v. i. re.* To be angry, to be displeased, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Rot, *n m* A cake for a deity -praich, *n m.* A present cooked and uncooked food to a village deity.

Rowá, *ad* One who weeps

Rpatt, *adv* Entirely. (Also *rapatt*.)

Rsáwnu, *v. i. re.* See Rasáwnu.

Rsó. *n. f.* See Rasó

Rsótar, *n. m.* A chief's cook

Ru, *poss. affix m.* See Rá.

Rubákáří, *n. f* Pleading -karñi, *v. i ir* To plead. -ho *v. i. ii.* To be pleaded.

Rudhnu, *v. t. re.* (S. Ruddha.) To detain; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Ruí, *n f.* See Rúñ

Ruk, *n. m.* Side. -dekhná, *v. i. re.* To betray one's intention -paltná, *v i re* To be against.

Rukáwnu, *v t re.* To cause or allow to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Rúkh, *n. m.* A tree (S. Bhúruha)

Rukhá. -u, *ad. m.. f -í, pl. é.* Rough unproductive (A *lukhá*.)

Rukhání, *n f.* A kind of chisel

Rukhrá, *n. m* A small tree

Ruknu *v i re* (H *rukna*) To stop to be detained *[pl. f]*

- Rulawnu, *v. re.* To cause or allow to roam, *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 Rulí-jánu, *v. re.* To be roaming; *f* -í *pl.* -c.
 Rulnu, *v. re.* (1) To roam to and fro (2) To be without a guardian
 Rúm, *n. m.* (1) The act of planting. (2) Han on the body
 Rumáwru, *v. re.* To cause or allow to plant; *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 Runnu, *v. re.* To plant, *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 Rupoyá, *n. m.* (H *rupayá*.) A rupee
 Rúñ, *n. f.* Cotton
 Ruñdá, -u, *ad. m.*, *f* -í, *pl.* -c. Weeping, bewailing
 Ruñ-de-lágu, *v. re.* To weep, to bewail; *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 Runu, *v. re.* See Ronu.
 Rúpmáñjaní, *n. f.* A kind of tree which bears bright red flowers in the monsoon.
 Rusháwnu, *v. re.* See Rosháwnu
 Rusuí-jánu, *v. re.* To be displeased or angry.
 Rushnu, *v. re.* To be angry or displeased, *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 Ruthnu, *v. re.* See Rushnu; *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 Rutí-manái, *n. f.* A kind of marriage ceremony. 4 or 5 men go from the bridegroom's to the bride's house, dress her, put a cap on her head and bring her home to the bridegroom (Kángré) Put in the Simla hills (Syn. *Praná*)
 Ruwání, *ad. f.* (1) Pleasant (2) *n. f.* Summer.

S

- Sabalá or -u, *ad. m.*, *f* -í, *pl.* -c. In favour. *v. re.* To be favourable; *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 Sabhá, *n. f.* (S) An assembly, a court
 Sabháw, *n. m.* (S *Svabháva*, disposition) Temper, disposition.
 Sach, *n. m.* (S *Satya*) Truth. -á or -u, *ad. m.*, *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 True, truthful
 Sadá, *adv.* (S.) Always, ever
 Sadržá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f* -í, *pl.* -c. Original, constant
 Sáér, sáér sáji, *n. f.* The first day of the month of Asoj.
 Sahattar, *ad.* 70 -wáñ *m.* -wáñ, *f* -wáñ, *pl.* -wáñ
 Saí, *ad.* Right. -lám, *v. re.* To trace one's whereabouts
 Sáiñtru, *v. re.* To make fit; *f* -í, *pl.* -c.
 Sajan, *n. m.* (S *Sajana*.) A term for a husband (Also *sájan*)
 Sájí, *n. f.* The actual passage of the sun from one sign of the zodiac into another
 Sájnu, *v. re.* To skin a sacrificed goat or sheep
 Sájta, -u, *ad. m.*, *f* -í, *pl.* -c. Fresh As *Sájrá dád* Fresh milk. *Sájru chopar.* Fresh butter. *Sájru shis.* Fresh water
 Sakérá, *n. m.* Readiness. -lóná, *v. re.* To be ready
 Sakh, *n. m.* Relation. (Also *shakh*.)
 Sálag-misrí, *n. f.* A kind of herb used as a medicine.

- Samá**, *n m* (S. *Samaya*) Time a career period age *Ebe sama tura lugi-guwa*, -- It is now an iron age.
- Samáná**, *n m* Supply, forces
- Samánu**, *v i re* To die; *f -í, pl -é*
- Sambhál**, *n f* A present of edibles to a relative. *-lan'*, *v i* To take care
- Sambhálnu**, *v t re* To put in a safe place, *f -í, pl -é*
- Sambhalnu**, *v i re* To be careful; *f -í, pl -é*
- Sambhláwnu**, *v t re* To cause or allow to put in a safe place
- Sámhnu**, *v t re* To receive or accept, *f -í, pl -é*
- Sambhwánu**, *v t re* To cause or allow to receive, *f -í, pl -é*
- Sametá**, *n m* An agricultural implement.
- Same'áwnu**, *v t re* To cause or allow to gather or collect, *f -í pl -é*
- Sametnu**, *v i re* To gather, to collect; *f -í, pl -é*.
- Samonu**, *v i re* To mix cold water in too hot water to make it fit to touch for bathing.
- Samptó**, *n f*. (S. *Sampatti*.) Prosperity.
- Samuñd**, *n m* (S. *Samudra*.) The sea, ocean
- Sá'n**, *n f* Symbol, sign. *Proverb. Chatré ditií sá'n, Murkhe chakí ján.* "A wise man made a sign, and a foolish man took a stone."
- San**, *n m*. Obligation *-mán-ná, v i re*. To be obliged
- Sarśí**, *n f*. A damp place
- Saná**, *n t*. A musical pipe *-bájnu, v i re* To sound the pipe
- Savdrí**, *n f*. Evening, sunset.
- Sené**, *pre*. With *Sane voré tú bhithrá kwai áyí?* "Why did you come in with the shoes?"
- Sanelá**, *n m*. A message, a word *-dená, v i re* To send a message.
- Sanewnu**, *v i re*. (1) To resemble; *f -í, pl -é, v t re*. (2) To build a house like a deity's temple or the palace of a chief. This is a kind of sacrilege and the house thus built cannot be occupied by its owner, and he who constructs such an imitation is severely punished
- Saṅg**, *n m*. Companionship.
- Saṅgí**, *saṅgú*, *n m* A companion, a comrade.
- Saṅgú**, *n m* See *Saṅgi* (*Basháhr*.)
- Saṅhasar**, *ad* (S. *Sahasra*.) 1000. (Also *saṅsar*.)
- Sáñj**, *n f*. (S. *Sayankála*) Evening *-hom v i re*. To become evening.
- Sánjnu**, *v t re* To collect, to amass; *f -í, pl -é*.
- Sañjowá**, *n m*. Armour. *-láná, v i re*. To put on armour.
- Sank**, *n f* A sign. *-deni, v i re* To give a sign (by eye or hand).
- Saṅsar**, *ad*. See *Salaṅsar*.
- Saṅsári**, *n f*. (S. *Saṅsára*, H. *saṅsár*) The world
- Sáñthá**, *n m* A deed of grant.
- Sár**, *n f* Manner.

- Sarbaran bl *n* (S A rit ser d week bef re n
marriage or sacred tl read ce emony
- Sardá -u, *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl* -e. Enough abundant
- Sardhá, *n.f* (S Shuaddhá, faith) (1) Wish, desire. (2)
Faith, belief
- Sarg, *n m*. (S Swarga) The sky, firmament, the ether
- Sarp, *n.m* (S Saipa) A snake
- Sartáj, *n m*. A kind of flower, -í *n.f* A kind of single
flower
- Sárté, *adv*. Everywhere
- Sá's, *n.f* Mother-in-law (Also Shá's)
- Sáshan, *n f* A free grant.
- Satáhát, *ad*. 67 -wáñ, *m* -wiñ, *f* -weñ *pl* Sixty-seventh
- Satánwé, stánwe, *ad* 97
- Sáthi, *ad* (1) Together with. (2) *n.m* A companion a
comrade
- Sáthrá, *n m* Bedding -páná, *v i re* To spread a bed
- Satmi, *n.f* (S Saptamí) The seventh day of the bright or
dark half of a month (Also sáteñ)
- Satro, *ad* 17 -wáñ, *m* -wiñ, *f* -weñ, *pl* Seventeenth
- Satt, *ad* (S Sapta) 7. -wáñ, *m*. -wiñ, *f* -weñ, *pl*. Seventh
- Sátú, *n m*. Roasted flour.
- Sau, *ad*. (S Shata.) 100
- Sauj, *n m* (S. Āshwina) The sixth Hindú month correspond
ing to September.
- Sa-uñ wáñ, *ad m*, *f* -í, *pl* -é Level
- Saurá, *n.m* Father-in-law (Also Shaurá)
- Sawáñ karṇá, *v t. ir* (1) To make level (2) To remit, *f* í,
pl -é.
- ¹ Schéray, *n m*. The act of purification, purity.
- Scheráwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to purify; *f* -í, *pl* -e.
- Scheruu, *v t. re* To purify. to make pure, *f* -í, *pl* -é
- Sdihúh, *n.f* A kind of wild plant used for making mats. (Also
shdhúh.)
- Sé, *pro. m.* and *f*. He or she or they. *Sé kindá devá?* "When
is he gone?" *Se ká karó?* "What is she doing?" *Se
kun thié?* "Who were they?"
- Sefo, *n f* Foam
- Sei, *ad* The same.
- Sejá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f* -í, *pl* -é That one
- Sejlá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f* -í, *pl* -é. Of that or of this. (Also seja)
- Sé'k, *n m* Heat (of fire.) -lágna, *v i. re*. To feel heat (of
fire)
- Sekáwnu, *v.t. re*. To cause or allow to heat; *f* -í, *pl* -é
- Sek-dé-lágnu, *v i. re* To begin to bask *f* -í, *pl* -é.
- Sék-lána, *v i re* To bask in the sun or before a fire; *f* -í, -e.

- Sekí-lanu, *vi. ir* To put before fire or the sun; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Seknu, *vi. re.* To bask or to make warm, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sem *n f* A kind of bean used as a vegetable.
- Sená, *n f.* (S) An army, a flock, a herd
- Séo, *n m* Apple.
- Seok, *n m* One who manages the corvée or *begâr.* (Kullú.)
(Also *séwak*, fr S Sevaka, a servant.)
- Sér, *n m* A measure of grain equal to 6 chittáks of a pakká sér
- Sétkháná, *n m.* A chief's latrine.
- Sevá, *n f* (S.) Service
- Sewak, *n m.* See Séok.
- Sgái, *n f* (H *sagái*) Betrothal. -honi *vi. ir.* To betroth.
- Sghe'áwnu, *v t. re* To cause or allow to put together, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sghetnu, *vt. re.* To put together, to amass, to heap, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sghétuwnu, *vi. re* To be amassed, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sgoh, *n m. pl.* A term for the 16 days, the last week of Sáwan and the first of Bhádo. During this period rain is said to be very lucky and sunshine very undesirable. *Sgôh bashdé cháñgé hó* "It is good to have rain during the Sgôh."
- Sgotrí, *n f* Brinjals (Bashahr) (Also *sgotrú, m*)
- Sháa', *n m.* Strength *Ebé sháa ní ruwá* "I have no strength now." (Syn. *sháh*)
- Sháchnu, *vt. re* To seize; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shadáwnu, *vt. re* To cause or allow to call, or invite; *f. -í, -é.*
- Shádi-denu, *vt. ir* To allow to call; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shádi-ré-ánnu, *vt. re* To be invited; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shádnu, *vt. re.* To call, to invite, to send for, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Sháerá, *n m.* A kind of plant, bearing purple flowerets that bloom in October and November.
- Sháh, *n m* (1) Breath. (2) Strength (3) Life
- Sháh, sháhtú, *n m.* Strength (of man) -fá'ná, *vi. re.* To become strong -ní-rauná, *vi. ir* To become old.
- Sháhi, shái, *n m* A porcupine.
- Sháhtu, *n m.* Breathing or the breath.
- Sháhtu-laná, *vi. ir* To kill, to take life.
- Shai *ad* Right.
- Shaié, *adv* Certainly, no doubt
- Shail, *n f.* A wooden bolt (*chitkhani* in Hindí).
- Shailu, *n m pl.* A kind of plant which produces black thorns, but no fruit
- Shair, *n f* A precipice, a rocky place
- Shái, *n f.* Strength, force
- Shájié, *adv* Loudly, aloud
- Shaká, -u, *ad m*, *f. -í pl. -é* Own, related, uterine.
- Sháka, *n m.* (1) Relation, alliance. (2) A branch. -o, *pl.* crops.
- Shákrá *n m* Bark of a tree)

Shálá, *n m* Brother n law

Shalá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Cold, chilly.

Shaláwnu, *vt. re.* To make cool; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Shaléwnu, *vt re* See Shaláwnu.

Sháli, *n f.* Sister-in-law.

Shalk, *n.f.* A heavy shower (of rain). Proverb —

*Bádlí páki bhalkó,
Pání re lági shalkó.*

“When the clouds are red at morn,
Then there will be a heavy shower of rain.”

Shalní, *n.f. pl.* Pain, aches. -*parni, v.i. re.* To feel p

Shalnu, *v.i. re* To become cold.

Shaló, *n.m. pl.* Locusts.

Shaluwnu, *v.i. re.* To be cool or cold.

Shamánu, *samánu, v.i. re* To die.

Sháná, *n m* A kind of grass that grows in fields in th
(Also *shání.*)

Shanán, *n.m.* (S. Snána.) Bathing, a bath.

Shanchar, *n m* (S. Shanishchara.) Saturn or Saturday.

Sháñd *ad* Barren of a (cow or buffalo).

Shándnu, *v.i re.* To fatigue.

Sháñdnu, *v i re.* To attach, a ploughshare.

Sháñgal, *n f.* The chain of a door. (S. Shráñkhalá.)

Sháñgi, *n f.* The throat

Shanní, *n f* A small room in a house to keep sheep in.

Shánt, *n f.* (S. Shánti, peace.) A religious observ
honour of a deity.

Shápr, *n m.* A rock

Sharam, *n.f.* (H. *sharm.*) Shame. -*áwni, v i. re.*
ashamed.

Shardá, *n m.* A kind of tax.

Shárh, *Hár, n m.* (S. Ashárba.) The third Hindú month
ponding to June.

Shárhí, *n f* The autumnal harvest.

Sharin, *shrin, n.f.* The smell of anything rotting.

Sharú, *n m. pl* Hail. -*parné, v.i. re.* To fall, of hail.

Shá's, *n f.* See Sá's.

Shashá, *n m* A hare. (Syn *far-rú*)

Shisháwnu, *vt. re.* To cause or allow to rub oil or bu
the body.

Shashnu *vt re.* To rub oil or butter on the body.

Shashuwnu, *v i. re* To be rubbed.

Shátá, *n.m*; *f. -í, pl -é.* bark (of a tree).

Sha'é, *n m. pl.* The straw of the crop called *kodá*, or
used as fodder for cattle.

Shá'h, *ad* 60. -*wáñ, ad. m f.*; -*wiñ, pl. -weñ.* The sixt

Shá'i, *n f.* Shingle, a piece of wood. **Shá'i**, *pl* Shingle

Sháikáwnu, *vt. re.* To cause or allow to escape: *f. -í pl*

- Shatknu, *v. i. re.* To escape, to run away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shatt, *adv.* Soon, instantly, immediately -cháré. *adv.* At once
- Sháú, *n. m.* A porcupine. (Also *shái.*)
- Shau *n.* (*H saugand*) A swearing. -deni, *v. t. ir.* To put on oath. *Tere shau, úñ ní dewñdá.* "I swear on you, I am not going.
- Shauk, shauká, *n. f.* A rival.
- Shaukan, *n. f.* A rival wife.
- Shau', *n. m.* A term for land that may be under direct cultivation by a chief. Syn *báshá.*
- Shauláwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to shear wool (of sheep)
- Shaulnu, *v. t. re.* To shear wool (of sheep), *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shaurá, *n. m.* See Saurá.
- Shdhú 1, *n. f.* See Schúli.
- Shehíá, *n. m.* (*H*) A garland to be worn at a wedding.
- Shekhi, *n. f.* (*H*) Boasting -máñu, *v. i. re.* To boast of.
- Shékr, shekrá, *n. m.* Bark or shell.
- Shekrá, *n. m.* See Shékr.
- Shél, *n. m.* Fibre used to make ropes It is produced from the bark of a tree called *byóhl* which is also used to feed cattle.
- Shél, shelti The root of an esculent plant called *kachálú.*
- Sher, sheri, *n. f.* A long field, generally of rice.
- Sheró, *n. f.* (*S Sharshapa*) A kind of mustard, (*Sinapi dichotoma*)
- Sherishó, *n. m. pl.* See Sheró.
- Shetáwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to throw away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shetnu, *v. t. re.* To cast away; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shetwnu, *v. i. re.* To be cast away, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shíál, shyál, *n. m.* (*S. Shrigála*) A jackal.
- Shighrá, -u, *adv. m., f. -í, pl. -é.* (*S. Shighra.*) Soon, immediately.
- Shikh-deni, *v. t. ir.* To give good advice, to instruct, to bring up.
- Sh krá, *n. m.* A small bird of prey.
- Shil, *n. f.* A stone to grind on.
- Shíl, *n. f.* A large stone.
- Shilá, -u, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é.* Not sunny. A place where the sun shines but for a short time.
- Shím, *n. m.* Mucus
- Shimáwnu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to give off mucus; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shimpu, *v. i. re.* To excrete mucus.
- Shíng, *n. m.* (*S. Shringa*) A horn. -o. *pl.* Horns.
- Shíngháwnu *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to smell; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shínghnu, *v. t. re.* To smell; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Shir, *n. m.* (*S*) Head -námá, *n. m.* Heading.
- Shirí *n. f.* (1) The head of a sacrificed goat or sheep (2) .

queen. *Sáre paháro rí shiri* The queen of all the hills."

Shish, *n.m.* (H.) See Shir.

Shkón, *n.m.* The act of drying in the sun.

Shkonu, *v.t. re.* To dry (grain in the sun).

Shkothá, skothá, *n.m.* A gift of grain given to menials for their services at each harvest.

Shlákhra, *n.m.* A kind of green wood-pecker.

Shlaun, *n.m.* A kind of intestinal worm for which sweet medicine is the best remedy.

Shlél, *n.f.* Peace of mind. -parṇ, *v.i. re.* To be pleased or content

Shlotrí *n.m.* (S. Sháhihotrin.) One versed in the treatment of horses

Shná't, *n.m.* A beam or timber in a room for keeping sheep.

Shnáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause to hear, or listen; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Shobal, *n.m.* A sharp point (of anything)

Shob'á, shobh'á or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Handsome, pretty.

Shobhta, shobta, *ad. m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é.* Pretty, fine, of good quality.

Shó'g *n.m.* Mourning, sadness. -kholná *v.i. re.* A ceremony in which a goat is sacrificed to remove mourning. -má' pá, *v.i. re.* To observe the mourning ceremony.

Shojá, *n.m.* (S. Shotha) Swelling. -áwṇá or -hoṇá, *v.i. re.* and *ir.* To swell.

Shoñrú, *n.m.* The wild carrot.

Shosháwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to suck; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Shóshl, *n.f.* A hole. Syn. o'ḷ

Shoshnu, *v.i. re.* To suck; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Shoshuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be sucked, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Shó't, *n.f.* A small quantity of tobacco, to be smoked at one time.

Shótá, *n.m.* A sharp piece of wood. -lágná, *v.i. re.* To be pierced with a sharp bit of wood.

Shotáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to smoke; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Sho'nu, *v.t. re.* To smoke. (Basháhr)

Shotuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be smoked.

Shrá or shiáh, *n.f.* Headache -láṇi, *v.i. re.* To feel headache.

Shrá'd, *n.m.* (S. Shraddha) A religious ceremony in which food is offered in the names of ancestors

Shriknu, *v.i. re.* To open the mouth. *Porá shrik* "let out."

Shuchá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Pure, unpolluted, clean.

Shudhí, *n.f.* (S. Shuddhi, purity) Purity, cleanliness, purification.

Shujáwṇu, *v.t. re.* To show, to cause to witness; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Shujṇu, shujhnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To see, to witness (2) To swell

- shukr, *n.m.* (S. Shukra.) Friday
 shúl, *n.f.* An ache or pain in the stomach or ribs.
 shuñd|á, *n.m.* Assafoetida -hoi-jáná, *v.i. re.* To get rid of mourning.
 shuñgr, *n.m.* (S. Shúkara) A hog, a boar
 shuñháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to sweep, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shuñhn, *n.f.* A broom -deni, *v.i. re.* To sweep
 shuñhnu, *v.t. re.* To sweep, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 shuñhwnu, *v.i. re.* To be swept; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 shuñhta, *n.m.* A broom.
 shun-nu, *v.t. re.* To hear, to listen, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shuñtá, *n.m.* A pig, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 shuñth, *n.f.* (S. Shuñthí.) Dried ginger
 shuñwpu, *v.i. re.* To be swept, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 shunwnu, *v.t. re.* To be heard; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 shurmá, *ad.* (H) Vahant, brave.
 shwá|á, *n.m.* A great cry, -dená, *v.i. re.* To cry out loud.
 shwre, *n.m.* (H sawár) A rider, a horseman
 shwá|í, *n.f.* (H. sawári) Conveyance
 shwarí, *n.f.* A small plot of land in front of a house, used for cultivating vegetables, etc.
 shwármu, *v.t. re.* To ride; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 shwá|úwpu, *v.i. re.* To be ridden; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shyai, *n.m.* (S. Shrigála) A jackal
 Shyáru, *n.m.* A kind of tree.
 S-hyailí, *n.f.* A contemporary (of equal age).
 S-hyá|í-rá, *ad. m., -n, f. -re, pl.* Of equal age
 shanu-de-bakhté, *adv.* In old age
 shad, *n.f.* A kind of bread; -o *pl.*
 shu-bínáyak, *n.m.* (S. Siddhivináyaka.) The deity Ganesh.
 shunnu, *v.t. re.* To bear in mind, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shmrnu, *v.t. re.* (S. Smarapa.) To remember, to keep in mind.
 shñch, *n.f.* Sprinkling.
 shñcháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to irrigate; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shñchpu, *v.t. re.* To irrigate, to sprinkle; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shñchuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be irrigated or sprinkled, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shñj, *n.f.* The joint of a metal vessel
 shñjwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to repair or irrigate.
 shñjnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To repair. (2) To irrigate or sprinkle
 shñjuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be repaired or irrigated, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shñun, *n.f.* See Sñwpu
 shñwá|u, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to sew; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 shñwp, shñwñí, *n.f.* A needle
 shñwní, *n.f.* See Sñwpu
 shñwnu, *v.t. re.* To sew, *f. -í, pl. -é*
 shñwunu, *v.i. re.* To be sewn, *f. -í, pl. -é*

- Sioň, n.f.** A boundary -lán: . *v. t. re* To divide by setting up boundary stones
- Sit, n.f.** The upper part of a field
- Siúňd, n.f.** A line made by combing the hair on the head
- Siuní, n.f.** See *Síŭn* or *Síŭnń*
- Sjérnu, v t re.** To make wet, to moisten / *-í, pl. -é*
- Skór, n.f.** The impurity in a woman's delivering a child
Amongst the kith and kin up to seven generations the impurity lasts for ten days. -hońi, *v. t. re.* To become impure for ten days on the birth of a child (Also *sútak*.)
- Skernu, v t re** To repair, to mend, / *-í, pl. -é.*
- Skothá, n.m.** See *Shkotha*
- Soch, n.m.** (S. *Shocha*) Thinking or a thought -*spine, v. t. re* To be thoughtful
- Socháwnu, v t re** To cause or allow to think, / *-í, pl. -é*
- Sochnu, v t. re** To think to consider / *-í, pl. -é*
- Sochúwnu, v. t. re** To be thought or considered; / *-í, pl. -é*
- Soená, n.m.** (H *soná*, S *Suvarna*) Gold -*ce, v. t. re* / *-í, pl. -é* Golden
- Sohá, n.m.** A kind of plant, used as a vegetable
- Sojí, n.f.** Remembrance. -*rańi, v t re.* To remember to recollect
- Solá, n.m.** (1) A ceremony performed 16 days after a death
(2) A small grain measure = 5 *chutak*
- Soló, ad 16.** -*wáń, m. -wíń, f -weń, pl* The sixteenth
- Soňf, n.f.** (H) Anise seed
- Soňwár, swáńi or swár, n.m.** (H *sombár*, S *Sompavara*) Mound.
- Sothá, n.m.** A term used for the compensation paid for a wife on her going to another man on payment of the marriage expenses, of which one rupee is first paid as earnest money.
- Sná'r, n.m.** (S *Svarṇakāra* and H *sanár*) A goldsmith
- Spáňjlí, n.f.** The slough or skin of a snake.
- Spári, n.f.** (H *supá'í*) Nut.
- Sráfawnu, v t** To cause or allow to scrutinise, / *-í, pl. -é*
- Sráfnu, v t re** To scrutinise or examine, to inspect, to try
- Sráfuwnu, v. t. re** To be examined or scrutinised, / *-í, pl. -é*
- Sráhnu, v t re** To praise / *-í, pl. -é*
- Sráhwnu, v. t. re.** To be praised; / *-í, pl. -é*
- Srańlé, n.m pl** A kind of wild edible root
- Srol, n.m.** A term for a chief's servants, who are authorised to enter the female apartments [ments]
- Sroliyá, n.m.** One who is authorised to enter the female apartments
- Stáj, n.m.** See *Astáj*
- Súá, u, ad m.; f -í, pl. -é.** Red, crimson.
- Sugr, ad.** Wise, handsome, good
- Suhét, n.f.** The sight of one who is disliked Proverb - -
Dukhñé chót, kanaḍué suhét "A painful limb is often hurt again and he who is disliked is often seen

- Súí *n m* A talo Bashahr) [calf
 Sur-huñdi *ad f* One who has been delivered of a child or
 Su tá, *n m* A customary present of clarified butter and wheat
 flour to a woman who has given birth to a child
 Sujhawnu, *vi re* (1) To foretell (2) To show, *f -í, pl -é*
 Sujanu, *vt re* To see to witness, to notice; *f -í, pl -é*
 Suihwnu, *vi re* To be seen, *f -í, pl -é*
 Suynu, *vi re* (1) To swell, *f -í, pl -é* (2) To be successful in
 an ordeal.
 Sukhná *n f* A desire,
 Suknu, *vt re* To like, to appreciate, *f -í, pl -é*
 Sukhpál, *n m* A palanquin, of a chief
 Sukonu, *vt re* See Shkonu
 Sul, *n m pl* (1) Wisdom (2) An ache in the belly or ribs
-ó-lá, -nu. ad. m, f -í, pl -é Of good quality
 Sule, *adv* Slowly *Sulé kwan ní japdá?* "Why don't you
 speak slowly?"
 Sunu, súwnu, *vi re* To bring forth, *f -í, pl -é*
 Supná, *n m* (S. Swapna, H. *supná*) A dream -dekhná, *vi*
re To dream
 Sur, *n m* (S. Sura.) The deity
 Surg, *n f* (1) (H. *surang*) A tunnel, (2) *n m*. Paradise. (From
 S. Swargi)
 Sutak, *n m* See Skor
 Sutawnu, *vt re* To send to sleep, *f -í, pl -é*
 Suthan, *n f* Trousers
 Sutnu, *vt re* To sleep, *f -í, pl -é*
 Sutawnu, *vi re* To be asleep
 Súwnu, *vi re* See Sunu
 Swád, *ad* (S. Swádu) Tasteful, sweet. -honu, *vi u* To be
 tasteful -chánu, *vi re* To cook tastefully
 Swáh, *n f* Ashes
 Swai, *n m* See Soñwár
 Swarnu, *vt re* To shave
 Swarwnu, *vi re* To be shaved

T

- Taz, *adv* Then, at that time.
 Tabákhu, *n m* (H. *tamákhu*) Tobacco -piná, *vi re* To
 smoke.
 Tabé, *adv* Then.
 Tadí, *adv* At that time
 Tadhá, -u, *ad m, f -í, pl -é* The then, of that time.
 Táñnu, *vi re* To stretch, to spread; *f -í, pl -é* Proverb:
Jetnu tháñan hó, tetni táñnu, "one ought to stretch one's
 feet out in proportion to one's quilt (one ought to spend
 according to one's means).

- Tága** *n.m.* (1) T read (Fr H Dhá_a () The sacred thread.
- Tágat**, *n.f.* (P. *tagat*) Strength, might, power. -*ní-rauna* *v.i. re.* To become weak
- Taggar**, *n.m.* (S. Tagaru) A plant the root of which is used as a medicine (*Tabernaemontana coronaria*)
- Tahair**, *tehair* or *tyahair* *n.m.* (H *tyohái*) A feast day
- Tai**, *adv.* Then. (Basháhi)
- Tai**, *n.f.* A large iron vessel for cooking *málpúrás* -*lánu*, *v.i. re.* To cook a rich cake or *málpúrás*
- Tylá**, -*u*, *ad m*; *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é*. Sunny (Syn. *rayárá*)
- Tum'ai**, *n.f.* A kind of fig tree with a large fruit
- Taño**, *adv.* On that day. (From S. *Tad* *hivasa*.)
- Taithá**, *táithu*, *n.m.* A kind of flat spoon used to turn bread, etc.
- Taká** *takká*, *n.m.* *pl* -*é* (1) An obsolete term for a rupee (2) One anna (3) Six pies
- Takárá**, *n.m.* (H *thikáná*) A limit -*karná*, *v.i. re.* To make room -*ní-rauna* *v.i. re.* To be beyond a limit
- Takáwul**, *n.f.* A term for the money presented to a village deity
- Tak'u**, *n.m.* A small wooden spindle used for spinning wool
- Táktu**, *n.m.* A small wooden spindle used for spinning *pasm*
- Taknu**, *v.i. re.* (1) To wait for, *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é* (2) To see
- Tákú**, *n.m.* A kind of wild tree
- Tal**, *n.m.* (H) A pond, a lake or tank -*o* *pl*
- Ta á**, *n.m.* (H) An evasion, putting aside -*karná*, *v.i. re.* To put aside.
- Talab**, *n.f.* (1) Food for a chief. (2) Salary.
- Taláwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to roast in clarified butter
- Ta áwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to put aside or evade
- Tálí**, *n.f.* (H *tallí*) A bit of cloth. -*lánu*, *v.i. re.* To repair
- Talnu**, *v.t. re.* To roast in clarified butter, *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é*.
- Tá nu**, *v.t. re.* To clean grain, etc.; *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é*.
- Talnu**, *v.i. re.* To be put aside, to evade; *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é*
- Talrí**, *tar-ri*, *n.f.* A kind of esculent root, called *talúrá* in the plains
- Tamáchá**, *n.m.* A slap -*báhna*, *v.i. re.* To slap or to strike with the open hand.
- Tamak**, *n.f.* A large kettledrum, such as is seen at the Sípí Pan
- Táma**, *n.m.* A grain measure (Also *támaí*)
- Tamsú**, *n.m.* A vessel. (Basháhr)
- Táñ**, *pro* Thee. *Áñ táñ ghá'demá*. I'll give thee the grass
- Táná**, *n.m.* A loom.
- Táná**, *n.m.* An ironical speech.
- Tanáw**, *n.m.* The act of entangling -*dé-fashnu*, *v.i. re.* To fall into a difficulty
- Tanáwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to stretch; *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é*.
- Tanáwnu**, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to entangle; *f* -*í*, *pl* -*é*.

Táñ-kne, *pro.* To you or to thee

Tan-nu, *v.t. re.* To spread, to stretch; *f. -í, pl. -é*

Tan-nu, *v.i. re.* To get entangled, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Tanó-manó-rá, *ad m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Welcome, agreeable, desirable

Tañ-uñ, *adv.* So long, or until See Jáñ-uñ.

Taňyiñ, *ad.* More *Táñ taňyiñ bi chaňyiñ?* Do you want more?

Taňyiñyéñ, *con.* Again

Táo, táw, (1) *n.m.* Burning (2) A sheet

Tao'á, táwlá or -u, *ad. m.*, *f. -í, pl. -é* Of hot temper.

Táp, *n.m.* (S. Tápa) (1) Heat (2) Fever -áwná or chařná, *v.i. re. and v.* To suffer from fever

Tap, *n.m.* (S. Tapas, penance.) Majestic influence, *pl. -o*

Tapat, *n.f.* (S. Tapta) Heat.

Tapáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to escape, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Tapí-jánu, *v.i. v.* To be angry, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Tápnu, *v.t. re.* To overcome, to surmount. to conquer. *f. -í, pl. -é*

Tapnu, *v.i. re.* To bask, *f. -í, pl. -é*

Taponu, *v.t. re.* To make warm, to heat in the fire, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tapównu, *v.i. re.* To be heated, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Taprí, *n.f.* A hut, a small dwelling

Tapuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be surmounted; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tápuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be burnt, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tar, taur, *n.m.* A place where a river is crossed in a boat.

Tarají, *n.f.* A poll-tax on *chamárs* (Kuthár.)

Taráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to cross (a river).

Tarnu, *v.i. re.* To be crossed; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tarnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To cause or allow to cross. (2) To do one's best.

Tarpagár, *n.* A constable. (Once used in Kullú.)

Tar-rí, *n.f.* See Ta'rí

Tashkáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to move, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tashknu, *v.i. re.* To be off, to go away, to move: *f. -í, pl. -é*

Tatá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é* Dumb, mute

Tatá, -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Hot, heated

Tati-lágn, *v.i. re.* To be in trouble

Tauñdi, *n.f.* Summer, the hot weather

Taur, *n.m.* See Tar

Taur, *n.f.* A plant, whose leaves are used for making leaf dishes. Its bark is used to make ropes.

Táw, *n.m.* See Táó

Taw á, *ad.* See Táó'á

Tayíñ, *n.f.* Bough of a tree

Tayíñ, (1) *con.* Again. (2) *prep.* For, for the sake of

Tegá, *n.m.* A kind of sword

Tehar, *n.m.* See Tahar.

Téi, *ad.* 23. -wáñ, *m.* -wíñ, *f.* -wéñ, *pl.* The twenty-third

Tók *n.f.* Fir nes raum *v.i.* To be hin

Teká, *n.m.* A prop. a support, a stay -dena, *t.i.* To support

Tekáwnu, *v.i.* To cause or allow to prop or support, *f.i.* *pl.* -é.

Teknu, *v.i.* To support, to prop, *f.i.* *pl.* -é

Tél, *n.m.* (H.) Oil -árú, *n.m.* An oil pot

Té'l, *n.f.* Sweat -parni *v.i.* To perspire

Telárú, *n.m.* See Tél.

Telo-ru-lo'kú, *n.m.* An oil pot

Telr, *n.m.* A young one (of a bird). *pl.* Telrú

Telrú, *n.m.* *pl.* See Telr

Tém, *n.m.* (E) Time

Tenu, *adv.* See Tisha. (Bashábi)

Téñshi, *adv.* On this day.

Terá, *adv.* See Tishu (Bághal Náláram Bata-pa and Kanihac)

Terá, -u, *pro m.*, *t.i.* *pl.* -é This thing.

Térash, *n.f.* (S. Trayodashí) The thirteenth day of the bright or dark half of a month

Teró, *ad.* 13. -wáñ. *m.* -wíñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* The thirteenth.

Té'ru, *ad.* See Tishu (Balsau and Madhar.)

Tes, *pro.* Him, to him

Tesé, *pro f.* agentive By her

Tesó, *pro f.* Her, to her.

Tesorá, -u, *pro m.*, *f.i.* *pl.* -é He, of her

Tesru -á, *pro.* *m.* *t.i.* *pl.* -é. Him, of him

Tétálí, *ad.* 41 -wáñ. *m.* -wíñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* The forty-third

Teté, *adv.* There -dowá phrase. Let him go

Téthi, *adv.* There.

Tethyá, *adv.* At the very spot

Tetí, *ad.* 33. -wáñ. *m.* -wíñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* The thirty-third

Teti, *adv.* See Tethi (Bhujjí)

Tetnu, -á, *adv m.*, *f.i.* *pl.* -é So much

Tgádá, *n.m.* (P. tagízá) (1) Darning (2) A term used for the clothes given to a tailor to sew -kanihac, *v.i.* To dun.

Thá'á, *n.m.* *pl.* -é. (1) A kind of grasshopper (2) A boundary pillar

Thagrá, -u, *ad m.*, *t.i.* *pl.* -é Wise, clever -hunu, *t.i.* To be wise

Thábat, *ad.* 68. -wáñ. *m.* -wíñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* Sixty-eighth

Thahattac, *ad.* 78 -wáñ. *m.* -wíñ *f.* -weñ, *pl.* The seventy-eighth

Tháhr-jápu, *v.i.* To cease raining

Tháhrnu, *v.i.* (1) To cease to stop raining. (2) To be nil.

Thái, *ad.* 28. -wáñ. *m.* -wíñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* The twenty-eighth

- ¹ **Thaír n m** See Tabair
- ¹ **Thairál, n f.** A customary cash payment made on certain feast days to a daughter, or sister.
- ¹ **T-hairthá, n m.** A customary gift, given to menials such as the *nái*, *chamá*, *dhobí*, etc., on feast days.
- Tháká-huñdá, -u, ad. m.; f -í, pl. -é** Ill, indisposed, sick.
- Thakái, n f.** Fatigue
- Thakáwnu, v t. re** To tire *f -í, pl -é.*
- Thákar, n m** The title of a petty Hill chief.
- Tháknu, v i re** To become ill, to fall sick, *f -í, pl -é.*
- Thaknu, v i re** To fatigue, *f -í, pl -é.*
- Thakrái, n f** A term for the petty Hill States, governed by Thákars
- Tháki-dwára, n m.** A deity temple, especially Vishnu.
- Thákri, n f.** A grain measure equal to one *sér paklá*
- Thákur, n m (H)** The deities in general. *-dhwái, n f* An oath on a god. *Thákur-dhwái, áñ jái áyá tetar.* "I say on oath that I have been there.
- Thá'l, n m** A large dish, especially of a chief or his wife.
- Thál, n f** An oath of prohibition. *-deni, v i. ir* To prohibit by an oath
- Thálá, n m (H thallá)** Bottom. Proverb *Chiso dá páthar páyá tar thále khe dewau* "If a stone is cast into the water it goes down to the bottom."
- Thaláwnu, v t re** To cause or allow to prohibit by an oath
- Thálnu, v t. re** To prohibit by an oath, *f. -í, pl -é*
- Tháluwnu, v i re** To be prohibited by an oath, *f -í, pl -é.*
- Thámmbá, n m (H khambhá.)** A beam of timber
- Thambháo, thambháw, n m** Ceasing, the act of being quiet
- Thambháwnu, v t. re** To cause or allow to hold, *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Thámhbnu, v t re.** To hold, to catch, *f -í, pl. -é*
- Thámhbwnu, v t re** To be held: *f -í, pl -é*
- Thámo, n m, pl** Beams of timber.
- Thána, n m. (H. iháná.)** Police post.
- Tháñd, n f** Cold *-honi, v i. ir* To become cold.
- Tháñdá, ad m. f -í, pl. -é.** Cold
- Thanak, n f** A tap, a shooting. Proverb—*Snáro ri thanak thanak, Lhwáro rí ekkar.* "The goldsmith's many taps are equal to an nonsmith's single blow
- Tháñi, n f. (S Sthána)** The front place of a house
- Thańirá, thńirá, n m** A disease under the navel
- Tńáqwe ad 98 wáñ, m -wíñ, t -weñ, pl.** The ninety-eighth
- Tl áñwá, n m** A basin for water round the root of a tree
- Thapér, n m** A slap. *-dená, v i ir* To slap
- T-hará, u. pro m, f í, pl -é** Your or yours

- Thani *n f* A handle of wood of a sickle etc
 Tharnu, *v t re* To bury; *f. -í, pl -e*.
 Tháro, *ad 18*. -wáñ, *m* -wiñ, *f*. -weñ, *pl* The eighteen
 Thaiáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to settle; *f. -í, pl -é*
 Thá'nu, *v t re* To settle, to set right, to amend; *f. -í, pl -e*
 Thá uwnu, *v i re* To be settled; *f -í, pl. -é*.
 Thaurnu, *v i re* To become ill, *f. -í, pl -é*.
 Thechá-thechi, *n f* Beating down. -honi, *v i ir*. To be beaten
 Thecháwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to beat or strike.
 Thechnu, *v t re* To beat, to strike, to hit, *f. -í, pl -é*
 Thechuwnu, *v i re* To be beaten; *f. -í, pl. -é*.
 Thé'k, *n f*. Prohibition, restriction -parni, *v i re* To prohibited.
 Thekáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to prohibit, *f. -í, pl -e*
 Theknu, *v t re* To prohibit, to restrict. *f -í, pl. -é*.
 Thék-parni, *v i re* See Thé'k.
 Thekuwnu, *v i re* To be prohibited or restricted, *f -í pl -e*
 Thefr, *ad*. Foolish.
 Thewá, *n m* See Nag.
 Thiñd, *n m*. A youth.
 Thiñdá, -u, *ad m*, *f -í, pl -e* Greasy, oily. -honu, *v i re*
 To be greasy or oily.
 Thiñdnu, *v i re* To play a trick, *f. -í, pl. -é*.
 Thiñgá, -u, *ad m.*, *f -í, pl -é*. One who pretends
 Thiñgnu, *v i re* To be pretended; *f. -í, pl -é*.
 This, *n f*. A boast. -márm, *v i re* To be boasted of -u
 To boast.
 Thiú, *v*. Was Also *thiá, m.*; *f -í, pl -é*.
 Thnirá, *n m*. See Thanirá.
 Thó'ch, *n f*. A mistake, an error, a blunder -jám, *v i ir*
 commit a mistake. -parni, *v i re* To make a mistake
 Thófr, *ad* See Théfr
 Thokáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to threaten or throw
f. -í, pl. -é
 Thoknu, *v t re* (1) To threaten or to throw in, *f -í, pl -é*
v t re. To cohabit. (Basháhr)
 Thokr, *n f*. (H.) A stumble. -khám, *v i re*. To stumble
 Thoku, *n m* Sexual connection. (Basháhm.) -lání, *v i re*
 have sexual connection.
 Thokuwnu, *v i re* To be threatened or thrown in; *f -í, pl*
 Thor-rá, -u, *ad m.*, *f. í, pl. -é*. (1) A little (2) Less.
 Thor rá-bhalrá, -u, *ad m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é* More or less
 Tho-á, *n m* The male organ
 Thosáwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to root up; *f. -í, pl. -e*
 Thosnu, *v t re* To throw in, to thrust in; *f. -í, pl -é*.
 Thosnu, *v t re* To root up; *f. -í, pl. é*
 Thosuwnu, *v i re*. To be rooted up; *f. -í, pl. -é*.
 Thráwnu, *v t re* To cause or allow to bury *f. -í, pl -é*
 Thráwnu *v t re* To cause or allow to bury a utan *f í pl -e*

- Thú, *v.* Was, *pl.* Thié.
 Thúhar, *n.m.* (S. Shúraṇa) A plant, (*Bignonia Indica*.)
 Thuknu, *v.i. re* To spit. (H.)
 Thummé, *n.f.* A kind of tree
 Thú'há, *n.m.* The water in a cow's footstep.
 Thwára, *n.m.* A corvée of 8 days free work in a State. (Simla Hill States.)
 Thwáru, *n.m.* A man who has to work on corvée for 8 days
 Tí, *n.f.* (S. Tritiyá.) The third day of the bright or dark half of a month.
 Tíká, *n.m.* The heir apparent of a chief.
 Tíká-láná, *v.t re* To mark any one's forehead with sandal and pay him some cash. This custom is observed at a wedding or investiture with the sacred thread
 Tíkáwnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to stay; *f. -í, pl. -é*
 Tíknu *v.i. re.* (1) To stay (2) *n.m.* A mark on the forehead of a beast.
 Tí, *n.m pl* Sesamum seeds.
 Tílaru, tílaru, *n.m.* An earthen pot to keep oil in.
 Tílowé, *n.m pl.* A kind of sweetmeat made of sesamum
 Tímbrá, tímrá, *n.f.* A thorny shrub, called *téjbal* in Hindí.
 Tíñ-dá, -u, *ad. m.:* *f. -í pl. -é.* In it or in that
 Tíñdá, *n.m.* The fruit of the opium plant. (Also *tíñḍku*.)
 Tíné, *pro m* and *f* They or by them. (Agentive)
 Tíméñ. *pro* He or by him. (Agentive.) *Tínéñ bolu.* "He said."
 Tíno, *pro. m.* and *f.* Them. -khé. For them or to them, -rá or -ru, *m. -ri. f. -e pl.* Of them or their. -fa. From them. -dá or -du, *m. -di, f. -de, pl.* In them.
 Tínu, *ad.* See Tíshu. (Basháhr)
 Típ, *n.f.* A small horoscope. (Also *típrá, n.m.*)
 Típa, *n.m.* A drop -lágna, *v.i. re.* To leak
 Típe-tárné, *v.i. re. pl.* To repair a roof, to prevent leaking
 Típrá, *n.m.* See Típ.
 Tír, *n.f.* (1) A peak of a hill. (2) A rim.
 Tír, *n.f.* (1) A crack -áwni, *v.i. re.* To crack. (2) *n.f.* The Indian fruit called *prut*.
 Tíri, *adv.* By way of the hill
 Tíri, *n.f.* A narrow window.
 Tírnu, *v.i. re.* To swim
 Tírt, *n.m.* (S. Tírtha.) A sacred place, a holy shrine.
 Tíshá, tísa, *ad. m.:* *f. -í, pl. -é.* Such, so
 Tíshká, -u, *adv. m.:* *f. -í, pl. -é.* To that side.
 Tíshkan, *n.f.* The act of slipping or tumbling.
 Tíshkáwnu, *v.t re* To cause or allow to slip or tumble; *f. -í.*
 Tíshknu, *v.i. re* To tumble, to slip; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
 Tíshu, tísu, *ad.* So, such.
 Tít, *n.m. pi -o.* (S. Atuni, a guest.) A mendicant, a devotee.
 Titr *n.m.* (H. *títar*) A partridge

- Titr-bittir, -honu, *v.i. ir.* To be dispersed.
- Tiurí, *n f* A stern look. -badalni, *v.i. re.* To be angry or displeased.
- Tláru, *n m.* See Taláru.
- Tláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to weigh; *f. -i, pl. -é.*
- Tmáchá, *n.m* See Tamáchá.
- Tmáru or -á *pro. m., f. -í, pl. -é* Your or yours.
- Tmáshá, *n m* A pasture.
- Tmhára, -u, *pro m., f. -í, pl. -é.* Your or yours. Syn *thára*
- Todí, *n f* (1) A small corner of a field. (2) Name of a tune.
- Tó'k, *n f.* A pain (in the belly or waist). -lágni, *v i re* suffer from pain. (Also -áwni)
- Toká, *n.m.* A taunt. -dená, *v.i. ir.* To speak ironically.
- Tokni, *n f.* A brass pot for water or cooking purposes.
- Toknu, *v t re* (1) To look at with an evil eye, to accost, hinder, to stop. (2) A small brass vessel.
- Tokrá, *n.m.* A basket.
- Tokru, *n.m.* A grain receiver in a store-house (Kullú.)
- Tokuwnu, *v i. re.* To be hindered or stopped.
- Tól, *pre* Down, under. -iyá, *adv.* Downwards.
- Tól, *n.m* (H.) The act of weighing.
- Tolá, *n. m* (H) Twelve *másás* make one *tolá.* *v. p.t.* weigh' From *Tolnu*, to weigh)
- Toláwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to weigh. *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Tól-mól-karná, *v t. ir.* To settle the price after weighing.
- Tolnu, *v t re.* To weigh in the scales, *f. -í, pl. -é*
- Toluwnu, *v.i. re* (1) To be weighed, *f. -í pl. -é.* (2) To come uppermost.
- Tómat, *n.f* (P. *tuhmat*) False accusation, calumny.
- Tomat-lani, *v t re.* To accuse falsely.
- Tomrá, *n.m.* See Turnrá.
- Tonu, *v t. re.* To seek by hand or touch; *f. -í, pl. -é.*
- Tóhwná, -u, *ad.m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* Deaf. -honá, *v.i. ir.* To be
- Tóp, *n m.* A hat.
- Topí, *n f.* (1) A cap. (2) A gun-cap.
- Torí, *n f* A long kind of pumpkin.
- Totlá, *ad.m;* *f. -í, pl. -é* Lispering
- Traha'tar, *ad.* 73. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ, *f. -weñ, pl.* The sev
third.
- Tráj, *n m.* (P. *ihjaráz.*) Objection. -honá, *v.i. ir.* To b
jected -karná, *v i. re.* To object.
- Trájú, *n.m.* Scales.
- Trá'k, *n m.* A swimmer. (H *tairák.*)
- Trákri, tákri, *n.f.* A weighing machine.
- Trál, trár, *n.f.* (H. *talwár.*) A sword.
- Tránwé, *ad.* 93. -wáñ, *m.* -wiñ, *f. weñ, pl.* The n
third.
- Trár, *n f.* See Trál, *pl.* Tráří.
- Tráss. *n.m.* (S. *Trása.*) Fear terror -honé *v i ir*

afraid. -lágne, *v.i. re.* To pine in trouble -karné, *v.i. ir.*
To be in trouble.

Tráwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to ford; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Trehat, *ad.* 63. -wáñ, *m.* -weñ, *pl.* -wíñ, *f.* The sixty-third.

Treñsí, *n.f.* Three *lansís* make one *treñsí.* (Kullú.)

Triñjá, *ad.* 53. -wáñ, *m.* -wíñ, *f.* -weñ, *pl.* The fifty-third.

Tu, *pro.* Thou.

Tá, *pro.* Thou, thyself.

Tujo, *pro.* Thee or to thee (Kángrá.) (Also *tujhó.*)

Tukná, *v.t. re.* (1) To bite. (2) To cut. (Kángrá.)

Tukrá, *n.m.* (H.) A bit, a piece.

Tulá-dán, *n.m.* (S.) A gift of gold, valuables, gram, etc., of the donor's weight.

Tulna, *v.i. re.* To slumber, to dose, *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Tuméñ, *pro.* Ye, you Syn. *tushé* or *tuse.*

Tamrá, *n.m.* (S. Tumbí) The pumpkin used as a vegetable.

Tumrí, *n.f.* The gourd, used as a vegetable.

Tuñdá, -u, *ad.m.*; *f. -í, pl. -e.* One who has no hands.

Turí, *n.m. pl.* Musicians. Syn. *ḍājgí, mañglámukhí*

Tuḷká, *n.m.* The act of seasoning cooked pulse.

Turknu, *v.t. re.* To season or give relish to cooked pulse;
f. -í, pl. -é.

Turní, *n.f. pl.* Wives of musicians.

Turt-furt, *adv.* Instantly.

Tusé-tushé, *pro.* See Tuméñ.

Tí, *n.f.* The act of falling short. -perñi, *v.i. re.* To fall short.

Turá-luñdá, -u, *p. par. m.*; *f. -í, pl. -é.* Broken. (Also *chutá kuhdá*)

Tutnu, *v.t. re.* See Chutnu.

Tuweñ, *pro.* Thou or by thee. (Agentive.)

Tuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be ready; *f. -í, pl. -é.* *Sé ká mardá tuwá?*
"Is he ready to die?"

Twáná, -u, *ad.m., f. -í, pl. -é.* Supine Sleeping on the back.
(S. Uttána.)

Twár, *n.m.* () Sunday. (H. *arñtwár.*) (2) Incarnation. -laná, *v.i. ir.* To be incarnated.

Tyahar, *n.m.* See Tahar.

Tyalá, *n.m. pl. -é* A stove or oven made of stones -laná, *v.i. re.* To make an oven of stones.

Tyár, *ad.* (H. *ta yár*) Ready -hoiá, *v. i. ir.* To be ready.

Tyári *n.f.* (H. *tuyyári.*) Readiness. -hom, *v.i. ir.* To be ready.
-karni, *v.t. ir.* To make ready.

U

U *v* Am and are, first person singular and plural of the singular verb *Hoṇu*, to be. *Āi*, (art) is its second person singular.

Ubhá, -u, *ad. m.*, *f* -í, *pl.* -é. *Up* -é-*hoṇu*, *v. i. ir.* To be up.

Uch, *ad.* Of high caste

Uchá, *ad.* (H. *úchhá*.) Lofty, high, *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Uchhab, *n. m.* (S. *Utsava*.) A festival, a jubilee.

Uchhké, *adv.* Of pleasure, in jest.

Uchh'á, -u, *ad. m.* : *f* -í, *pl.* -é. Higher, loftier.

Udáwnu, *v. t. re.* (H. *ulána*.) To cause or allow to fly, *f* -í, *pl.*

Uḍnu, *v. i. re.* (H. *uṇá*.) To fly; *ad.* Flying

Ughṛnu, *v. i. re.* To be opened, *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Uḡ, *n. m.* (H. *úd*.) A beaver.

Ujárnu, *v. t. re.* To ruin, to destroy; *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ujkáwnu, *v. t. re.* To startle. *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ujknú, *v. i. re.* To be startled; *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ujr, *n. m.* Objection -*karná*, *v. i. ir.* To object

Ujr, *ad.* Uncultivated, unsown.

Ujránu, *v. t. re.* To cause or allow to run, *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ujṛnu, *v. i. re.* To be ruined, *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ukhal, *n. m.* See *Okhal*.

Ukháṛnu, *v. t. re.* (H. *ukhárna*.) To root up; *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ukhr-jánu, *v. i. ir.* To get rooted up; *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ukhrnu, *v. i. re.* To be rooted up; *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

Ulé, *n. m.* (H. *ullí*.) An owl.

Umi, *n. f.* Wheat, roasted as a food. -*bhujṛ*, *v. i. re.* To roast wheat.

Umr, *n. f.* (umar.) Age. -*bitni*, *v. i. re.* To pass, a period.

Umró-khé, *adv.* For life.

Un, *n. f.* Wool. -*kátni*, *v. i. re.* To spin wool.

Undá, -u, *ad. m.* ; *f* -í, *pl.* -é Down

Undká, -u, *ad. m.* ; *f* -í, *pl.* -é. Downwards.

Undlá, -u, *ad. m.* ; *f* -í, *pl.* -é. Of below, lower.

Uní, *ad.* Of wool.

Upái, *upáw*, *n. f.* and *m.* Treatment, a remedy. -*karná*, *v. i. ir.* To treat.

Upán-ni, *v. t. re.* To create

Upáw, *n. m.* See *Upái*.

Upr, *ad.* Up. -*ból-karná*, *v. i. ir.* To make one prosperous.

Uṛn, *ad. m.* (S. *Anṛiṇi*.) Free from obligation. -*hoṇu*, *v. i. ir.* To be free from obligation.

Uṛn-karná, *v. i. ir.* To set free from one's obligation

Ut, *n. m.* (H. *úṭṭ*.) A camel.

It, *ad.* Ignorant, foolish.

Utarṇu, *v. i. re.* To descend, to come down; *f* -í, *pl.* -é.

U'é, *adv.* Down (Balsan, Jubbal, Púnar, and Rá'wif.)

U'té, -*bilé*, *adv.* Downwards. (Balsan, Jubbal Púnar Rá'wif)

Utká, -u, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é*. Upset, reverse.
 Utrái, *n.f.* (H *utarái*) Down-hull, a descent Syn *dhwáli*.
 Utlu, -á, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* Not very deep

Proverb —*Halai utlu, Móie gádu*

“Not very deep with a plough,
 But very deep with a smoothing plough
 (To express inconsistency.)

Uwábái, *n.f.* Nonsense -*honí, v.i. ir* To become nonsense.

W

Wándá, or -u, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é*. Hither, this side
 Wándká, -u *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* To this side
 Wándla, -u, *ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é* Of this side
 Wáng, *n.f.* A plant (*Achyranthes aspera*). Its ashes are used
 in washing linen
 Wáñju, *v.t. re* To mutter charms and wave a plant over a
 patient to cure him
 Wáñs, wáñsi, *n.f.* (S *Amávásyá*) The day of conjunction or
 new moon
 Wáñsi, *n.f.* (S *Amávásyá*) See the preceding
 Wai, *adv* This side -*pái, adv* To this and that side.
 War, *n.m.* A fence. -*dená, v.i. re* To fence, to enclose
 Wárdá, *n.m.* or *wái-rá, n.m.* A custom of waving some money
 over the head of a chief and giving it to his servants.
 This custom is generally observed when two chiefs meet
 together
 Wáru, *v.t. re*. To enclose, to fence, *f. -í, pl. -é*.
 Wársi, *n.f.* Hereditary estate
 Wáruwu, *v.i. re*. To be fenced or enclosed. *f. -í, pl. -é*.
 Wásá, *n.m.* A sleeping room. -*é-khé-dewnu, v.i. re* To go to
 sleep
 Wasni, *n.f.* (1) The ceremony observed on a bride's entering
 her husband's house. (S *Vadhúpravésha*.) (2) The conse-
 cration of a house. (S *Grihapratisthá*.)
 Wáz, *n.f.* (H. *áváz*.) Sound. -*honí, v.i. ir* To sound.
 Wazir *n.m.* (P) A minister, a prime-minister -*an n.f.* The
 wife of a minister.
 Wazírí, *n.m.* A *wazir* or collector of revenue subordinate to the
shíi wazir or *chautarí wazir* or chief minister. (Kullú and
a f. Basháhi) Ministry

Y

Yád, *n.f.* Memory. -*áwni, v.i. re* To remember. -*karni, v.t. ir*
 To remember, to recollect
 Yár, *n.m.* A friend -*honá, v.i. ir* To be friendly. Syn. A'r

L

Zaiñd, *ad. m.* and *f* Dumb, foolish, ignorant.

Zakát, *n. f.* (P. *zaqát*.) An octroi tax. (Kuthár and Bast

Zarbó, *n m. pl.* (P. *zarb*). Trouble, pain

Zwád, *n. m.* Existence, living (Fr Zúdagí).

APPENDIX.

(1) FOLK-LORE

The fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Bhado and the next day of conjunction are called "Dagyáli kí rát". It is a general belief in the hills that on these two days *dágs*, or witches, who know magic, wander by night and devour any beautiful thing that comes before their sight. To avert this danger, the *Díñwāñ* or a *Bráhmaṇ* gives the people either some rice or some mustard seed, pronouncing the following chant or *mañtar* :—

Rakkh Rám, rakkh déb, rakkh shish, rakkh Mhesh, rakkh pañ, rakkh páni, rakkh davá, rakkh chhabháy, rakkh rakkh banáshtete, rakkh dewá, *Klāñuwāñ*, teri rkhañrí, dewá Sípá, dewá Shrálíyá, dewá Korgana, dewá Dháñdíyá, debié, jáñ-uñ na súké sát samañd, táñ-uñ ná chúkai meri rkhañrí, Brahmaní muñdró, háre dwáre, rachhá karai, jimi bhúmi rachhá karai, kneché khlañné rachhá karai pashú basetri, rachhá karai, máu dhiné rachhá karai, bále bholé rí rachhá karai, thauí thái di rachhá karai, sarb rachhá karai, dági bhúto khe lohé rá bar banai, wáñsí chaudashí lohé rá bár banai, dági bhútó sátwe ptalai gálai, rakkh dewá Sípá *Klāñuwāñ*, Shrálíyá, Dháñdíya, Korgana, debié, sarb rachhá karai

Translation.

Protect O Rám, protect O God, protect O Vishnú, protect O Shíb, protect O wind, protect O waters, protect O tenderness, protect from fear, protect, protect O all you the plants, protect protect O deity *Klāñu*, you are the protector, O Síp deity, O Shrálí deity, O Korgan deity, O goddess, protect, as long as the water of the seven oceans is not dried, so long the protection uttered by me will not fail, the protection of *Brahmá* may protect house, door, land, earth, the crops, the farmyard, the cattle and their herds, the bees, the milk-store, the simple-minded children, the rooms and the places, this protection may prepare an iron cage for the bitches and ghosts, and for this conjunction day and for the fourteenth day of dark Bhádo, an iron fence may be prepared and the bitches and ghosts may be sent down in it to the seventh lower regions to be destroyed there, protect O Shrálí deity, O *Klāñu* deity, O Síp deity, O Dháñdí deity, O Korgan deity O Goddess, protect all things well.

THE TALE OF A JACKAL AND A TIGER.

*O re Chán-mán-níe,
Ká boló jí maháráj ?
Sáto sio rój khaú thié,
Ekí sié ká karé áj ?*

‘O you Chán-mán-ní!’

‘What do you say, my Lord?’

‘We used to breakfast on seven tigers.

What are we to do to-day with only one?’

The tale runs thus —In a forest there lived a pair of jackals. One day a tiger happened to arrive near their den. Seeing the danger approach, the jackal exclaimed to his wife — “O you Chán-mán-ní!” The wife replied, “What do you say, my Lord?” The jackal said, “We were breakfasting every day on seven tigers, what shall we do to-day with only one?” Thereupon the tiger being greatly afraid of the jackals, ran for his life.

(2) PROVERBS.

- (1) *Appé kuri ghar ná bashdī,
Horánú síkh dashdī*

“The girl does not live at her husband’s,
But she gives hints to other women”

(To show negligence on one’s own part)

- (2) *Ārá, biyá lará,
Ārá jáú ná kindé*

“Friend, you fought very well”

“O friend, I couldn’t escape”

The story goes that once a musician (*túri*) used to go every evening to the temple at Koti village. One evening when returning to his home, a bear caught him. As he was a strong man, he struck the beast a blow with his pole on its nose, and it ran away. A man who happened to witness the fight said “Friend, you fought very well” He replied, “Friend, I couldn’t escape”

(Used when one is compelled to do any thing by force)

- (3) *Dhanu raí já taw parj tañyĩ bí lágó.*

“If the bow is all right, the string can be strung again”

(Used when one’s offspring or wife is dead.)

- (4) *Tāñ ná chetā áñdhá,
Jáñ shir ná lagui káñdhá.*

“A blind man will not know,

Till his head hits against the wall.”

(A Káñgrá proverb.)

- (5) *Sháré sukí, ná Sáwné hari.*

“Neither dry in June nor green in July”

(Used when a thing is in the same manner as before.)

- (6) *Jú nashé khuló tñdé dáñd ná láné.*

“To that which may be opened by a nail, no tooth should be applied”

(A thing which can be easily done, should not be done with much pains.)

- (7) *O’j práune rá,
Bhój peré rá.*

“A guest’s excuse,
And a feast of sweetmeat (perá)”

(When a guest comes to one’s house the whole family gets a good dinner.)

- (8) *Háchhu khánu, buru bolnu,
Kadí ní bhuldú*

“Tasteful food and a bad speech
Are never out of the memory.”

- (9) *Háchhá káprá hátí dá báhar ní nkláá*

“Fine cloth never goes out of the shop (for sale)”
(A well-to-do man is liked and visited by everybody.)

- (10) *Ká jáno Pahári bhuñdu,
Je kishe khái krundu,
Ká jáno Deshi ppór,
Je kishe khái khór.*

“What do the Pahári fools know
As to how the fruit of the krundá plant is to be eaten?
What do the fools of the plains know
As to how walnuts should be eaten?”

(A jest between a man from the plains and a hillman).

- (11) *Khálu tau kháilu par ghútilu ká?*

“In eating they will eat, but how will they swallow?”

(Said when one is unable to swallow anything on account of sore throat.)

- (12) *Je meru-jyó-shundá,
Tau pálu-jyo ná pundá.*

“If you were to listen to me,
You would not have done it in that manner.”

- (13) *Dháro re ghau’i a,
Je pishóle ná tau dhishóle tau*

“These stone-mills are on a ridge,
Though unfit to grind, they can be seen from afar.”

- (14) *B lkhi ru ghyu a bā*
Man bha sukhe

T s B lkl s butte
 I like the bread without it "

- (15) *Je áy ná jánai thi,*
Tau tauwá bí ní jánai thi?

" If you did not know how to kindle the fire
 Then did you also not know how to bring the pan ? "

- (16) *Aj nṛpúti kál nṛputi,*
Késan fúlá sadá nṛpúti.

" To-day and to-morrow she is without a son,
 She is without a son even when the saffron blooms "
 (Used as of a childless woman, to show impossibility)

- (17) *Táte khe kurchhi,*
Shale khe háth.

" A spoon for the hot
 And the hand for the cold "

- (18) *Je déo-jyá huñdá,*
Tau manō ri buñdá

" If I were like a deity,
 I would know everyone's mind "

- (19) *Jasrá báo sí hó,*
Sé báṅ dalkie kwai khá?

" He, whose father is a lion, why
 Will he eat without flesh ? "

(One who has good supporters will always be successful)

- (20) *Ju meri māwó nílá,*
Sé máñ bí áhácholá.

" He, who takes away my mother,
 Will have to support me too "

(Used of a widow's child when its mother takes another husband, and meaning that he who ploughs the land will have to pay the taxes.)

- (21) *Galau tañyín Gángá,*
Tethia porki jmpr.

" When bathing, up to one's throat it is the Ganges,
 But above the throat it is death itself "

(One cannot do what is beyond his power)

- (22) *Je panmesur dekhá ní.*
Tau kadurti ja tau pachhyānu a

" Even if no one has seen God,
 He can still be recognized by His nature. "

- (23) *Sambie dhwāi basharmo ru muñh,*
kuchh nī huñdu.

“A lower door and the face of a shameless man
are good for nothing.”

- (24) *Kargānū¹ bāñdī Rāje ra*
Kātī-ro maró māvī

“The Rājā’s village of Kargānū was divided,
And the Māvīs died after fighting for it.”

(Used when any one interferes in another’s case.)

- (25) *Binā japne fa hāsnu,*
E bi hīterāī kām a.

“To laugh without speaking
Is a disgraceful act.”

- (26) *Es hāsne fa ronūī bhalū*

“Better weeping than such a laughter”

- (27) *Dūd khāu kwarñ nī jāñdā,*
Braīl ghāu jāñau sabāi

“No one knows that the milk was eaten.
But every one knows that the cat has been
killed.”

- (28) *Je mōñ lāgi a tāt taru kyarñ nī karwa,*
Luñd mōri ishēi.

“If I am in trouble, nothing can be done,
But wicked people are so punished (as I)”

- (29) *Chhewrī ru sātñ, bhedó ri basāt,*
Kuchh nī huñdī”

“The company of a woman and a flock of sheep
Are good for nothing.”

- (30) *Binā lūno ru ólan, binā chhewrī ru ghaur bi,*
Kuchh nī huñdu

“Cooked pulse or vegetables without salt, and a house
without a woman, are good for nothing”

- (31) *Shuñd muñdau garau,*
Duhne bāhne rirau.

“The barren cow butts,
While the milch-cow and oxen fall down dead.”

(Used when a valuable thing is lost while an unfruitful thing remains.)

¹ A village in Sirmaūr state on the banks of the Guri river

- (32) *Je m i e l ru j a p a*
T a i d a u a k a p e l l
 If the idol were to speak,
 Then why should the *dīn-wāñ* be asked ' '

- (33) *Túri ri d a i h o r b h e d o r i b h a i,*
K a d i n i j ā n u r
 "The begging of musicians, and the bleating of a sheep
 Never cease ' "

- (34) *S k ā n d m h a i h s n a p a r b h ā t i b i,*
K u c h h n i h u i d ā.
 "A barren buffalo and an uneducated *brahman*
 Are both good for nothing ' "

- (35) *M e r e t a u t u r i r a b a n ā t q u e d,*
J e d e i d ā n i k y u i t a u o r ā t a u c h h ā r
 "My case is like the bear's that met a musician, who
 was caught by him, and said to him, —
 ' If you will not give me anything then please leave
 me. ' "

(Used when one wants to get rid of a danger at any cost.)

- (36) *M e r e t a u P ā u l i n k a r h ā i h o i.*
J u l ā v r o b i m u k i t a u k h ā i r o b i
 "My case has become like the vessel of Páwin,
 Which was lost after being used only once."

(Used when one has lost a thing after using it once only.)

- (37) *J a n p a r a u k ā l k a b a r i y ā,*
T a a P a r a u A i n u r a u S a r i y ā.
 "When there is a famine year
 Then there are good crops in *Ainu* and *Sariyá* ' "
 (Villages of Koti State.)

- (38) *S h y ā l i p ā i m u n d r o,*
M ā n d r é b a n ā s i d d h
 "He became a mendicant at Shyáli village,
 And then became a miracle-monger at Mándr." "
 (Villages in Bhajji State.)

(Used to ridicule a mendicant)

- (39) *T i t a u r u s h u - n i t a u,*
T u m r e i t u m r é b i g i.
 " If we were to listen the mendicant,
 Then we ought merely to sow the gourd-fruit. "

(The gourd-fruit is used for a water-pot by Oriental mendicants)

- (40) *Liñdē baldau,*
Tháro byádhí.

“To an ox without a tail
There are 18 diseases”

(Used when one is constantly in trouble.)

- (41) *Dháno re gáoñ,*
Prálo fa jánu a.

“The villages in which rice grows
Are known by its straw.”

- (42) *Dóe re múñdo di parlau,*
Tau áge ápní bdharwóni

“If fire burns on the head of both,
Then one ought first to extinguish one's own.”

(To denote one's bad luck.)

- (43) *Dalkí je sharí,*
Tau shágo fa ní parí.

“If flesh is rot,
Then it is better than a vegetable.”

- (44) *Fátu thá'l,*
Páthé bróbar.

“A broken dish is equal to a *páthá*”

(A great thing if worn out is superior to a small thing,
or great men even in misery have lofty thoughts).

- (45) *Chau thiñdē derá,*
Ekṣar chhewríé basérá

“The place where four men live is a lodging house,
The place where a woman lives is a home.”

(It shows that a house without a woman is nothing).

- (46) *Dháro páñde sátu kun púno?*

“Who will make roasted flour float on a ridge?”

- (47) *Jaa paró kfé'r, taa ná páni lé'r;*
Jaa á gé'r, taa ná lání bé'r.

“When there is any difficulty, one ought not to cry;
When there's an opportunity, there should be no delay.”

- (48) *Jaa dín á báñgé,*
Taa tuñdá máro dáñgé.

“When days are unlucky,
Even a handless man will fight with a stick.”

- (49) *Mañgal dewá míne,*
Sát patál guwé siné

“When Mars goes into Pisces,
The seven lower regions become wet.”

(Much rain is to be expected on Mars going into Pisces.)

- (50) *Jaa thi naxe neck*
Bámno kháu thi sherō re khech
Jaa howi buđhé práné
Báman khá' máñ shero re dá né.

"When I was a young maid,
 I enjoyed Bráhmans in a mustard field;
 Now that I am an old woman
 Bráhmans console me with mustard seed."

(It means that when she was young, Bráhmans used to prefer requests to her; but when she became old, she was obliged to beg of Bráhmans.)

- (51) *Hyúñ ghalo-Já báđhé soená ghaio suhaye.*
Thiñđ ghalo báñthya kánri ráññe áyé.

"The snow will melt with clouds, and gold with borax,
 And so will a handsome young man with a harlot."

- (52) *Doñ bi láya páñ bi láya.*
Sio brágo ri byáñ hi láya.

"The sun is shining and the rain is falling,
 The tiger and the leopard's wedding is being celebrat-
 ed." (Of an extraordinary thing.)

- (53) *Také ri bi,*
Chaya ri bi

"Costing six pies,
 And yet of good quality!"

(A thing bought for six pies cannot be of good quality.)

- (54) *Sálho ri mauñsí.*
Sauđé ri karayri

"The mother's sister in relation,
 But very strict in a bargain."

- (55) *Dukhné chót,*
Kanaúde suhet.

"A hurtful limb is often hurt,
 And he is often seen, who is dis-liked."

- (56) *Shiñgó ja chháyné poré,*
Punro de dené pachákhé.

"It is unwise to let go the horns
 And catch hold of the tail (of a bull)."

- (57) *Karjo ri yimé, tháñđé páñi ré ahén, jén kethi jato.*

"Land on tax, and a bath of cold water, can be ob-
 tained everywhere."

- (58) *Ráñd sáñd hor mhaiñsá arnú,*
Jaa bigró taa kishu káinú.

"When a widow, an ox, and a wild buffalo
 Are in a rage, what's to be done then?"

(It means that these three are uncontrollable.)

- (59) *Jethai gholi,*
Tethai pyúñli.

"Wherever mixed with water,
 There's the golden colour"

(It means that a diligent man will gain everywhere)

- (60) *Réog bi chhwáná,*
Taa Táñdá bi náchá

"When the sun set from Réog peak,
 Then Táñdá began his dance"

(Of an unsuitable time in any business)

- (61) *Budh báníñ Shukr káná,*
Shanchar bolo áñ pari nháná.

"Wednesday is a usurer, and Friday has only one eye,
 But Saturn says he must bathe"

(There is no hope of rain on Wednesday or Friday, but Saturday must bring rain.)

- (62) *Luku luku pashnu,*
Taa práwne ágé denu.

"She prepares a dish privately,
 Then puts it before a guest"

- (63) *Khání pini Shilrú,*
Bhukhe marí Káñdí,
Cháw tamáshá Dhanoné.
Gothí láyí Dhání.

"Shilrú is good for eating and drinking,
 There is hunger in Káñdí;
 Dhanon contains pleasure and pastimes
 Complaints are made in Dhání"

(The lands in Shilrú and Dhanón are very fertile, and those of Káñdí and Dhání are good for nothing. These four villages are in Kotí State.)

- (64) *Dhakí múth lákhó ri,*
Khulí múth kakhó ri.

"A closed fist may hold a million,
 And an open one, a straw"

1 Táñda was a zamindar of Bhajji, and Reog is the name of a peak

- (65) *Jaa ukhlo du muñd chhānu*
Taa chōto khe ká darnu ?

When one puts one's head in a mortar,
 What's the fear of hurt ? "

- (66) *Bādli páki bhalkó,*
Páni ri lógi shalkó ;
Bādli páki byálar.
Páni ná nhyálar.

" When clouds become red at morn,
 Then there will be a heavy shower of rain ;
 When clouds become red in the evening,
 Then you need not wait for rain "

- (67) *Ju nhāñdé muchau,*
Múñhoñ páñdé japau jhuth,
Tesru ká pákre ?

" How can he who makes water in his bath,
 And tells a lie face to face, be detected ? "

- (68) *Ná pét shashné deú,*
Ná poré nashné deú.

" I'll neither let you massage my belly,
 Nor allow you to go away "

(The saying of a pregnant woman to her nurse. (Used when one rejects each alternative).)

- (69) *Jishé gurú,*
Tishé chelé.

" As is the spiritual guide,
 So are his disciples "

- (70) *Jetnu khātan hó,*
Tetni tādñi.

" One ought to stretch (one's legs),
 According to one's means."

- (71) *Jishá desh,*
Tishá bhésh.

" As may be the country,
 So should be the fashion (of one's dress)."

(In a warm country cotton clothing, and in a cold country woollen, is suitable.)

- (72) *Lát ti ghá' ní máchhli,*
Múñhéñ bhajnu Rám.

" He kills fish with his feet,
 And performs Divine Service with his mouth."

(Used when one differs in words and deeds.)

- (73) *Agle re lá't ká a ?*
Ju páchhlé ri fíni.

“The former's feet are not so ugly
 As the latter's ankles.”

(Used when both of two things are defective.)

- (74) *Sabí já bhali chup.*

“Silence is better than all (things)”

(The silent man keeps aloof from all squabbles.)

- (75) *Kodá bi khiñdá,*
Taa pádá bi fojá

“He has not only scattered the gram,
 But has also hurt his buttocks”

(Used when one commits two mistakes at a time.)

- (76) *Halai utlu,*
Móie gádu

“Not very deep with a plough,
 But very deep with a smoothing-plough”

(Used to express inconsistent things)

- (77) *Sári ráti gáu bajáu,*
Bhyáni khe duñds jáu.

“The whole night was spent in singing to music,
 There was a dead foetus at daybreak.”

(After working hard, the result was fruitless.)

- (78) *Múñhoñ dekhí ro tika láná.*

“The gift called *tika* should be according to one's dignity.”

- (79) *Chhote muñhéñ,*
Bare jabáb

“The mouth small,
 But the reply great.”

(One ought to speak according to one's ability.)

- (80) *Máñ khe khañi kú,*
Tiñdá pái tú.

“A well was dug for me,
 But you are cast in it.”

(Used when a complainant is found to be guilty)

- (81) *Shátho ri díñglí,*
Ekí rá bhára.

“Sixty persons' sticks
 Make a man's load”

(Trifling things, when gathered together, are of great use.)

- (82) *Jáh-uñ áppí ni marí*
Táh-uñ surgé ní tarí

So long as one is not dead,
 One can't go to heaven."

(One's business should be done by oneself.)

- (83) *Páp kapút apnéi khá*

"Sin and a wicked son will injure one's own interests."

- (84) *Jas rí Sáwané fátó,*
Tes fa' haruí dhíshó.

"He, whose eyes go in July,
 Sees green everywhere"

- (85) *Sharé múrñ sháshu,*
Sáwané áyé úshu

"Her mother-in-law died in June
 But she weeps for her in July."

(Of an improper time for a business.)

- (86) *Khá' píá' ustáí,*
Gunjó bhari japóro rí.

"A clever man eats and drinks,
 But a fool's moustache is detected"

(Used when the culprit escapes, while an innocent man is punished)

- (87) *Snáro rí thanak thanak,*
Lhwáro rí ekkai.

"The goldsmith's many taps
 Are equal to an ironsmith's single stroke"

(Many small things are equal to one large one.)

- (88) *Say múshé kháia, bríli Gíngá-khé chái.*

"Having devoured a hundred mice,
 The cat goes to the sacred place (Ganges)"

(Used when a sinful man does a virtuous act)

- (89) *Merí shashuwó píth,*
Teré shashuwó háth.

"My back may be oiled,
 As well as your hands."

(Used when both parties are interested in a transaction)

- (90) *Líkhí kamáré lágu dhól,*
Jetné uthá ubhá tetne lágu hór.

"By an accident a rolling stone struck me,
 As I got up there came down another to hit me."

(Used when one gets many troubles at a time.)

- (91) *Ek sháñkh,*
Dujá khiró rá bhará.
 "In the first place, a conch-shell,
 Secondly, full of rice boiled in milk."
 (Used when one is interested in both ways.)
- (92) *Líd kháni tá háthi rí,*
Janí pét tan bharuwo
 "If dung is to be eaten, then eat that of an elephant,
 Wherewith the belly may be filled."
- (93) *Juthu khánu tan,*
Mithé re lobhar.
 "Refuse food is eaten
 For the sake of its sweetness."
- (94) *Bethá naurí,*
Kukró shuuló.
 "An idle barber
 Shaves a dog"
 (Something is better than nothing.)
- (95) *Swádó jé' túweñ khoú,*
Bádó ja'múweñ khoú.
 "You've spoiled the taste,
 I'll spoil the blame."
 (Used when a thing is spoiled in two way)
- (96) *Thode rá khé'l,*
Piplí rá masála,
Kuchh ní huñdá.
 "The practice of archery,
 And the spice of red pepper,
 Are no good at all."
 (Used when a nuisance of any thing occurs.)
- (97) *Chámbé mulé,*
Bhekhlay jámí.
 "Under a fragrant tree
 There grew a thorny plant."
 (Used when a well-to-do man has an ignorant son.)
- (98) *Luñdó japdé,*
Kukró machdé,
B.'r ní paydí
 "A debauchee in speaking,
 And a dog in making water.
 Make no delay"

- 99 *Kaḍḍé i e m ṽl*
Age pa i e ho
 The poi t of a thor
 Is itself sharp."
- (100) *Rānī khe nāṅgī kun boló ?*
 "Who can say that the queen has no robes ?"
- (101) *Jeti kukrá ní huḍḍá,*
Teti ká rát ní bhyawó
 "Where there is no cock,
 Does not the day break there ?"
 (Used when a thing can be done without one's help.)
- (102) *Fá't bẏrī rú bī saráhná*
 "A shrewd stroke of an enemy's is worthy of praise "
- (103) *Chulī fa' nklá,*
Bhātī dā pará.
 "Came out of a stove,
 Fell into a large oven "
 (Out of the frying-pan, etc)
- (104) *Parái puthi de nauáre*
 "Kettledrums on another's back "
 (Used when one is suffering and another happy)
- (105) *Ná ghaṭṭá dcwá,*
Ná rákshā chhalá.
 "I neither went to the grinding stone (in a river),
 Nor was I terrified there by a ghost "
 (Used when one is safe from a danger)
- (106) *Khashó lúgi tātī, chál bhātá : átī ,*
Khashō howá rām, bhāto rī ní kyāñ kām
 "When a Khash was in need, he said 'Go on, Brāh-
 man, by night.'
 When the Khash got well, he said 'There is no use in
 a Brahman ' "
 (The Khash sept of Kanets is of selfish character)
- (107) *Bol ketī thiá ?*
Bolo Dillī.
Bolo ká karāi thiá ?
Bolo bhār jhokú thiá
 "Say, where have you been ? "
 He replied that he was at Delhi.
 'What were you doing there ? '
 He replied that he was making a fire for parching
 grain."
 (Of negligence in a man.)

- (108) *Jetnu gharó ja' panhair hó,*
Tetnúi panhair ja ghar hó.

“As far as is the water-place from the house,
 So far is the house from the water-place.”
 (It shows the equality of two things)

- (109) *Mauté re thén' re inré.*

“The food at an officer's house is tasteful”
 (It shows superiority.)

- (110) *Jasrá báo sí,*
Sé kwai daró?

“He, whose father is a lion,
 Why should he fear?”
 (A lion's young one has no fear)

- (111) *Sáppó-re khát-khe, diñguñ-rá daur.*

“He who was bitten by a snake, fears even a stick.”

- (112) *Bolau keti thiá? Bolau sungé,*
Ká karai thiá? Tálh láu-thá.

“Where have you been?—‘I was in paradise.’
 ‘What were you doing there?’—‘I was mending my
 clothes.’”

(To denote ignorance)

- (113) *Elau kiltá é lau shári,*
Meri jan dé árá chhári

“Take this basket and take these apricots,
 But be pleased, my friend, to spare my life”

(One who is in great distress)

- (114) *Mered phuñ éá, kaniéñg jalú, áñ kadí bhík bi ná deú-thi?*
Bolau, ráñdié, séi jal tau lágé.

“O my beloved property, how did you burn? I never
 used to give even alms They replied, ‘O widow’
 that is the reason for burning your property.”

(Tit for tat.)

- (115) *Teré baldó-re tau lámbe shiñg á'*
Ráñđ bi mién í kiñyñ u

“Oh! your ox has long horns.”
 ‘Yes, but I was widowed by them.’”

(A good thing which causes injury)

- (116) *Dárié, háthi-re dáñđ á' é,*
Dekhñé-ré horó, chápñé-ré horó.

“Oh my dear! These are the elephant's teeth,
 One lot to be looked at and the others to chew with”
 (One whose words differ from his deeds)

- (117) *Reke-ri feto tau thaquwe chanayik.*
Jau jatō apm tau ká karí ?

‘ One ought to take warning, from seeing another’s eyes hurt.

What’s to be done when one’s own are injured ? ’

(Of precautions against danger)

- (118) *Priunú-rá bhán kanau ná thanau,*
Ghato-rá blúri dewau límbí lérau.

One who has his sieve full will not groan,

But he who has to go to the mill will weep over his heavy load ’

(When one is happy and another not)

- (119) *Ghachú rau máñhtá apuúí dashwá ho.*

‘ One has to show one’s own property and one’s own face ’

- (120) *Dekh riñdo-rá chúlú,*
Shu náñgá múnñ kálú.

‘ See the widow’s trick,

Bare head and black face.’

- (121) *Hañd-de karau chhwáyí,*
Beth-ro ní chhwáyá chañmñ

‘ It does not matter if the sun sets on its way,
 But it ought not to set while sitting still.’

(One ought not to be idle)

- (122) *Shíl-báñkí góryá, paun-búñkí ghoriyá,*
Marjád-báñká mard, dúd-báñki gau

‘ She who is chaste is pretty that is a horse which is swift

He is a man whose conduct is good, and a good cow is that which gives much milk.’

(Handsome is that handsome does)

- (123) *Men ghin ná karu tau meré shañd karu*

‘ If you do not love me, I give you an oath ’

(Love requires no oath)

- (124) *Lava-ri ghin rau líuari dári ne huñdi.*

‘ One-sided love and a ragged beard are good for nothing

(Unrequited love is a disgrace)

- (125) *Ká káku ká káku píť,*
Sári hañd-áyá Máñd rau Suket

What a little thing a tinder box is !

Yet it has been all through Mandi and Suket ’

Of v o d o s o f w o r k

- (126) *Chiso-dá páthar páyá, taa thúlé-khe dewau*
 "It a stone is thrown into the water it sinks to the bottom."
 (A weighty word attracts attention)
- (127) *Bashkál kitná bashau pláh-dé chauní pách*
 It does not matter whether there is a heavy monsoon
 or a light one, the tree (*Butea frondosa*) always has
 no more than three leaves "
 (One who is just the same whether in comfort or adversity)
- (128) *Ek ákkh tĩndi bi ducáñj*
 He has only one eye, and in that too there is pain. "
 (Trouble upon trouble)

Note —Most of these were furnished by Baba Shub Datt Mahtá
 and Tara Datt Parohit of Kotí State

PAHARI RIDDLES

- (1) *Chár churi charmakan-lúgí,*
Dó khari dó náñchan-lúgí.
 "Four birds began to sing,
 Two stand and two dance."
 Reply. a cow's udder
- (2) *U'pr bé'l bhúin thánwá,*
Má gorí put sáñwá
 "A creeper above and a basin below,
 The mother white and the son black "
 Reply Mugoh (an edible root.)
- (3) *Poró áwi ráñd*
Tán-khe tyú kolthó-rí jáñd
 "There came a widow,
 And she brought you a bundle of pulse "
 Reply. a snail.
- (4) *Lau jhri lashkar chálau,*
Néol ghúmau, parbat hálau
 "If the creeper is pulled an army seems to be marching,
 The lowland rises up and the hill shakes."
 Reply a hand-loom
- (5) *Dúñgi dábri danyar karau,*
Máñkú máná báuwé tarau
 "A deep pond resounds,
 And uncle Máñkú swims "
 Reply a frog.

- (6) *Wár chhláká pár chhláká*
Mañjh nāl é jamu paká

"One wave hither and another thither,
 In the centre of a ravine a citron is ripe"

Reply the churning of curd¹

- (7) *Poró áwi rúi,*
Múñd gor pchruí

"There came the cotton,
 And hurt the head with its nails."

Reply a comb

- (8) *Nhyári náli sí garlána,*
Páñj rané dewé pákr-dé dúie ána

"In a dark ravine a lion roared,
 Five men went to catch him but two brought him out"

Reply music

- (9) *Poró áwu kuku lujbude lán,*
Máñ ná khar kuktuwá añ terá jamán

"There came a pup with quivering ears,
 Don't bite me, O pup, I am your customer"

Reply Forget-me-not

- (10) *Bjhyaini láu bjhayi láu bujh bujhaiyá-birá,*
Eksai dāre chayn tal lágé, híñg, puran rau jara

"O you, that understand a puzzle, I tell you a riddle
 On one plant there are three fruits, viz. as asafœ-
 tida, carroway and cummin"

Reply a large kitchen spoon

- (11) *Harr karau jharr karau chuñ karau chash,*
Chár sapái taa chálau jaa kamr karau kash.

"They quiver and shake with a bird-like noise,
 The four peons will go on when they have girt up
 their loins"

Reply a palanquin or a spinning wheel (charkhā)

- (12) *Bhiti-dá taká, sabi-rá saká.*

"It sits on the wall,
 And is friend of all."

Reply a lamp

¹ It should be noted that the hillmen churn the curd in an earthen pot, shaking it by one hand hither and thither until the butter is gathered like a ball.

3 P ou c e c a
p loc/hk áá l la b

One s co e tl ere

He himself is small but has a long beard "

Reply an ear of barley

Note —Most of these were furnished by Mehta Kashi Ram of Shilrú village of Koti Sta e

(14) Kútesié kátu ná, ná dhobré dhoú,
Bol merie pyáru, sári prithí khe cholu hoú.

Neither has a spinner spun it, nor has a washer washed it,

Say, my dear, what is it that makes a cloak for the whole world "

Reply the snow.

THE SONG OF THE BLA'J FAIR SUNG IN BLA'J.

Pahlá náñu Náráyano rá, jumeñ dharti puáni,
Jalátholi hoí pirthibí, debí Mansá rákhi jagáñí
Mánu ná hole kweñ rikhi, eku Náráyan rájá holá,
Siddh gurú rí jholi ja, dhái dándá sheró rá jhará

5. Dhái dándá sheró rá, mháre shwárie bíjau,

Bíjí báji ró sheró, jámadé lá-gé,

Jámí ró sheró, god-né láyé,

Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,

Páki lání ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

10. Gáhi máñdí ró, kyá howá pwájá ?

Dhái dándá bíjau rá, chhurú howá pwájá

Chhurú bhari sheró rá, mháre bíjau shwáre,

Bíjí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,

Jámí ró sheró, godané láyé,

15. Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,

Páki lání ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

Gáhi máñdí ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?

Chhurú bhari bíjau rá, páthá howá pwájá

Páthá bhari sheró rá, mháre bíjau shwáre,

20. Bíjí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,

Jámí ró sheró, godané láyé,

Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,

Páki lání ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

Gáhi máñdí ró sheró, kyá howá pwájá ?

25. Páthá bhari sheró rá, jún howá pwájá

Jún bhari sheró rá, mháre bíjau shwáre

- Biji ró sheró, jámadé lágè,
 Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,
 Godí ró sheró, pákadé lági.
 30 Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé
 Gáhi máñdi ró sheró, kyá howá puájá
 Jáu bhari bijau rá, khár howá puájá
 Khár bhari sheró rí, mháré bijau Balqé sheri,
 Biji ró sheró, jámadé lagé,
 35 Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,
 Godí ró sheró, pákadé lági,
 Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé
 Gáhi máñdi ró sheró, kyá howá puájá
 Khár bhari bijau rá hóí kharshó puró.
 40 Khárshé shírshé bháiyó, mhári muñdar báni,
 Siddh gurucé muñdar báni,
 Byáló ke pahré áyá ludró, byáló ke pahré, áyá Lá
 Jimi samánó, bání mudró,
 Chand ró surjó, bání mudró,
 45 Túrè re mañdaló, bání mudró,
 Básu re nagó, bání mudró,
 Sáte samudre, bání mudró,
 Chauró rau dhúró, bání mudró,
 Rishi rau muni, bání mudró.
 50 Kotí rí pauli, bání mudró,
 Ráná Raghbír Chandó, bání mudró,
 Tíké dotháñyiñyeñ, bání mudró,
 Beré rau bání, bání mudró,
 Deó Klganú, bání mudró.
 55. Deó Sharáli, bání mudró,
 Deó rau Síph, bání mudró,
 Deo rau Dháñlí, bání mudró,
 Deó Korganó, bání mudró,
 Deó rau debí, bání mudró,
 60 Cháklú rí chhaurí, bání mudró,
 Es Barlájó, bání mudró.
 Manó dí upjé debí Mansá,
 Tú hí debié ruwé jagatí,
 Sót kalash, Náráyané dítte, rákhané khé,
 65. 'Inó debié, rákhar bhárá,'
 Báró barshó khé, euté Náráyan jaló-biché,
 'Tú debié, ruwé jagatí,
 Nau mhiné kalashó rákhé bhárá,
 Mhiné dasweñ joré láné,'
 70. Ek kalash jorá debié, Brahmá paidá howó;
 'Tán tó bolú Brahmeyáñ, merá dená byáhí káí
 'Charjó ná bolaj, máló debié,
 Tú sáí jugó rí, dharmó rí málá
 Krodh upjá debí dá baró rá táló
 75 Dujá kalash jorá debié Vashnu paidá bhárá

I tell thee, O Brahma, be pleased to solemnize my wedding."

"O mother goddess, say not such a strange thing, Thou art my virtuous mother of the seven ages," said Brahmá,

The goddess being very angry, burnt him to ashes. The second pot was broken by the goddess, and there appeared Vishnu.

"I tell thee, O Vishnu, pray perform my wedding," said the goddess.

"O goddess, say not such a strange thing, thou art my seven ages' virtuous mother, answered Vishnu, The goddess being very indignant, burnt Vishnu to ashes.

The third pot was broken by her, and there appeared Mahádeb (Shib):

"I tell thee, O Mahádeb, be pleased to arrange for my wedding," said the goddess.

"Promise me, O goddess, thou that hast killed my two elder brothers,"

Be pleased to restore them to life.

The goddess threw a drop of nectar, straightway arose Brahmá and Vishnu

Brahmá and Vishnu besought the goddess.

"We will perform thy wedding after we have created men."

A man twenty-seven feet in height was created, but he did not suit the earth,

A man of two feet was created, but he did not suit the earth.

The next time they again created a man.

A man was created of gold and silver, but he did not suit the earth.

A man of bell-metal and copper was created, but he did not suit the earth.

A man of Cupid was created, who answered and was called Húñkár,

Húñkár got a son, who was termed Nírañkár

Nírañkár got a son, who was called Harí Chand

In the reign of Harí Chand all his subjects were very happy,

In his time, the leopard used to graze goats,

In his time the cat was the keeper of the milk-store,

In his time the mouse became the keeper of the grain store,

And, in his reign, the civet was perhaps the door-keeper

Harí Chand got a son whose name was Rájá Bal Ch and

- In the reign of Bali (Yard the earth) was dazzling
 Bali Chand said
 - Ask learned pandits to find a lucky time to build a
 palace,"
 Twelve gates were erected, and twelve persons ap-
 pointed gatekeepers.
 The palace was built of stone and beams of iron
 fitted
 Its planks were of copper and bell-metal, and its
 roof was made of silver,
 Its uppermost roof was made of gold. Then he
 bade call Nárada.
 Invitations were sent to the four quarter saints and
 sages were summoned.
 All the deities of the four *dhims* were invited. Then
 he said: "O Nárada, invite all,
 But take care that Vishnu may not hear." Vishnu,
 assuming the form of a dwarf,
 Arrives at the door of Bali Chand, and waits himself at
 the gate.
 He neither takes food nor drinks water. Bali Chand
 saith, "O Bráhmaṇ, please accomplish my sacrifi-
 ce;
 I will give you whatsoever you may ask for." The
 dwarf bound him by an oath.
 He fed the sacred flame with non-fuel, and lighted a
 lamp with water. [gift.
 Thus accomplishing the sacrifice he asked for two
 And Bali Chand said: "O Bráhmaṇ ask for the gift,
 ask for the gift,
 Whatsoever you ask for is acceptable to me."
 The dwarf inquired. "O Rájá, what is that thing
 like a pan?"
 The Rájá replies. "O Bráhmaṇ, call it not a pan, 'tis
 the full moon."
 The dwarf inquires. "O Rájá, what is that like a
 rope there?"
 The Rájá replies: "O Bráhmaṇ, call it not a rope,
 it is the Bárukínáḡ.
 O Bráhmaṇ, ask for a gift, there is no refusing any-
 thing you may ask for."
 The dwarf inquires again. "O Rájá, what's that on
 the roof like a golden basket?"
 The Rájá replies. "O Bráhmaṇ, call it not a basket,
 'tis the golden roof."
 The dwarf said. "I have accomplished your sacrifi-
 ce, but you are changed.
 Bestow on me two and a half pieces of land." Said
 Bali Chand. "You are misled and don't know
 how to ask

- 125 Gold silver horse and robes are gifts for a Bráhma-
 n would have given you the fertile land in Balg, where-
 in grows a *kharsh* of grain."
 In one step he covered half the earth and in another
 the whole world,
 But there being no room for the half step, Rájá Bali
 Chand bent down his neck for it,
 He was cast down into the seventh lower region Rájá
 Bali besought Vishnu, saying "Do not abolish
 my name.
- 130 "Give me two days of conjunction and two days of the
 new moon," asked Rájá Bali Chand.
 "O Rájá Bali Chand, I cannot give you so much, but
 I'll allow you one day of conjunction and one day of
 the new moon," added Vishnu.
 Bali Chand exclaimed: "O Diwáli, when will you
 come?" She said, "in October."
 "With what greedy desire?" "Of maidens and
 children."
- 135 "O Diwáli, when will you come?" "with the desire
 of walnuts and roasted grain,¹
 And with the desire of beautiful women and hand-
 some youths."
 So much is the Blá'j Song

¹ Roasted grain and walnuts are divided among friends and rela-
 tives at the fair.

A
GRAMMAR
AND DICTIONARY
OF
KANWARI

THE KANÁWARÍ LANGUAGE.

THE ADJECTIVE.

(1) "da" is the Definite Article and "í" the Indefinite.

EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLES.

"Gũ tháshk kis í ráng jogshid." *I hear that you have bought a horse.*

"Da ráng tá dám má dũ, págis ké'ch." *The horse is not good, it kicks.*

(2) The comparative degree is generally made by prefixing the word "Doech," (*than*) to the positive form; as: "Doech-líg," *heavier*. "Doech-thó'g," *whiter*. "Doech-thíg," *sweeter*. "Doech-lámas," *longer*. "Doech-lámgich," *lighter*.

(3) "Zaú" is prefixed to form the superlative degree; as "Zaú-ránk," *the highest*. "Zaú-sukhsank," *the happiest*. "Zaú-té'g," *the greatest*. "Zaú-kanchhang or Kanshang," *the youngest*.

(4) Some adjectives have totally different words for the three degrees; such are: "Dám," *good*. "Dám-bás," *better*. "Bínas," *the best*. "Márr bad. Máskach," *worse*. "Thachchí-máskach," *the worst*.

(5) In the Kanáwarí language some adjectives have distinctions of gender like Sanskrit and Hindí; that is to say, there are different words for male and female as: "Rujá," *old (man)*. "Yángzé," *old (woman)*. "Bánthás," *handsome (man)*. "Bánthin," *beautiful (woman)*. "Dékhras," *young (man)*. "Dékar," *young (woman)*.

(6) The word "má" prefixed to an adjective gives it a negative sense like that of the English un- or dis-; as: "Má-lungch," *unripe*. "Má-fánch," *useless*. "Má-rásk," *unsharp or blunt*. "Má-pákyách," *unripe*. "Má-lungch rí thá twáyin," *don't pluck the unripe edible pine*.

(7) The Feminine affix "shé" and the Masculine affix "yá" added to an adjective denote one of the kind, as :—

"Té'g-shé."	The large one.	} fem.
"Táik-shé."	The hard one.	
"Té'g-shyá."	The large one.	} masc.
"Táik-shyá."	The hard one.	
"Kólas-shé."	The soft one.	} fem.
"Bágich-shé."	The watery one.	
"Kólas-shyá."	The soft one.	} masc.
"Bágich-shyá"	The watery one.	

(8) Adjectives are sometimes used in reduplicated form with vowel *i* inserted to denote 'merely of that kind', as. "Kochyá-kochyáng," *merely not good, or merely wicked.*

(9) The following are the Cardinal Numerals* .—

"Id," one "Nish," two. "Shum," three. "Pū," four
 "Ngá," five. "Tuk," six "Stish," seven. "Rái,"
 eight. "Zguí," nine "Sái," ten. "Sid," eleven.
 "Sanish," twelve. "Sórum," thirteen. "Sápū,"
 fourteen "Songá," fifteen "Sóruk," sixteen "Sas-
 tish," seventeen "Sa-rái," eighteen "Sas-guí," nine-
 teen. "Nijá," twenty.

(10) It should be mentioned here that the Kanawari people have numerals up to twenty, the others up to one hundred are formed as follows —

"Nijá-ú-id," twenty-one. "Nijá-ú-nish," twenty-two. "Ni-
 jáú-shum," twenty-three. "Nijá-ú-pū," twenty-four.
 "Nijá-ú-ngá," twenty-five. "Nijá-ú-tuk," twenty-six.
 "Nijá-ú-tish," twenty-seven. "Nijá-ú-rái," twenty-
 eight. "Nijá-ú-guí," twenty-nine. "Der-nijá," thirty.
 "Der-nijá-ú-id," thirty-one. "Der-nijá-ú-nish,"
 thirty-two. "Der-nijá-ú-shum," thirty-three. "Der-
 nijá-ú-pū," thirty-four. "Der-nijá-ú-ngá," thirty-

* These numerals are merely corruptions of the Tibetan numerals which, up to twenty, are as follows Chug, 1. Ni, 2 Sum, 3. Ji, 4. Nga, 5, 6 Dun, 7 Gyád, 8. Gá, 9. Chá, 10 Chu-chig, 11 Chu-m 12, -sum, 13. Chu-pú, 14 Cho-ngá, 15 Cho-thug, 16 Chub-dun, 17 b-gyád, 18 Chob-gú 19 Nish a thambá, 20

five. *Der-nijá-ú-tuk,* thirty-six. "*Der-nijá-ú-tis,*" thirty-seven. "*Der-nijá-ú-rái,*" thirty-eight. "*Der-nijá-ú-guí,*" thirty-nine. "*Ni-nijá,*" forty. "*Ni-nijá-ú-id,*" forty-one. "*Ni-nijá-ú-nish,*" forty-two. "*Ni-nijá-ú-shum,*" forty-three. "*Ni-nijá-ú-pù,*" forty-four. "*Ni-nijá-ú-ngá,*" forty-five. "*Ni-nijá-ú-tuk,*" forty-six. "*Ni-nijá-ú-tish,*" forty-seven. "*Ni-nijá-ú-rái,*" forty-eight. "*Ni-nijá-ú-guí,*" forty-nine. "*Dái-nijá,*" fifty. "*Dái-nijá-ú-id,*" fifty-one. "*Dái-nijá-ú-nish,*" fifty-two. "*Dái-nijá-ú-shum,*" fifty-three, &c. &c. "*Shum-nijá,*" sixty. "*Shum-nijá-ú-id,*" sixty-one, &c. "*Sáre-shum-nijá,*" seventy. "*Sáre-shum-nijá-ú-id,*" seventy-one, &c. "*Pü-nijá,*" eighty. "*Pü-nijá-ú-id,*" eighty-one, &c. "*Sáre-pü-nijá,*" ninety. "*Sáre-pü-nijá-ú-id,*" ninety-one, &c. "*Rá,*" hundred. "*Hanzár,*" thousand.

Shyá or *she* is added to cardinals to make them ordinal.

Thus —*idshyá* or *idshe*, first, *pushyá* or *pishe*, fourth.

11) "*Jap*" added to the Cardinals expresses the number of, as: "*Ijap,*" once. "*Ni-jap,*" twice. "*Shum-jap,*" three. "*Sanish-jap,*" twelve times. "*Nijá-ú-ngá-jap,*" twenty-times.

12) "*í*" and "*ái*" added to the Cardinals denote 'only' any; as: "*Idi,*" only one, "*Ijapsí,*" only once.

EXERCISES ON THE ADJECTIVES.

- (a) "*Kin rok tepang áé thó'g gáchí hám dú?*" Where is your black cap, and white waist-band?
- (b) "*Té'g látí rang zigich látú budó dú,*" The little boy is coming with the big girl.
- (c) "*Kis dapang ngájap lóshid,*" You told him five times.
- (d) "*Shum mís kámangó má-bí-mig,*" Three persons should not go to work.
- (e) "*Ángú doeoh thó'g ráng gyámig tó,*" I want a whiter pony than that.
- (f) "*Daú man ban rujá áé yángzé dú,*" His parents are old.

- (g) "Goldasú wá sáú té'g botango lánshis dú." *The nest of the vulture is built on the loftiest tree.*
- (h) "Hujú rángú báll zání ránk dú." *This mountain has the highest peak.*

ON THE NOUN

(13) Examples—Common Nouns. "Patrang," a leaf. "Láng," cow. "Pyá," a bird. "Máchhas," fish. "Pishi," a cat. "Mi," a man. "Chhesmi," woman. "Pántig," pheasant. "Gárang," a river. "Chí," grass. "Ráng," horse, or mountain.

Proper Nouns: "Kailás," "Jítá Sukh," "Mánsarang," (Mansarobar). "Shyál-pyá" (a peak of the Himalayas). "Tírang" (the name of a river).

Verbal Nouns: "Chú," cough (derived from the verb "Chú-mig," to cough), "Ohhug-shi-dyá," visitor (from the verb "Chhug-shi-mig," to pay a visit), "Khob," cover (from "Khob-mig," to cover).

Compound Nouns: "Tí-lán-mech," rainbow. "Ránpálas," groom. "Ádeshas-pādeshas," neighbourhood.

EXERCISES ON THE FOUR KINDS OF NOUNS

- (a) "Kailás stíl-shyá zání-ránk ráng dú." *Kailás is the highest mountain with eternal snow.*
- (b) "Báspá gárángú tí máll lísk dú." *The water of the Báspá river is very cold.*
- (c) "Sanam Pálú stish chháng také." *Sanam Pál had seven sons.*
- (d) "Jú bápingú khóh hám tó?" *Where is the lid of this vessel?*
- (e) "Kin rángú den shokshi-dyá hát také?" *Who was the rider on your horse?*
- (f) "Dáú kim hezingeh té wárk tó?" *How far is his house from here?*
- (g) "Dáú kim hezingeh nísh dyáru óm dú." *His house is two days' journey from here.*

NUMBER.

(14) Kanawari has two numbers, viz. Singular and Plural.

"Chháng," *son*. "Látú," *boy*.

"Chhángá," *sons*. "Látúgá," *boys*.

(15) The Plural of nouns ending in a consonant is generally made by the addition of "á" at the end; as: "Láng," *cow*. "Lángá," *cows*.

(16) The Plural of nouns ending in a vowel is formed by adding "ga" as: "Láti," *girl*. "Látigá," *girls*.

(17) When any numeral adjective, with the exception of 'one,' is used before or after a noun, the plural affix "á," "gá" is altogether omitted; as:

"Pū látú būdó také," *Four boys were coming.*

"Kín ohháng shum duá?" *Have you three sons?*

(18) Some nouns have no plural; that is to say, they are alike in the singular and plural; as: "Chhwá," *food*, or *corn*. "Tí," *water*. "Mí," *man*, or *men*. "Sargang," *the sky*. "Yúné," *the sun*. "Golohháng," *the moon*.

(19) Some nouns add "e" or "wé" in the plural as:

"Bot," *Bread*

"Roté," *Loaves.*

"Pál," *Apple.*

"Pálé," *Apples.*

"Kuf," *Dog.*

"Kuwé," *The dogs.*

"Pishí," *Oat*

"Pishé," *Cats.*

"Sut," *Bug.*

"Suté," *Bugs.*

EXERCISES ON THE NUMBERS.

"Tóling ohhongó té mí bishid?" *How many men went to trade this year?*

"Kín deehángú páthang hálé dú?" *What is the custom of your village?*

"Jú bínas rimé hātú dú?" *Whose are these good fields?*
(*'best.'*)

"Látúgá yóehóé dú roté lí jáó dú," *The boys are playing as well as eating the loaves*

"Kin kuwé hám bí bí také? Wáren hu your in t n

"Kí hexing yágmá, kíndú sute chug ohó If you drop
here, the bug will bite you.

GENDER

(20) There are three genders: Masculine, Feminine and Neuter.

Nouns denoting male beings are Masculine, as. "Dámas,"
ox.

Nouns which denote female beings are Feminine; as
"Gonmá," mare.

Things without life are generally Neuter. as. "Rágg,"
stone. "Rut," horn

(21) There are two ways of distinguishing the Masculine and the Feminine Genders, viz., (1) by using different words for male and female; (2) by prefixing "Skyó" or "Kyó," and "Mañch" or "Mañth" for males and females respectively.

Note—"Kyó" and "Mañch" are used by the Shuwáng pargana people and "Skyó" "Mañth" are used by the Tukpá pargana people

The first way is as follows --

Masculine Gender.

Feminine Gender.

"Bawá."	Father.	"Ámá."	Mother.
"Memé."	Grandfather	"Ápí."	Grandmother.
"Áté" or "Báyá."	Brother.	"Ringz."	Sister.
"Ohháng."	Son	"Ohimet."	Daughter.
"Látú."	Boy.	"Látí."	Girl.
"Bánjó."	Maternal uncle's son	"Bápú."	Mat uncle's daughter
"Teté"	Mat grandfather.	"Tegó."	Mat. grandmother.
"Ohhád."	Son-in-law	"Stem."	Daughter-in-law.
"Gyálbó."	King.	"Gyálmó"	Queen
"Rú."	Father-in-law.	"Yumed."	Mother-in-law
"Ráng."	Horse.	"Gonmá."	Mare.
"A'sh."	He-goat	"Bákhór."	She-goat.
"Kárr."	Ram	"Khássa."	Ewe.
"Khatúch."	Bridegroom	"Khatích."	Bride.
"Shyákpó."	Wife's brother.	"Boesá."	Wife's sister.
"Bi-ápá"	Stepfather.	"Bi-ámá"	Stepmother

Masculine Gender

Feminine Gender.

'Ban."	Papa.	"Man,"	Mama
'Gyábung."	Ass.	"Bongmó."	She-ass
'Dámas "	Bull	"Láng."	Cow.

The second way is as follows.—

'Skyó-spách."	Grandson	"Mañch-spách."	Granddaughter
'Skyó-pyá."	Male bird	"Mañch-pyá."	Hen bird.
'Skyó-fó."	Stag.	"Mañch-fó "	Doe.
'Skyó-tig."	Chukor.	"Mañch-tig."	Hen chukor
'Skyó-goldas."	Vulture.	"Mañch-goldas."	She-vulture

EXERCISES ON GENDER.

"Dañ memé toto také," His grandfather was ill.

"Hirá Sukhú chháng áé chumet kimó má-ech," The son and daughter of Hírá Sukh are not at home

"Jú tenfát áng amáu tanges fírayiñ," Take this little present for my mother.

Kin mañch-spách hálé dú?" How is your granddaughter?

Áng bawás jángló shum skyó-fó áé nish mañch-fo tán-gahid," My father saw three stags and two does in the forest.

(22) The Masculine and Feminine Affixes used in Kanáwarí are as follows:—

Masculine Affixes.

Feminine Affixes

"Chyá," dyá," "jyá," shyá." | "Ché," "dé," "je," "she."

EXAMPLES.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Giver	"Rán-chyá."	"Rán-ché."
Forgetter	"Boshi-dyá."	"Boshi-dé."
Watcher	"Rung-jyá."	"Rung-jé."
Rider	"Ráng-shyá."	"Ráng-shé,"

THE CASES.

(23) There are four cases. 1 Nominative, 2. Objective
3 Possessive, and 4. Vocative.

Examples Nominative "Jítá Sukh hám bí-shis du?" *Where is Jítá Sukh gone?* "Sándup Darzé rimo kámang lánó dú," *Sándup Darzé is working in the field*

Objective. "Rám Sukh-pang shum báping rániyiñ," *Give three vessels to Rám Sukh.* "Sanam Tanbás Chhering Darzé-pang í dohrí ránsud," *Sanam Tanbá gave a blanket to Chhering Darzé.*

Possessive. "u" and "nu" are added to a noun in the possessive case, the former for the singular number, the latter for the plural, as: "Látuú," *boy's.* "Látúnú," *boys'.*

The word "Yá" is generally put before a noun in the vocative; as "Yá áté ló-jáyiñ," *O brother, come here* "Yá ringsé angú chhirap tí kéyiñ," *O sister, give me a little water.**

EXERCISES ON THE CASES.

"Í ohhesmí rang kin bánjó dáshó dú," *Your (maternal uncle's son) nephew is quarrelling with a woman.*

"Jítá Sukhú bawá-pang, násam jwá būn-mig, lórayiñ," *Tell Jítá Sukh's father to come here to-morrow.*

"Kin deshángú nyúk káchyá thū dú?" *What's the news from your village?*

"Tóling lágé-tí dām má būdā hodé sababis sá'l faal dām má dú," *It did not rain much this year so the harvest is not good.*

ON THE PRONOUNS.

(24) The Personal Pronouns are thus declined:—

NOMINATIVE CASE.

	Singular.			Plural.	
1st Per.	"Gū."	<i>I.</i>	1st Per.	"Ningá."	<i>We.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká."	<i>Thou</i>	2nd Per.	"Kl."	<i>You.</i>
3rd Per.	"Da"	<i>He</i>	3rd Per.	"Dagogá."	<i>They</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó."	<i>She.</i>	3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagogá."	<i>They</i>

* "Oh" added to a noun denotes littleness; as in báyách. Nouns ending in consonants are in some parts formed by adding e to the vocative as in "Ringsé," but "Yá-báyách," *O little brother!*

OBJECTIVE CASE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st Per.	"Ángú."	Me.	1st Per.	"Ningánú."	Us.
2nd Per.	"Kánú."	Thee.	2nd Per.	"Kinánú."	You.
3rd Per.	"Dapang."	Him	3rd Per.	"Dagogápang."	Them
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagópang."	Her.	3rd Per.	"Dagowápang."	Them.

POSSESSIVE CASE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st Per.	"Áng."	My.	1st Per.	"Ning."	Our.
2nd Per.	"Kán."	Thy.	2nd Per.	"Kin."	Your.
3rd Per.	"Daú."	His.	3rd Per.	"Dagogánú."	Their.
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagou."	Her.	3rd Per.	"Dagowánú."	Their.

(25) "Anú" in the singular and "Anegánú" m. "Apewánú" f. in the plural are used to denote "own" in all persons; as:—

"Da anú kimó má dú," *He is not at his own home.*

"Dagogá apewánú maitang také," *They (the women) were at their own parents'.*

"Gü anú kámang lánó duk," *I am doing my own work.*

"Ningás anegánú rángá reshid," *We sold our (own) horses.*

(26) The word "Aneś" is used in all persons, numbers and genders; as:—

"Dagogás aneś ring-tash," *They themselves will say.*

"Dapang gü aneś kháú kétak," *I myself will give him food.*

"Dago aneś chéó dú," *She is writing herself.*

"Kí aneś echhí thá bí-yiñ," *Do not go yourself alone.*

(27) The word "Anek-sung" is used reciprocally; as:—
 "Dagogá aneksung nunnásik má ni-yáñ?" *Are they not sister to each other?*

(28) The Interrogative Pronouns are thus declined:—

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. Case	"Hát?"	Who?	Nom. Case.	"Háté?"	Who?
Obj. Case.	"Hát-pang?"	Whom?	Obj. Case.	"Hátépang?"	Whom?
Pos. Case.	"Hátú?"	Whose?	Pos. Case.	"Hátentú?"	Whose?

(29) The word **Thu** is used to denote what' or which the Neuter, as - "**Kí thū ringotayĩ**?" *What are you saying?*

(30) "**Thúdyáng**" is used for 'whatever' or 'whichever,' as - "**Thúdyáng gyámá gyálbos kíń kótó**," *The Ríjé will give you whatever you require.*

(31) The Relative Pronouns are thus declined :-

NOMINATIVE CASE.

Singular

Plural.

"**Hátyáng**," *who or which.*

"**Hátyángá**," *who or which*

OBJECTIVE CASE.

Singular.

Plural

"**Hátyáng-pang**," *whom.*

"**Hátyángá-pang**," *whom.*

POSSESSIVE CASE.

Singular.

Plural.

"**Hátyángú**," *whose*

"**Hátyángánú**," *whose*

(32) The Demonstrative Pronouns are thus declined :-

NOMINATIVE CASE

Singular.

Plural.

"**Jú**" or "**Hujú**," *this*

"**Jugogá**," *these.*

"**Nú**" or "**Hunú**," *that.*

"**Nugogá**," *those.*

OBJECTIVE CASE

Singular.

Plural.

"**Ju-pang**," *to this.*

"**Jugogá-pang**," *to these.*

"**Nupang**," *to that.*

"**Nugogápang**," *to those.*

POSSESSIVE CASE

Singular.

Plural.

"**Juú**," *of this.*

"**Jugogánú**," *of these*

"**Nuú**," *of that*

"**Nugogánú**," *of those*

(33) For the Feminine "**Jugowánú**" and "**Nugowánú**" are used in the Plural.

34) The following words are the Adjectival Pronouns or pronominal Adjectives.

“Thach” or “Thí,” *something*. “Thachmá” or “Thímá,” *nothing*. “Cheí,” *all*. “Choé,” *whole*. “Idé,” *some*. “Idé-idé,” *some of them*.

EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUNS.

“Kinú gus daú cheí bátang ring-tak,” *I will tell you all about his proceedings*

“Kin rang mé hát také?” *Who was with you yesterday?*

“Násam dagogápang áng kimó shé-ra-yiñ,” *Send them to-morrow to my house,*

“Nugogánú rim té wárk dú?” *How far away is their field?*

“Jugogánú kim háam dú?” *Where is their house?*

“Ning áté rang dagogánú wástá thach má dú,” *They have nothing to do with our eldest brother*

“Da gyáltó, hátyáng oms dwách,” *He who comes first will win.*

“Dagou parínú molang thù dú?” *What is the price of her woollen cloth?*

“Kí thù lánó tayiñ?” *What are you doing?*

“Dagogé anegánú rimáo má bitoa?” *Are they not going to their fields?*

ON THE VERB.

35) A word, which denotes an action or being, is called a verb, as: “Bí,” *go*. “Bün,” *come*. “Ní,” *be*. “Lon,” *speak*. “Dá,” *do*. “Kán,” *bring*. “Shoksh,” *ride*.

36) Verbs are of two kinds, Transitive and Intransitive. “Das kháú jáshid,” *He ate the food*, Transitive; Intransitive. “Dagó anú rimó bishid,” *She went to her field*.

37) The transitive verb has two voices, active and passive; “Hujú kágli gús chéshid,” *I wrote this letter*. “Hujú áng-dakch chéshis také,” *This letter was written by me*.

38) In the Past Imperfect and Future the nominative of a transitive verb is added with “a” if it ends in a vowel, and with “n” when it ends in a consonant; as in the above sentence

(39) All verbs have Number Person, Tense and Mood and of these the two former are like those of the nouns.

(40) The Tenses are three—Present, Past, and Future; as, “**Da lántó,**” *He makes.* “**Das lánshid,**” *He made* “**Das lántó,**” *He will make.*

(41) The Present has two forms, as: “**Gū chetak,**” *I write* “**Kí cheó-tayih,**” *You are writing*

(42) The Past has three forms; as: “**Das ché-shid,**” *He wrote* “**Das cheó-také,**” *He was writing.* “**Das ché-ahis také,**” *He had written.*

(43) The Future has two forms, as. “**Das chétak,**” *He will write.* “**Das cheó nító,**” *He will be writing.*

(44) When an action takes place in the present time. the Present Tense is used; as “**Da kin kámang lán-tó,**” *He does your work.* “**Sanam Pál ning kapes dú,**” *Sanam Pál is our friend.* “**Hirá Sukh í chihí cheó-tó,**” *Hirá Sukh is writing a letter*

(45) “**Shid**” is added in the past tense: as: “**Ningás má neshid,**” *We did not know* “**Dagogás rángánú den shokshid,**” *They rode on the horses* “**Jítá Sukh Kánam bishis také,**” *Jítá Sukh had gone to Kánam*

(46) The “s” and “as” are added to the words which are nominative to a future tense; the former to those ending in vowels, and the latter to those ending in consonants, as. “**Gūs ré-tak**” or “**Gūs ré-chak,**” *I will sell.* “**Dagogás huah-tash,**” *They will learn.* “**Násam ningás somá Sunnam bítayih,**” *We will go to-morrow morning to Sunnam*

ON THE MOODS.

(47) The Moods are of five kinds; viz., Infinite, Indicative, Imperative, Potential and Subjunctive.

(48) In the Infinitive Mood “**mig**” is added to the verbal root; as: “**Ní-mig,**” *to be.* “**Lán-mig,**” *to do.* “**Kán-mig,**” *to bring.* “**Bün-mig,**” *to come.*

(49) The form of the verb in which an action is pointed out is called the Indicative Mood; as: “**Debá Sukh hun dām**”

* The latter form is used by Takpe people

huah-tó," *Deba Sukh reads well now.* "Dagogás násam Yánpá bí-tash," *They will go to-morrow to Yánpá*

(50) The form of the verb in which a command or request is expressed is called the Imperative Mood; as "Daú ráng áng dá káyíñ," *Bring his horse to me* "Hujú-pang áng tánges láníyíñ," *Do this for me.* "Dapang áng dá thá shéyíñ," *Do not send him to me*

(51) The form of the verb which expresses power is called the Potential Mood; as: "Gũ lánim hán-tak," *I can do.* "Das lánng kádím má hán-shid," *He could not bring the cow* "Kin chhángánú yóchim thá shéyíñ," *Don't let your sons play.*

(52) The Subjunctive Mood depends upon another assertion, as "Das charas jámá, toto níjá," *If he eat too much, he will be sick.* "Dagó má bímá, dám níjá," *It would be better if she were not to go.*

(53) Verbs are again of two kinds, *viz*, Regular and Irregular, as:

Regular.

Irregular.

"Bí-mig," *to go.*

"Bũn-mig," *to come.*

(54) The Present Participle of a regular verb is formed by adding "ó," and that of an irregular one by adding "dó," and dropping the final letter; as: "Bíó," *going.* "Bũdó," *coming.*

(55) The Past Participle of all verbs is formed by adding the suffix "shis"; as: "Bí-shis," *gone* "Bũ-shis," *come*

(56) The Compound Participle of a verb of one syllable is formed by repeating it once, and that of more than one syllable by doubling the last syllable; as: "Bí-bí," *having gone* "Bũ-bũ," *having come.* "Tángahí-shí," *having seen* "Ohhugahí-shí," *having visited.*

*(57) The Irregular Verb "Nimig," *to be*, together with "Tanmig," (auxiliary) (*to be*) is thus conjugated.—

* The upper Kanáwar people say "Tonmig."

In the feminine, the "a" of the auxiliary "Tanmig" is changed into "i," but only in the plurals of all the three persons; as—

"Ning'á bitiyíñ," *We (women) go.* "Kiná bitiyíñ," *You (women) go.*

PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gu duk, or gü tak," <i>I am</i>	"Ningá duyih, or tayih," <i>We are</i>
2nd Per	"Ká dun, or ká tan," <i>Thou art</i>	"Kí duyih, or tayih," <i>You are.</i>
3rd Per	"Da dí, or da tó," <i>He is</i>	"Dagogá dush, or tash," <i>They are</i>

THE PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gu duek, or takek," <i>I was</i>	"Ningá duyih, or takeyih," <i>We were.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká duen, or taken," <i>Thou wast.</i>	"Kí duyih, or takeyih," <i>You were.</i>
3rd Per.	"Da dué, or také," <i>He was</i>	"Dagogá duyih, or takeyih," <i>They were</i>

THE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Güs ni tak," <i>I will be.</i>	"Ningás ni-tayih," <i>We will be.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás nitan," <i>Thou wilt be</i>	"Kís nitayih," <i>You will be.</i>
3rd Per Ma	"Das nító," <i>He will be.</i>	"Dagogás nítash," <i>They will be</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos nító," <i>She will be.</i>	"Dagogás nitish," <i>They will be.</i>

(58) The Regular and Transitive verb "Ché-mig" (*to write*) is thus conjugated —

PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gu ché-tak," <i>I write.</i>	"Ningá ché-tayih," <i>We write</i>

2nd Per.	"Ká ché-tan," <i>Thou writest.</i>	"Kí chetayĩñ," <i>You write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da ché-tó," <i>He writes.</i>	"Dagogá chétash," <i>They write.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago ché-tish," <i>She writes.</i>	"Dagogá ché-tish," <i>They write.</i>

THE PROGRESSIVE PRESENT.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gü cheó duk," <i>I am writing</i>	"Ningá cheo duyĩñ," <i>We are writing.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká cheó dun," <i>Thou art writing.</i>	"Kí cheó duyĩñ," <i>You are writing.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da cheó dú," <i>He is writing.</i>	"Dagogá cheó dush," <i>They are writing.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago cheó dú," <i>She is writing.</i>	"Dagogá cheó dush," <i>They are writing.</i>

PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

1st Per.	"Güs ché-shid," <i>I wrote.</i>	"Ningás ché-shid," <i>We wrote.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás ché-shid," <i>Thou wrotest</i>	"Kis ché-shid," <i>You wrote.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das ché-shid," <i>He wrote.</i>	"Dagogás ché-shid," <i>They wrote.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos ché-shid," <i>She wrote.</i>	"Dagogás ché-shid," <i>They wrote.</i>

THE PROGRESSIVE PAST.

1st Per.	"Gü cheó takek," <i>I was writing.</i>	"Ningá cheó takéyĩñ," <i>We were writing.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká cheó taken," <i>Thou wast writing.</i>	"Kí cheó takéyĩñ," <i>You were writing.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da cheó také," <i>He was writing.</i>	"Dagogá cheó takésh," <i>They were writing.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago cheó také," <i>She was writing</i>	"Dagogá cheó takish," <i>They were writing.</i>

THE PERFECT PAST

1st Per.	"Gūs chéshis takek," <i>I had written.</i>	"Ningás chéshis takéyiñ" <i>We had written.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás chéshis taken," <i>Thou hadst written.</i>	"Kís chéshis takéyiñ," <i>You had written.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chéshis také," <i>He had written.</i>	"Dagogás chéshis takésh" <i>They had written.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos chéshis také," <i>She had written.</i>	"Dagogás chéshis takish" <i>They had written.</i>

THE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular

Plural.

1st Per.	"Gūs chétak," <i>I will write.</i>	"Ningás chétayiñ," <i>We will write.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás chétan," <i>Thou wilt write.</i>	"Kís chétayiñ," <i>You will write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chétó," <i>He will write.</i>	"Dagogás chétash," <i>They will write.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos chétó," <i>She will write.</i>	"Dagogás chétish," <i>They will write.</i>

THE PROGRESSIVE FUTURE.

1st Per.	"Gūs cheó nitak," <i>I shall be writing.</i>	"Ningás cheó nitayiñ," <i>We shall be writing.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás cheó nitan," <i>Thou wilt be writing.</i>	"Kís cheó nitayiñ," <i>You will be writing.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das cheó nító," <i>He will be writing.</i>	"Dagogás cheó nítash," <i>They will be writing.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos cheó nító," <i>She will be writing.</i>	"Dagogás cheó nítish," <i>They will be writing.</i>

(59) When two or more verbs are compounded together, the "m" is added to the first, if it ends in a consonant, but if it ends in a vowel only "m" is added to it, as: "Dapai chém-shéyiñ," *Let him write.* Ángú ringim shéyiñ," *Let say.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

"Ché," *Write.*"Chéyih," *Please write.*

"Chém-shéyih," *Let (him) write* "Ché ra-yih," *Please write.*

PRESENT TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(60) In the Subjunctive Mood "má" is added to the verbal root: as, "Ché-má," *If write.*

*Singular.**Plural.*

1st Per. "Gũ ché-má."
If I write.

"Ningá ché-má."
If we write.

2nd Per. "Ká ché-má."
If thou write.

"Kí ché-má."
If you write.

3rd Per. Ma. "Da ché-má."
If he write.

"Dagogá ché-má."
If they write.

3rd Per. Fe. "Dagó ché-má."
If she write.

"Dagogá ché-má."
If they write.

PAST TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Singular**Plural.*

1st Per. "Gũs chéshis-tonmá."
If I had written.

"Ningás chéshis-tonmá."
If we had written.

2nd Per. "Kás chéshis-tonmá."
If thou had'st written.

"Kis chéshis-tonmá."
If you had written.

3rd Per. Ma. "Das chéshis-tonmá."
If he had written.

"Dagogás chéshis-tonmá."
If they had written.

3rd Per. Fe. "Dagos chéshis-tonmá."
If she had written.

"Dagogás chéshis-tonmá."
If they had written.

FUTURE TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Singular.**Plural.*

1st Per. "Gũs ché-má."
If I shall write.

"Ningás ché-má."
If we shall write.

2nd Per. "Kás ché-má."
If thou wilt write.

"Kis ché-má."
If you will write.

3rd Per. Ma. "Das ché-má."
If he will write.

"Dagogás ché-má."
If they will write.

3rd Per Fe.	Dagos ché má <i>If she will write</i>	"Dagogás ché má <i>If they will write</i>
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POTENTIAL MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gú chém-hán-tak." <i>I can write</i>	"Ningá chém-hán-tayĩ." <i>We can write</i>
2nd Per	"Ká chém-hán-tan." <i>Thou canst write.</i>	"Kí chém-hán-tayĩ." <i>You can write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chém-hán-tó." <i>He can write</i>	"Dagogá chém-hán-tash." <i>They can write</i>
3rd Per Fe.	"Dago chém-hán-tó." <i>She can write</i>	"Dagogá chém-hán-tash." <i>They can write.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD, PAST TENSE

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Per.	"Güs chém-hán-shid." <i>I could write</i>	"Ningás chém-hán-shid." <i>We could write</i>
2nd Per	"Kás chém-hán-shid." <i>Thou couldst write.</i>	"Kis chém-hán-shid." <i>You could write.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das chém-hán-shid." <i>He could write.</i>	"Dagogás chém-hán-shid." <i>They could write.</i>
3rd Per Fe.	"Dagós chém-hán-shid." <i>She could write</i>	"Dagogás chém-hán-shid." <i>They could write.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PROGRESSIVE FORM.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gũ cheó-tonmá." <i>If I should have been writing.</i>	"Ningá cheó-tonmá." <i>If we should have been writing.</i>
2nd Per	"Ká cheó-tonmá." <i>If thou wouldst have been writing.</i>	"Kí cheó-tonmá." <i>If you would have been writing.</i>
3rd Per Ma.	"Dá cheó-tonmá." <i>If he would have been writing.</i>	"Dagogá cheó-tonmá." <i>If they would have been writing.</i>
3rd Per. Fe	"Dagó cheó-tonmá." <i>If she would have been writing</i>	"Dagogá cheó-tonmá." <i>If they would have been writing</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD

"Ché-mig," to write.

"Chémó," for writing.

(61) The irregular intransitive verb "Būn-mig" (to come) is thus conjugated.

PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū bū-tak." <i>I come.</i>	"Ningá bū-tayih." <i>We come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká bū-tan." <i>Thou comest.</i>	"Kí bū tayih." <i>You come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da bū-tó." <i>He comes.</i>	"Dagogá bū-tash." <i>They come</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó bū-tó." <i>She comes.</i>	"Dagogá bū-tish." <i>They come.</i>

PROGRESSIVE PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū būdó tak." <i>I am coming.</i>	"Ningá būdó tayih." <i>We are coming.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būdó tan." <i>Thou art coming</i>	"Kí būdo tayih." <i>You are coming</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būdó tó." <i>He is coming</i>	"Dagogá būdó tash." <i>They are coming.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó būdó tó." <i>She is coming.</i>	"Dagogá būdó tish." <i>They are coming.</i>

PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū būshid." <i>I came.</i>	"Ningá būshid." <i>We came.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būshid." <i>Thou camest</i>	"Kí būshid." <i>You came</i>

3rd Per. Ma. "Da būshid."	"Dagogá būshid."
<i>He came.</i>	<i>They came</i>
3rd Per. Fe. "Dagó būshid."	"Dagogá būshid."
<i>She came.</i>	<i>They came</i>

PROGRESSIVE PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū būdó takek." <i>I was coming.</i>	"Ningá būdó takéyiñ." <i>We were coming.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būdó tākén." <i>Thou wast coming.</i>	"Kí budó takéyiñ." <i>You were coming.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būdó také." <i>He was coming.</i>	"Dagogá būdó takésh." <i>They were coming.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó būdó také." <i>She was coming.</i>	"Dagogá būdó takish." <i>They were coming.</i>

PERFECT PAST TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū būshis takék." <i>I had come.</i>	"Ningá būshis takéyiñ." <i>We had come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būshis takén." <i>Thou hadst come.</i>	"Kí būshis takéyiñ." <i>You had come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būshis také." <i>He had come.</i>	"Dagogá būshis takésh." <i>They had come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó būshis také." <i>She had come.</i>	"Dagogá būshis takish." <i>They had come.</i>

THE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gūs būtak." <i>I shall come.</i>	"Ningás būtayiñ." <i>We shall come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás būtan." <i>Thou wilt come.</i>	"Kis būtayiñ." <i>You will come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Das būtó." <i>He will come.</i>	"Dagogás būtash." <i>They will come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagos būtó." <i>She will come.</i>	"Dagogás būtish." <i>They will come.</i>

PROGRESSIVE FUTURE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū būdó nítak." <i>I shall be coming.</i>	"Ningá būdó nítayih̄." <i>We shall be coming</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būdó nítan." <i>Thou wilt be coming.</i>	"Kí būdó nítayih̄." <i>You will be coming.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būdó nító." <i>He will be coming.</i>	"Dagogá būdo nítash̄." <i>They will be coming.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó būdó nító." <i>She will be coming.</i>	"Dagogá būdó nítish̄" <i>They will be coming.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
"Já." Come.		"Jáyih̄" Please come.
"Já-rayih̄." You may come.		"Bün-shéyih̄." Let him come.

PRESENT TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per	"Gū būn-má." <i>If I come.</i>	"Ningá būn-má." <i>If we come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būn-má." <i>If thou comest.</i>	"Kí būn-má." <i>If you come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būn-má." <i>If he come.</i>	"Dagogá būn-má." <i>If they come</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó būn-má." <i>If she come</i>	"Dagogá būn-má." <i>If they come.</i>

PAST TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	"Gū būshistónmá." <i>If I should come.</i>	"Ningá būshis tónmá." <i>If we should come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká būshistónmá." <i>If thou wouldst come.</i>	"Kí būshis tónmá." <i>If you would come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būshistónmá." <i>If he would come.</i>	"Dagogá būshis tónmá." <i>If they would come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó būshistónmá." <i>If she would come.</i>	"Dagogá būshis tónmá." <i>If they would come.</i>

FUTURE TENSE, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

1st Per	"Gūs bun-má." <i>If I should come.</i>	"Ningás bun-má." <i>If we will come</i>
2nd Per.	"Kás bun-má." <i>If thou wilt come.</i>	"Kis bün má." <i>If you will come</i>
3rd Per. Ma	"Das bun-má." <i>If he will come.</i>	"Dagogás bünmá." <i>If they will come</i>
3rd Per. Fe	"Dagos bün-má." <i>If she will come</i>	"Dagogás bun-má." <i>If they will come</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural

1st Per.	"Gū būdim hántak." <i>I can come.</i>	"Ningá būdim hántayih <i>We can come.</i>
2nd Per	"Ká būdim hántan." <i>Thou canst come.</i>	"Kí būdim hántayih." <i>You can come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da būdim hántó" <i>He can come.</i>	"Dagogá būdim hántash <i>They can come</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dago būdim hántó." <i>She can come.</i>	"Dagogá būdim hántish <i>They can come.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD, PAST TENSE.

Singular

Plural.

1st Per.	"Gū bū-dim hánshid." <i>I could come.</i>	"Ningá bū-dim hánshid <i>We could come.</i>
2nd Per.	"Ká bū-dim hánshid." <i>Thou couldst come.</i>	"Kí bū-dim hánshid." <i>You could come.</i>
3rd Per. Ma.	"Da bū-dim hánshid." <i>He could come.</i>	"Dagogá bū-dim hánshid <i>They could come.</i>
3rd Per. Fe.	"Dagó bū-dim hánshid." <i>She could come</i>	"Dagogá bū-dim hánshid <i>They could come.</i>

EXAMPLES OF VERBS.

"Dagópang mé kis thū lóshid?" *What did you tell her yesterday*
 "Kí dwá bím mé hán tayáh?" *Can you not go there?*
 "Ningá má némá tá hát nótó?" *If we do not know them we*
know?

Gu yunim má hán tak, dagogánú kim kush wárk dú." *I cannot walk, their house is too far.*

Hánmá gū násam būtak." *I will come to-morrow if I can.*

Dagogás má búg ringó tash " *They are saying that they will not come.*

Í kágg rotú tukrí khu-khu í botangú barú den náshi-shid." *A crow, having stolen a bit of bread, sat on the branch of a tree.*

Mé áng bálé ráshang také, toró gū bréshis duk." *Yesterday I had a headache, but to-day I am well.*

Rábangú dyérö, látugá botangú sóyangú yutung yócho take." *In the summer, the boys used to play under the shadow of a tree.*

Rávans-pang Rámas sáng-shid." *Rám killed Rávan.*

Rámú dakch Rávan sáng-shis také." *Rávan was killed by Rám.*

Nimá Rámas í ráng jog-shid." *Nimá Rám bought a horse.*

Í ráng Nimá Rámú dakch jog-shis také." *A horse was purchased by Nimá Rám.*

Shaňkar Dásas í kágli chó-shid." *Shaňkar Dás wrote a letter*

Í kágli Shaňkar Dású dakch chó-shis také." *A letter was written by Shaňkar Dás.*

Búring rán-mig koé ní-mig nishí koच्यांग dú." *It is wrong to give or take a bribe.*

Gū má nék, kin deshángú páthang hálé nitó." *I do not know what will be the custom of your village*

Da áng kimó būn-má, gū gop khushí ní-tak." *I shall be very glad if he come to my house.*

(62) The adverbs that express time are.—

"Hun." Now. "Hunái." Just now. "Térang?" When?
 "Hodrang." Then. "Terangái." Whenever. "Testang?"
 How long? "Testang." As long as. "Toró." To-day.
 "Toro-myá." Now-a-days. "Mé." Yesterday. "Násam."
 To-morrow. "Me shá." Last evening "Romé." Day after
 to-morrow "Tóling." This year. "Nóling." Last year.
 "Bóling." Year before last year "Hedmyá." Next year.
 "Hunaketang." Till now. "Páo." Day after to-morro
 "Tolingchmyá." During the present year. "Shupákch."
 By the evening. "Somái." In the early morning "Rí."

Day before yesterday "Nipi." Afterwards "Meehpá ráting." Last night.

(63) The adverbs that express place are —

"Jwá." Here. "Dwá." There. "Thwá." Up. "Ywá." Down. "Hám?" Where? "Hálókó?" Whither? "Lókó." Hither. "Nuskó." Thither. "Hámyángá." Where. "Hámyángái." Wherever. "Kumó." In. "Bairang." Out. "Thwá-káchyáng." Upwards. "Ywá-káchyáng." Downwards. "Nesh-neshí." Straight forward. "Hámoh?" Whence? "Dwákoh." Thence. "Ywákoh." Hence. "Hám-yángoh." Whence. "Hodrangí." At the same place. "Ring." Up. "Shóng." Down. "Nesh." Thither. "Testerang." Sometimes.

(64) Some adverbs that express the manner of an action are :

"Zabná." Suddenly. "Háll." Noon. "Hásal." Fast. "Shyúris." At once. "Mésahángs." Slowly, carefully. "Máimá." Otherwise. "Máni." No. "Thá." Don't. "Má." Not. "Chángé." Never. "Hákattó." Part for good. "Hálá?" How? "Thá?" Why?

(65) Compound participles are sometimes used as adverbs of manner; as :—

"Manangshéshé." Attentively. "Thuréá." Runningly. "Shokahishí." Ridingly.

EXAMPLES OF THE ADVERBS.

"Kin chháng hun manang-shé-shé hush-tóá?" Does your son read now attentively.

(In the above sentence the words "Hun" and "Manang-shé-shé" are both adverbs.)

"Da hun hám bió?" Where he is going now?

"Gü kin rang terangá kí bünmá bitak." I will go with you whenever you chance to come.

"Kiná mésahángs bír-ayih." You go carefully.

"Dagogá chángé má bitash." They will never come.

"Ningá hásal büch, kiná thá jáyih." Do not come, we will come

(66) Prepositions in Kanawari are of three kinds; viz. —

1st. Those used after a possessive case, as :—

“**Ampí.**” *Before.* “**Dakch** or **Doech.**” *Than* “**Tánges.**”
For. “**Den.**” *On.* “**Rang.**” *With.* “**Nang.**” *With.*
 “**Lang.**” *With.* “**Dang**” *To, by* “**Dá.**” *To, by.*
 “**Nyum.**” *Behind.* “**Nyumch.**” *Behind.*

2nd. Those put after a noun or pronoun; as :—

“**Báskyang.**” *Except.* “**Rigen.**” *Up* “**Thud.**” *Above*
 “**Thwá.**” *Over.* “**Eké.**” *Together.*

3rd. Those added to nouns and pronouns as affixes; as :—

“**Ch.**” *From.* “**Pang.**” *To.* “**Nú.**” *To.* “**O.**” *In.* “**U.**” *Of.*

EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITIONS.

- “**Das áng ampí má lóshid.**” *He did not say before me.*
 “**Ohhirap daú tánges lí tá-yiñ.**” *Keep a little for him too.*
 “**Ning rang násam hátas bútó?**” *Who will come with us to-morrow?*
 “**Jítá Sukhú nang thá bí-yiñ.**” *Don't go with Jítá Sukh.*
 “**Dagó kimú nyumch tóshó dú.**” *She is sitting behind the house*
 “**Kin dakoh da te'g dú.**” *He is older than you.*
 “**Bagwán báskyáng áng hátí má dū.**” *There is no one of mine except God.*
 “**Kí Obínich térang bū-yiñ?**” *When did you come from Ohini?*
 “**Kimo hát dú, áé rimó hát dú?**” *Who is in the house, and who is in the field?*
 “**Hirá Sukhú ringrú námang thū dú?**” *What's the name of Hírá Sukh's sister?*
 “**Bhagwán Dás áé Amír Chand eké hushó dú.**” *Bhagwán Dás and Amír Chand are reading together.*

(67) The following are the conjunctions :

“**Áé.**” *And.* “**Lí.**” *Also.* “**Koé.**” *Or.* “**Má.**” *If* (Added to a verb.)

EXERCISE ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

- “**Daú rang gūslí bútak.**” *I will also come with him.*
 “**Dagó būn-má tá dām.**” *Better if she come.*
 “**Koé Páñgpá, koé Tháñgpá.**” *Either of Páñgí or of Tháñgí.*

(68) Interject on

"Achhachh." *Oh!* "Ámáyo." *O mother!* "Ápáyo."
O father! "Yá." *O!*
 "Achhachh áng gud bogshid." *Oh my hand burst!*
 "Ápáyó hodé motas sápes." *Oh my father, so fat a snake!*

Syntax.

(69)

"Dapang gū jigichóch neó duk." *I know him from child-
 hood*

(In the above sentence the word "Dapang" is put at the first place, because the object is always placed first, the nominative and then the verb following it.)

EUPHONY OR THE COMBINATION OF LETTERS IN A COMPOUND WORD.

(70) The last letter is generally dropped in a compound as

"Thó'g + ráli = "Thoráli." *White-rice*
 "Nish + rá = "Nirá." *Two hundred.*
 "Rág + pyá = "Rápyá." *Green pigra.*
 "Gui + rá = "Gu-rá." *Nine hundred.*
 "Nish + mǎ = "Ni-mǎ." *Two score.*

(71) "Ch" is sometimes changed into "s," as,

"Chhech + mi = "Chhesmi" *Woman*

(72)

"Dám miú rang shímó lí bímig, kochyáng miú rang jámó
 lí má bímig."

*With a good man better go even unto death, but go not with
 a bad man even to take food*

THE SONG OF JWÁLÁ-MUKHÍ.

"Thú namanná-nāmanná Jwálá-mukhí tithang,
 "Jwálá-mukhí tithang, rágo mé baró;
 "Rágó mé báskyáng. tíó mé baró."

*What a wondrous is the sacred place of Jwálámukhí, where
fire burns in a stone; besides burning in the stone, it burns
into the water*

NOTE — In the volcano in Jwalamukhi (in Kangra District) the fire comes out of the stone wall of the temple : therefore they say, " Fire burns in the stone "

A few steps above the temple, there is a smallest water tank, the water of which if stirred about produces a flame for some seconds : therefore they say, " It burns also in the water. "—PANDIT TIKA RAM JOSHI.

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# DICTIONARY

OF THE

## KANĀWARĪ LANGUAGE.

- Ā.** An affix, added to nouns, ending in consonants, to denote the plural number. Ex. "**Rāng,**" horse, "**Rāngā,**" horses; "**Lāng,**" cow, "**Lāngā,**" cows. In interrogations, this affix is also added to nouns, verbs, adjectives, &c. Ex: "**Bikā,**" may I go? "**Shwigā,**" Do you mean red? "**Semchanā,**" Do you mean the animals?
- Achhaachh.** int. Oh! Ha! O! "**Achhaachh, āng gud bogshid,**" Oh my hand is burnt!
- Achi-lāmó.** n. (Tib.) A dramatist, actor or dancer: a caste or group of professional dancers and musicians in Tibet.
- Acho,** n. See **áté.** (Used in Upper Kanāwar). A respectful word addressed to an elder.
- Ādang.** n. (S. **Ārdha.**) Half. -des Like the half. -she or -shyá. The half.
- Ādargang.** n. (S. **Ādraka.**) Ginger. -she. She who has ginger. -shyá. One who has ginger. -des. Like ginger.
- Ādeshas-pādeshas.** n. Neighbourhood -des. Like the neighbourhood. -she. The neighbour, fem. -shyá, neighbour, masc.
- Āe.** con. And.
- Āgg.** n. A cave, den. -des. Cave-like. -she or -shya. Relating to a cave. -obimig. v.ire. To enter a cave.
- Āgre.** ad. Indeed, certainly.
- Āi.** n.f. Grandmother. (Used in Upper Kanāwar.)
- Āid.** ad. pro. Another. -myá. The other day. -des. a. Like the other. -shé or -shyá, a. The other one
- Āipang.** n. The udder of a milch cow.
- Āirang.** n. A shooting excursion. -myá During a shooting excursion.
- Āitwārang.** n. (S. **Āditya-vāra.**) Sunday -myá. On Sunday. -stang. adv. Till Sunday.

"Ájang" n. *Entrails*

"Akálang." n. (S. Akála.) *Famine.*

"Ákhá." n. (Tib.) *Pain, ache -shé or -shyá. One suffering from pain.*

"Ákhrang." n. (S. Akshara.) *A letter*

"Ákú." n. (Tib.) *An uncle.*

"Aldo." n. and a *Difficulty, difficult -háchimig. v. i. r. It is difficult*

"Álkólang" or "Árkólang." n. *Falsehood, fabrication. The former form is used in Upper Kanāwar and the latter by the Tukpá pargana people.*

"Alkoles." a *False, lying, a liar.*

"Ámá." n.f. (S. Ambá, T. Amá.) *Mother*

"Amí." n. *An enemy, foe*

"Ampí." pro. *In front, before. Ex. "Áng ampí jára-yiñ." Come before me*

"Anang." n. (S. Anna.) *Oorn, grain*

"Ánchi-chi." c.p. and adv. *Having got up, adv. In a rising manner -dyá. m. One who gets up. -dé. f. She who gets up*

"Ánchi-mig." v. i. r. *To get up, rise. -shé or -shyá. The place of getting up.*

"Ánchim-shenmig." v. t. i. r. *To cause or make one rise, to rouse*

"Ánchis." pas par *Risen, got up "Ánchó." pro. par Rising, getting up.*

"Áné." n.f. *Aunt, father's sister.*

"Aneksung." pro. *Each other.*

"Anenú." pro. *His or their*

"Anesí." pro. *Self, used for all persons and numbers. Ex*

"Gūs nú kámang anesí lánchak." *I will do that work myself. "Ningás anesí chétak." We will critic ourselves*

"Kí anesí lorayíñ." *You should tell yourself.*

"Áng." pro. *My or mine*

"Angí." a *Pretty, fine.*

"Ánglang." n. (Tib.) *An answer, reply.*

"Apí." pro. *Own, used for all persons and numbers.*

"Anyárang." n. (S. Andhakára.) *Darkness, gloom*

"Anyáres." a. *Dark, gloomy.*

"Ápá." n.m. (Tib.) *Father progenitor*

"Arbá." n. *Request lán-mig v. i. r. It request to breach*

- "Argá." n. A garland of small bells, for ponies.
- "Ar-mig." v. See Kwár-mig. Used in the Bhāhā pargana.
- "Áro-lyá-mig." v.t.re. To bother, trouble. Árolyá-ché or -chy n.f. and m. One who troubles. -m-shenmig. v.t.ir. To cause or make trouble. -o. pre. par. Troubling. -shis. p.p. Troubled.
- "Arpyá-ché." n.f. She who puts or keeps.
- "Arpyá-chyá." n.m. One who puts, a keeper.
- "Arpyá-mig. v.t.re. To put, keep. -shé or -shyá. A thing to be kept.
- "Arpyám-shenmig." v.t.ir. To cause to be or have placed, to put.
- "Arpyám-sho-sho." adv. Having had placed or put.
- "Arpyáo." pre. par. Putting, keeping.
- "Arpya-pyá" c.p. Having kept or put.
- "Arpyá-shis." pas. par. Kept, put.
- "Arpyástang." adv. Till or until putting.
- "Árshi-dyá, n.m. One who basks in the sun or before a fire -dé
- "Árshi-mig. v.t.ir. To bask in the sun or before a fire. -she c. -shyá. Sun, fire, sun-beams. (The Tukpá pargana people use "Pál-shi-mig" instead.)
- "Árshim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bask in the sun or before a fire.
- "Árshi-shí." c. p. Having basked in the sun or before a fire.
- "Árshi-shis." pas. par. Basked in the sun or before a fire.
- "Árshistang." adv. Till basking in the sun or before a fire.
- "Ársho." pre. par. Basking in the sun or before a fire.
- "Á-ryá-ché," or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who sends for.
- "Á-ryá-mig." v.t.re. To send for. -shé or -shyá. One who sent for. "Á-ryá-mig-des." n. Worth sending for. "Á-ry mó." For sending for.
- "Á-ryám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause to be sent for.
- "Á-ryáo." pre. par. Sending for.
- "Á-rya-rá." c.p. Having sent for.
- "Á-ryá-shis." pas. par. Sent for.
- "Á-ryá-stang." adv. Till sending for.
- "Áshá, n. (S. Áshá, hope) Hope.
- "Asharang. n. (S. Ásháṛha.) The third Hindú month corresponding to June. -myá. In June.
- "Ashing." n. Bad fuel.
- "Askín." n. A kind of wild sheep, found on the snowy ranges, the

- Ásh** n.m. *His goat*  
**Atál botang** " n. *The soap-nut tree*  
**Atál-pato.** " n. *A soap-nut*  
**Atar.** " n. *Hemp. -tung-mig. v.t.re. To smoke the hemp or hemp drugs*  
**Áté.** " n.m. (Tib. *Ájó, ájhó, or áchó*) *Elder brother: frequently used among the Kanāwar people as well as among the Tibetans in addressing one another. Ex. "Kí hám bio áte." Where are you going, brother?*  
**Á-tyá-ché.** " n.f. or -chyá, n.m. *One who fills up or makes good.*  
**Á-tyá-mig.** " v.t.re *To fill up, make good -shé or -shyá*  
*The place to be filled up or made up -des, a. Worth filling up.*  
**Á-tyá-mó.** " phrase *For filling up*  
**Á-tyám-shen-mig.** " v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to be filled up, or made good*  
**Á-tyáo.** " pre. par. *Filling up.*  
**Átyá-shis.** " pas. par. *Filled up.*  
**Á-tyá-stang.** " adv. *Till filling up.*  
**Á-tya-tá.** " c.p. *Having filled up.*  
**Aulis.** " a. *Poor, not rich -des, a. Like the poor. -shé or -shyá. A poor man.*  
**Auntaun.** " n. *A relation.*  
**Á-ú-shen-mig.** " v.t.ir. *To call aloud, halloo*  
**Ayángang.** " n. *An infant, baby (The Upper Kanāwar people use "Thiklakh.")*  
**Áyo.** " n.f. *Great-grandmother. -des, a. Like a great-grandmother. -shé or -shyá. Pertaining to a great-grandmother.*  
**Áyó.** " 2 int *Oh, alas. (From "Ámáyo!" Oh mother!)*

## B

- Bá-ahhá.** " n. *A plant or herb, the cotton-like substance of which is used for tinder.*  
**Ba-ahhó.** " n. *A plant, the root of which is used for medicine and in dyeing.*  
**Bachyá-ché,** " or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who saves or escapes.*  
**chva-ahvá** " c.p. *Having saved or escaped*



- "Bachya-mig." v.t. and i.re. To save, escape -des. a. Capable of saving or escaping. -shé, or -shyá. n. That which is to be saved.
- "Bachyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to escape, to save.
- "Bachyáó." pre. par. Saving, escaping.
- "Bachyá-shis" pas. par. Saved, escaped.
- "Ba-da-chó." or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which increases.
- "Ba-da-dá." c.p. Having increased
- "Ba-da-dó." pre par. Increasing
- "Badan-mig." v.t.ir. To increase, improve, ameliorate, grow. -shó or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which increases. -des a. Improvable. "Badanmó." For improvement.
- "Badam-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to improve.
- "Bada-shis" pas par. Improved.
- "Badi," a. Too much, abundant.
- "Badí-khá kang-shé." n.f. A talkative woman, a scold.
- "Badí-khá kang-shyá." n.m. A talkative man.
- "Badí-lán-raig." v.t.re. To enlarge.
- "Bá-gam," n. (S. Bhága.) The fee for grinding corn in a water-mill.
- "Bagárd." n.m. A porter, coolie, one who carries a load.
- "Bá'ge," a. Last.
- "Bá-gich." a. Thin, watery.
- "Bá-gin." n. (S. Bhágya.) Fate, fortune.
- "Bág-lí" or "Báglít." n. A share, part, portion. [Creator
- "Bag-wán," n. (S. Bhagawána.) God, the Almighty, th
- "Bá-gyá-las." n.m. A kinsman.
- "Báhó." a. Dear, affectionate.
- "Bai-rang." adv. (S. Vahir.) Out. -káchyáng. Outside outward, a. Outlandish, strange.
- "Bájó." n. A musical instrument: from Hindi Bájá.
- "Bajyách." a. Sounding.
- "Ba-jyá-ché." n.f. She who plays a musical instrument
- "Ba-jyá-chyá." n.m. One who plays a musical instrument.
- "Ba-jya-jyá." c.p. Having played on a musical instrument.
- "Ba-jyá-mig." v.t.re. To beat (drums), to play a musical instrument.
- "Ba-jyá-mig-shé" or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is played a musical instrument.

"Ba-iyám-shen-mig" v t.ir. To cause or allow to play

"Ba-iyáó." pre. par. Playing, of music

"Bajyá-shis." pas. par. Played, of music.

"Bákh-las." a. (1) Thick. (2) Rough. -des. a. Thick. -lán-mig. v.t.re. To make thick. -shé or -shyá. n. The thick one

"Bá-khor." n.f. A she-goat. (A more usual word for this is "Zedd.")

"Baktáwar or Baktábar. (H. Bakhtáwar.)" Wealthy

"Bá-lang." n.f. (1) (Tib.) The Tibetan cow. (2) Sand: probably from the Sanskrit Báluks, meaning sand.

"Bal-bal." c.p. Having broken down.

"Bál-bál-shó." n. A kind of wild strawberry found on the snowy ranges of Kanáwar, also found in abundance between Matlána and Nárkandá. It ripens in July and August; when quite ripe, its flavour is in no way inferior to that of the ordinary strawberry.

"Bal-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which breaks down

"Bá-ling." n. (See Bálang): Used in the Takpá parganá.

"Báll." n. (Tib.) The face, head.

"Báll-khar." n. A human skull.

"Bal-mig." v.i.re. (1) To be broken. (2) To grow up. -shé or -shyá. n. That which breaks. -des. a. Breakable.

"Baló." pre. par. Breaking down.

"Bál-tí." n. A term for the people of Ladákh.

"Bám." n. (Pronounced like the English word Balm) A large kettle-drum.

"Bám-mig." v.i.re. To fail.

"Ban." n.m. (1) Father. Sym. Ápá, 'bawá. (2) Forest, from Sanskrit Vana, forest. "Bapang," from the same root, means a forest.

"Báná-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who crosses a river.

"Báná-mig," v.t.re. To cross. -des. a. Fordable. -shé or -shyá. n. A river.

"Bánám-shen-mig." v t.ir. To cause or allow to cross.

"Bána-ná. c.p. Having crossed.

"Bapang." n. (See Ban.)

"Bánáó." pre. par. Crossing.

"Báná-shis," pas. par. Crossed.

"Ban-chyú-ling" n (S Bhú-chá-lana) An earthquake

- "Bándié." n.f. *A childless woman.*
- "Ban-dá-khang." n. (S. Vana-drákshá.) *The wild grape.*
- "Bán-draa." n. (S. Vánara.) *A monkey.*
- "Bandwá." n. (H. Banduwá.) *Fetter made of iron.*
- "Báng." n. (Tib. Káng-pá.) *Foot. -chháb or -sháb. n. Socks. (The former is the meaning in the Shúwá parganá, the latter in Tukpá).*
- "Báng-khon." n. *Leg. "Bángkhoní yutung yábchen." The stirrup is under the leg.*
- "Bang-mig. v.i.re. *To be filled. "Bangyó." a. Filled.*
- "Báng-práoh." n. *Toes.*
- "Bángú-ban-prách." n. *Toe.*
- "Bán-jó." n.m. (S. BháGINEYA.) *Sister's son, maternal nephew*
- "Banóyi." n. *Revenue*
- "Bán-thas." a.m. *Handsome (of a man)*
- "Bán-thin." n.f. *Beautiful (of a woman.)*
- "Bánthó." n. (H. Báhtá.) *Portion, part.*
- "Bánú." n.f. *Sister's daughter. From H. Bhánjí.*
- "Bárang." n. (S. Vára, day, and Bhára, load.) (1) *Day.*  
(2) *Load or weight. (Also a village so called, in Tukpá parganá.*
- "Bará-shang." n. *Rhododendron. (The Simla Hill people call it Brúss.)*
- "Bar-bar." c.p. *Having burnt*
- "Bár-bár." c.p. *Having lighted.*
- "Bar-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A Combustible.*
- "Bár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who lights.*
- "Ba-ré." n.f. *Brother's wife.*
- "Barim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to burn.*
- "Bá-rim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to light.*
- "Barjí." a. *The middle one.*
- "Bar-mig." v.i.re. *To burn. -des. a. Inflammable. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which burns.*
- "Bár-mig." v.t.re. *To light. -des. a. Capable of being lighted. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is lighted.*
- "Baro." pre. par. *Burning.*
- "Bá-ro." pre. par. *Lighting.*
- "Bar-shang." n. (S. Varsha.) *Year.*
- "Bar-shis." pas. par. *Burnt.*

- Bár shus ' pas par *Lighted*  
 "Basé-ché" or -chyá n.f. and m. *One who lives*  
 "Basé-dó." pre. par. *Living.*  
 "Basém-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to live or*  
 "Basen-mig." v.i.ir. *To live, settle in. -shé or shi*  
*dwelling, habitation.*  
 "Base-sé." c.p. *Having lived.*  
 "Basé-shis." pas. par. *Lived.*  
 "Bash." n. *A rope, twine. (Also pronounced "Bosh."*  
 "Bá-shang." n. (S. Vansí.) (1) *(Musical) pipe. (2*  
 "Bash-bash." c.p. *Having twined.*  
 "Bash-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who turns.*  
 "Bashun-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to turn*  
 "Bash-mig." v.t.re. *To twine. -shé or -shyá. That*  
*twined.*  
 "Basho." pre. par. *Twining.*  
 "Bá-shyá-mig." v.i.re. *To writhle.*  
 "Ba-shyán-mig." v.i.ir. *To cry out.*  
 "Bá-sing." n.f. *An adze.*  
 "Baskí." n. *Music.*  
 "Báskyáng." pre. *Except, besides.*  
 "Baspá." n. *Ashes. (S. Bhasman.)*  
 "Basyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who colonizes*  
 "Basyá-mig." v.t.re. *To maintain, establish.*  
 "Ba-syá-mig." v.t.re. *To colonize. -des. n. Colonize*  
*or -shyá. That which is to be colonized.*  
 "Ba-syám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to colon*  
 "Basyáo." pre. par. *Colonizing.*  
 "Ba-sya-sá." pas. par. *Having colonized.*  
 "Basyá-shis." pas. par. *Colonized.*  
 "Bát." n. *A brass vessel.*  
 "Bá-tang." n. (S. Vártá.) *Thing, matter.*  
 "Bátich." n. *A cup.*  
 "Bát-las. a. *Round.*  
 "Bát-lyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who mak*  
*round.*  
 "Bát-lya-lá." c.p. *Having made round.*  
 "Bát-lyá-mig." v.t.re. *To make round. -shé or -shy*  
*m That which is rounded.*

- "Bát-lyá-m-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or make round.
- "Bát-lyáo." pre. par. *Rounding.*
- "Bát-lyá-shis." pas. par. *Rounded.*
- "Bató," n. A spider. ("Dul-butuk" is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Batwá," n. (H. Batuwá.) Money-bag, purse
- "Ba-tyá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who converses
- "Ba-tyá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To converse. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who is talked with.
- "Ba-tyá-shum-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or allow to converse.
- "Ba-tyá-shis." pas. par. *Conversed.*
- "Ba-tyá-shó." pre. par. *Conversing.*
- "Báyár, or Báiyár." a. *Brotherly.*
- "Bá-yá-shé" or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who shoots or throws.
- "Bá-yá-mig." v.i.re. To shoot, throw. shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is shot at
- "Bá-yám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to shoot
- "Bá-yáo." pre. par. *Shooting.*
- "Bá-yá-shis." pas. par. *Shot.*
- "Bá-ya-yá." c.p. *Having shot*
- "Báyú." n. (S. Vápí.) A pool, an oblong water pool.
- "Be-cháng." n. Price, cost.
- "Ben-nang." n. (1) Love, affection. (2) Separation. -lán-mig. To love. -bun-mig. v. To pine in love.
- "Bér." n. Time, period. (Also Bérang.)
- "Ber-gá." n. (Tib. Berká.) A long stick used to gather walnut
- "Ber-ní." n.f. (1) The wife of a drummer. (2) A dancer (fem.)
- "Ber-tí." n. (S. Vritti) Wealth, riches.
- "Be-rú." n.m. A drummer, a low-caste man.
- "Bes-ras." n. A kind of wild pear.
- "Bhá-drang." n. (S. Bhádra.) The 5th Hindu month (corresponding to August).
- "Bhu-bing." n. The storey of a house. "Shum bhubingú kim. A house with three storeys.
- "Bhumí" n. (Tib.) The character in which the Tibetan religious books are written.
- "Bhumpá." n. (Tib.) (1) A small water jar. (2) The zodiac sign of Aquarius.
- " " n (H. ) Fodder

- "Bi ámá" n.f. *Step-mother*
- "Bi áng" n. (S. Vija) *Seed* (From H. Bi)
- "Bí-bí," c.p. *Having gone.*
- "Bi-chár." (S.) *A curse.*
- "Bi-chá-ri-kas." n. *Helpless, poor.* (From H. bichará.)
- "Bí-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who goes.*
- "Bi-chhú." n. *The bolt of a door* (Also Pi-chhú.)
- "Big-big." c.p. *Having extinguished.*
- "Big-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *That which is to extinguish*
- "Bi-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to be put out, or extinguish.*
- "Big-mig." v.i.re. *To put out, extinguish.* -des. a. *Extinguish-able.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which extinguishes*
- "Bigo." pre. par. *Extinguishing.*
- "Big-shis." pas. par. *Extinguished.*
- "Bí-já." n. *The kernel of an apricot-stone.* (S. Vija.)
- "Bi-kyá-mig." v.i.r.p. *To be sold or disposed of.* [to a blanket.
- "Bil." n. *Woollen thread.* -shen-mig. v.i.n. *To attach woollen twine*
- "Bí-mig." v.i.re. *To go, proceed, walk.* -des. a. *Unable of going* -shé or -shyá. *Destination.*
- "Bí-nas." a.su.de. *Best*
- "Bí-nyá-mig." v.t.re. *To select, elect.*
- "Bió." pre. par. *Going.*
- "Bí-shá-khang." n. (S. Vaisákha.) *The 1st Hindu month* (corresponding to April). -myá. adv. *In April* -stang. adv. *Till April.*
- "Bishá-rang." n. *Wonder, strange.*
- "Bí-shang." n. (S. Visba.) *Poison.*
- "Bí-shis." pas. par. *Gone.*
- "Bist." n.m. *A prime minister, a minister.* -ápi. n.f. *The wife of a minister*
- "Bi-tíng." n. (S. Bhatti.) *A wall.*
- "Bízil or Bi-zul." n. (S. Vidyut.) *Lightning.* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá-people.)
- "Bí-zul-zil-si-lyán-mig." v.i.ir. *To flash* (used of lightning).
- "Blángim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to chew.*
- "Bláng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *One who chews.*
- "Bláng-mig." v.t.re. *To chew.* (Also Brágmig or Brámig) -des. a. *Fit to be chewed* -shé or -shyá. *That which is chewed*

- "Blángo." pre. par. *Chewing*
- "Bláng-shis." pas. par. *Chewed*
- "Blech-mig." v.i.re. *To slip down.* a. *Slippery*
- "Bod." n. *Bark of the birch.* -botang. n. *The birch tree*  
-skád. (Tib.) *The Tibetan language*
- "Bó-ding." n. *A window*
- "Bó-á-sá." n.f. *Wife's sister.*
- "Bog-bog." c.p. *Having consumed*
- "Bog-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A consumer, a burner.*
- "Bo-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to consume*
- "Bog-mig." v.t. and i.e. *To consume with fire, to be on fire*  
Sym. "Me-ó-bí-mig." -des. a. *Capable of burning.* -shé  
or -shyá. (1) *Combustible.* (2) *An incendiary.*
- "Bogó." pre. par. *Consuming.*
- "Bog-shis." pas. par. *Consumed.*
- "Bo-gres." n. *Inferior grain, such as barley, &c.*
- "Bok." a. *Warm, hot* -lán-mig. v. *To make warm.* -des. a.  
*Lukewarm.*
- "Ból." n. (Tib.) See "Báng-chháb." (Used in Upper  
Kanáwar.) -gách-hyá-mig. v.i.re. *To put on socks.*
- "Ból-mig." v.i.re. *To grow up, to flourish.*
- "Bó-lyá-mig." v.t.re. *To converse.*
- "Bó-mig." v.i.re. *To run away.* -des. a. *Capable of running*  
*away.*
- "Bong-bú." n.m. (Tib.) *A camel.*
- "Bong-mó." n.f. *A she-ass.*
- "Bong-res. a. (S. Bhramara.) *The black bee.*
- "Bosh-bosh." c.p. *Having forgotten.*
- "Boshi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who forgets.*
- "Bo-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To forget, to err.* -des. n. *Forgetful*  
-shé or shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is forgotten.*
- "Bo-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to forget.*
- "Bo-shis." pas. par. *Forgotten.*
- "Bo-shó." pre. par. *Forgetting.*
- "Bót." n. *Watery curds.* -lan-mig. v.i.re. *To churn curds.*
- "Bó-táng." n. *A kind of pulse.*
- "Bo-tang. n. (1) *A tree.* -chám. n. (2) *Lichen, Aaron's beard*
- "Brág-mig." v.t.re. See "Bláng-mig."
- "Brál" or "Bráll." n. *Forecell.*

- "Brá lam." n. A cross-road a junction of paths
- "Brál brál" c.p. Having b l farewell adv. In the manner of bidding farewell.
- "Brál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who bids farewell.
- "Brálm-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bid farewell.
- "Brál-mig. v.i.re. To bid farewell -des. Capable of bidding farewell. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who is bidding farewell. -u-beró. adv. At the time of departure
- "Bráló." pre. par. Bidding farewell.
- "Brál-shis." pas. par. Having bid farewell.
- "Bránn." n. The sleeve of a garment.
- "Brásh." n. A kind of inferior hill-grain called Báfrá or pháphrá.
- "Bré." n. (1) A kind of tree. (2) A vessel used for measuring grain, equal to three-fourths of a seer. the Simla Hill people call it "Thákri."
- "Bré-bré." c.p. Having recovered. adv. In a recovering manner.
- "Bré-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who recovers
- "Bré-chi-chí. c.p. Having slipped down. adv. In a slipping manner.
- "Bre-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who slips down.
- "Bre-chi-mig." v.i.ir. To slip, to fall down. -des. a. Slippery -shé or -shyá. A place from which to slip.
- "Bre-chim-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or allow to slip.
- "Bre-dó." pre. par. Convalescent.
- "Bren-mig." v.i.ir. To recover from illness. -des. a. Curable of recovering (of a disease). -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. A medicine, drug or herb, lit. 'that which may cure.'
- "Bre-shis." pas. par. Recovered.
- "Bres-pat." n. (S. Vrihaspati.) Thursday. -myá. adv. On Thursday. -stang. adv. Till Thursday.
- "Bri-mé." n.f. (Tib.) See "Bálang." (Used by the Tukpa people.
- "Brin." a. Lying down or sleeping. -bí-mig. v.i.re. To lie down
- "Bró-bró." c.p. Having mixed together. adv. In a confused manner.
- "Bró-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who mixes together.
- "Bró-mig" v.t.re. To mix together. -des. a. Capable of being mixed together. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is mixed together



- "Bróm-shen-mig. v.t.ir. To cause or allow to mix together.
- "Broó." pre. par. *Mixing together.*
- "Bró-shis." pas. par. *Mixed together.*
- "Brush." n. *A kind of wild creeper which bears small black berries. The Simla Hill people call it mugoh and use its root as a vegetable.*
- "Brush-brush." c.p. *Having fallen.*
- "Brush-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who falls.*
- "Bru-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fall*
- "Brush-mig." v.i.re. *To fall, to drop.*
- "Bru-shis." pas. par. *Fallen.*
- "Bru-shó. pre. par. *Falling*
- "Bú." n. *Leprosy. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. A leper.*
- "Bū-bū." pas. par. *Having come, having arrived*
- "Bū-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A comer.*
- "Bū-ohi-ohí." c.p. *Having overflowed (of a heat).*
- "Bū-ohi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *That which overflows (of a heat), milk, &c.*
- "Bū-ohi-mig." v.i.re. *To overflow (of a heat). -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. The milk, &c.*
- "Bu-dhá-rang." n. (S. Budhavára.) *Wednesday. -myá. On Wednesday. -stang. adv. Till Wednesday.*
- "Budd" n. *Union.*
- "Bū-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To allow to come.* [copper.
- "Bu-khring." n. *A long musical instrument made of brass or*
- "Bul-bul." a. (1) *Dear.* (2) n. *Dawn.*
- "Būmó." n.f. (Tib.) (1) *A girl.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Virgo.*
- "Būn-mig." v.i.ir. *To come, arrive.*
- "Buras." n. *Jute-cloth used for waist bands.*
- "Bū-ring." n. *A bribe. -ké-mig. v. To take a bribe. -rán. mig. v.i.re. To give a bribe.*
- "Bū-shis." pas. par. *Come.*
- "Byáng." n. *Fear, terror.*
- "Byáng-byáng." c.p. *Having feared or having been afraid.*
- "Byáng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *One who fears.*
- "Byáng-kár." n. *The Tibetan sheep*
- "Byáng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or make to fear, or to terrify.*
- "Byáng-mig." v.i.re. *To fear, to be in terror. -des. a. Terrible -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which causes fear.*

- Byángó**" pra par *Fearing*
- "Byáng-shis."** pas. par. *Feared, or a armed.*
- "Byá-pár."** n. (S. Vyápára.) *Use, work*
- "Byon-mig, or pyon-mig,"** v.t.re. *to exile.* (The latter form is used in Tukpá parganá.)
- "Byóró, or byórá."** n. *Matter, subject.*
- "Byug-mig."** v.i.re. See **"Bíg-mig."** (Used by the Tukpá people)
- "Byu-gyám."** a *binding, the last.*
- "Byur" or "Sbyur" or "Ebyur."** n. (1) *A kind of herb that has a scent like that of camphor.* (The two latter forms are used in the Tukpá parganá.) (2) *Mistletoe.*

## O

- "Chá."** n. *Tea.* (from H. Cháh). -stup. n. *A stick for chü wüny tea.* -tí. n. *Water for tea.*
- "Chá."** n. (Tib.) (1) *A bird* (2) *A Tibetan cru*
- "Chá-chá."** c.p. *Having danced.*
- "Chá-ché" or -chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who dances.*
- "Chad."** n. *A disease, an illness, a wound, a hurt.* -shé or -shyá. a. *Sick, ill, wounded.*
- "Chag-chag."** c.p. *Having broken.*
- "Chág-chág."** c.p. *Having moistened.*
- "Chág-ché" or -chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who moistens.*
- "Chag-ché" or -chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who breaks*
- "Chágg."** n. *Juice, the sap of vegetables.*
- "Cha-gim-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to break.*
- "Chá-gim-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to moisten.*
- "Chag-mig."** v.t.re. (Tib. Chogpá.) *To break, burst, to crush.*
- "Chág-mig."** v.t.re. *To moisten, wet.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is moistened*
- "Cha-go."** pre. par. *Breaking.*
- "Chágo."** pre. par. *Moistening.*
- "Chag-shis."** pas. par. *Broken.*
- "Chág-shis."** pas. par. *Moistened.*
- "Chá-khyung."** n. (Tib.) (1) *A vulture which feeds on snakes.* (2) *The bird and vehicle of Vishnú.*
- "Chák-thai."** n. *An iron vessel used for cooking.*
- "Chál-chál."** o p *Having felt.*

- "Chái-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who feels.*
- "Chá-hm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to feel.*
- "Chái-lang." n. (S. Chálaní.) *A sieve, strainer* (The Simla Hill people call it "Chhální.")
- "Chái-mig." v.t.re. *To perceive, know, feel.*
- "Chá-ló." pre. par. *Feeling, knowing.*
- "Chái-shis." pas. par. *Known.*
- "Chá-lyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sifts a thing.*
- "Chá-lyá-lá." c.p. *Having sifted.*
- "Chá-lyá-mig." v.t.re. *To sieve, sift, strain.* -shé or -shyá.  
n.f. & m. *That which is sieved*
- "Chá-lyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to sift.*
- "Chá-lyáo." pre. par. *Sifting.*
- "Chá-lyá-shis." pas. par. *Sifted.*
- "Chámá." v. *See Chámig.* (Used in the Shum-ohó dialect.)
- "Chá-mang." n. (S. Charma-kára.) *A shoe-maker, one who works in leather, a carrier.*
- "Chám-bat." n. *A wild plant, which bears leaves like those of the turnip.* (The hill people use it for making mats.)
- "Chá-mig." v.t.re. *To dance, to move with measured steps.*
- "Chámm." n. *Wool.* -kán-mig. v.t.re. *To bring wool.* -pán-mig.  
v.t.re. *To spin wool.*
- "Chám-mig" or Jám-mig." v.t.re. *To summon.*
- "Chá'm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to dance.*
- "Chanálas." n. *A basket-maker.*
- "Cháng." n. (Tib.) *The north.* -shyár. n. *North-east* -tak  
n. (Tib.) *A lion, tiger.*
- "Chángé." adv. *Ever.* -má. adv. *Never.*
- "Chánkü." n. (Tib.) *A kind of wild dog, found in the Himachal forests.*
- "Cháo." pre. par. *Dancing.*
- "Cháp-mig." v.t.re. *To summon.* (Shum-ohó dialect.)
- "Chárea." n. *The headman of a village.*
- "Cha-rea." a. *Much.*
- "Chra." n. *A fence.*
- "Cha-rok." n. (Tib.) *A crow.*
- "Cha-sé." a. *Idle.*
- "Chás-gá." n. *Dried ginger.*
- "Chá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To walk jumpingly.*

- "pas par *Having danced*
- "Chas-tan." n. *A kind of black pea called neo-phali in Hindi*
- "Cha't." n. *A dwelling.*
- "Chá-thang." n. See "chá't." (*Used in Shum-ohhó for tea*)
- "Ché." *A feminine affix added to a verb to make a noun. Ex. B*  
ché. *She who goes.*
- "Ché-ché." c.p. *Having written. adv. In a writing manner.*
- "Ché-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A writer.*
- "Che-gá." n. (Tib. chesgá). *Dried ginger.*
- "Ché-i." n. *The whole.* -pérang. n. *All the kith and kin.*
- "Chem-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sews.*
- "Chem-ohem." *Having sewn. adv. In a sewing manner.*
- "Ché-mig." v.t.re. *To write.* -shé or -shyá. n. *That which*  
*written.*
- "Chem-mig." v.t.re. *To sew, to fasten with a needle* -shé (or  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is sewn.*
- "Che-mó." pre. par. *Sewing* p.p. "Chem-shis." *Sewn.*
- "Chém-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to write.*
- "Che-ngí." adv. *The past or the coming fifth day.*
- "Chéó." pre. par. *"Writing."*
- "Cher-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who tears.*
- "Cher-cher." *Having torn. adv. In a tearing manner.*
- "Che-rim-shen mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tear.*
- "Cher mig." v.t.re. *To tear, to pull to pieces.* -shé or -shy  
n.f. and m. *That which is torn.*
- "Che-ro." pre. par. *Tearing.*
- "Cher-shi-mig." v.a.ir. *To be hurt.*
- "Cher-shis." pas. par. *Torn.*
- "Ches-tan." n. See "Chastan." (*Used by the Tukpá people.*)
- "Che-trang." n. (S. Chaitra.) *The 12th Hindu month corresponding*  
*ing to March.*
- "Chhá." n. (Tib.) *Salt.*
- "Chhá-b-jág." n. *Assurance, certainty.*
- "Chhá-ohhá." c.p. *Having illuminated.*
- "Chhá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who illuminates.*
- "Chhádd." n.m. *A son-in-law.*
- "Chhádim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To tire.*
- "Chhádk." a. *Light, bright.*
- "Chhádk kang" n. *Brightness.*

- 'Chhá-d mig" v.i.re To fatigue  
 "Chhá-do." pre. par. *Fatiguing.*  
 "Chhá-d-shis." pas. par. *Fatigued*  
 "Chhá-l-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who whitewashes*  
 "Chhá-l-chhá-l." c.p. *Having whitewashed.*  
 "Chhá-lé." n. (Tib.) *Burax.*  
 "Chhá-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to whitewash.*  
 "Chhá-l-mig." v.t.re. *To whitewash. -shé or shyá. n.f. and n*  
*That which is whitewashed*  
 "Chhá-ló." pre. par. *Whitewashing.*  
 "Chhá-l-shis." pas. par. *Whitewashed.*  
 "Chhá-l-tí." n. *A wave*  
 "Chhá-m-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A folder.*  
 "Chhá-m-chhá-m." c.p. *Having folded.*  
 "Chhá-mim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fold.*  
 "Chhá-mig." v.i.re. *To illuminate, to light. -shé or -shyá*  
*That which is illuminated.*  
 "Chhá-m-mig." v.t.re. *To fold. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and n*  
*That which is folded.*  
 "Chhá-mm." n. (Tib. Zámpá.) *A bridge*  
 "Chhá-mó." pre. par. *Folding.*  
 "Chhá-m-pá" or "Chhá-m-bá." n. *Cold and cough. (The latter*  
*form is used by the Tukpá people.)*  
 "Chhá-m-pá-bün-mig." v.i.ir. *To catch cold*  
 "Chhá-m-dol-ma-dol." a. *One who goes his own way, autocratic*  
 "Chhá-ng." n.m. *Male offspring, a son. -khul. n. The pelov*  
*womb.*  
 "Chhá-nguá-dar-sé." n. (Tib.) *The deity Bhairava.*  
 "Chhá-ní." n. *An woollen shawl or chádar.*  
 "Chhá-prá." n. *Mica. -khá-ning. n. Mica-mines.*  
 "Chhá-prang." n. *The floor of a house*  
 "Chhá-rak." n. *Brotherly friend, especially of a man*  
 "Chhá-rán." n. *A long wooden vessel used for giving silt to shoes*  
 "Chhá-raṭ." n. *The wild pigeon. (Also "Rá-pyá.")*  
 "Chhá-r-bá." n. (Tib. Chhá-r-pá.) *Rain "Chhá-r-bá márl*  
*shirírl lámárl pítang khaṇḍal baṇḍal." The rain and storm*  
*were violent, and the Lama's door fell down. -bün-m*  
*v.i.ir To rain.*  
 "Chhá-rch" or "Chhá-rj." a. *Dried.*

- "Chhár-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. *One who dries*  
 "Chhár-ohí" n. *Hay*  
 "Chhár-ohi-chí." c.p. *Having dried.*  
 "Chhár-ohi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. (1) *That which dries up*  
 (2) *One who dries.*  
 "Chhár-ohi-mig." v.i. and t.ir. *To dry up, to dry. -shé or -shyá.*  
 n.f. and m. *That which is dried up.*  
 "Chhár-ohim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to dry up.*  
 "Chhár-ohi-shis." pas. par. *Dried up.*  
 "Chhár-ohhár." c.p. *Having drunk.*  
 "Chhár-ohó." pre. par. *Drying up.*  
 "Chhá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.re. *To allow to dry*  
 "Chhár-mí." n. *Autumn*  
 "Chhár-mig." v.t.re. *To dry. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That*  
*which is dried*  
 "Chhá-ró." pre. par. *Drying.*  
 "Chhár-shis." pas. par. *Dried.*  
 "Chhass" or "Chhoss." (Tib.) *The Tibetan scriptures, the doc-*  
*trines of the Buddhists.*  
 "Chhat-kang." n. (1) *Chin.* (2) *A temple*  
 "Chhass-tul-mig." v.i.re. *To read the Buddhist scriptures.*  
 "Ohha-tró-lí." n. (S. Chhatra.) *An umbrella.*  
 "Ohhá-yang." n.  *Rays, beams and light. "Nú-ohháyang ohhá-*  
*yang, nú hátú ohháyang?" Whose light is that?*  
 "Ohhé." n. pro. See thū. (Shum-ohhó dialect.)—"láma." *What*  
*is to be done?*  
 "Chheb." n. *The mortal world*  
 "Ohhech." n.f. *Female, one of the sex that brings forth young*  
 "Chhed." n. *Filth, dirt.*  
 "Ohhe-mar." n. *A lizard.*  
 "Ohhemar-dákhang." n. *The Virginia creeper.*  
 "Ohhem-mig." v.t.re. *To pluck. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.*  
*That which is plucked, Vegetables, &c. a. Chhem-ohhem, c.p.*  
*Having plucked. [Plucked.*  
 "Chhem-mo." pre. par. *Plucking. Ohhem-shid. pas. par*  
 "Chhes-mí." n.f. *A woman, a female.*  
 "Chhí." n. *Gum of the pine.*  
 "Chhi-ohhá." n. *White mud. (Used for whitewashing.)*  
 "Chhig." a. *Dirty.*

- **Chhi gyám-ohhó** n. (Tib. Gyámohhó) *The ocean, sea*  
**Chhi-lálé.** a. *Dirty.*
- **Chhi-nang,** n. (H. Chhipi.) *A chisel.*
- **Chhi-rap.** a. (Tib. Shrib.) *Little.* adv. *For a moment.*  
**Chhirap thá rayiñ.** *Wait a little.*
- **Chhit-kyá-ohé** or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who cards.*
- **Chhit-kyá-kyá.** c.p. *Having carded.* Also adv. *Carding, as it were.*
- **Chhit-kyá-mig.** v.i.re. *To card wool.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is carded.*
- **Chhit-kyám-shen-mig.** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to card.*
- **Chhit-kyáó.** pte. par. *Carding.*
- **Chhit-kyá-shis.** pas. par. *Carded.*
- **Chhó.** (Tib.) *A lake, a village.*
- **Chhó-bá-tang.** n. *The raspberry.* (The Simla Hill people call it "Hír.")
- **Chhob.** n. *Vegetables or pulses.*
- **Chho-gá.** n. *Reading.*
- **Chhog-dak.** n. (Tib.) *See Lángná-darwá.*
- **Chho-gyáll.** n. (Tib.) *The deity Yama.*
- **Chhoi-duk.** n. *See "Kapes,"* (This word is used in the Shum-chho. dialect.)
- **Chhok.** n. (Tib.) *Quarter, direction.* [Narsing.]
- **Chhok-ten-kárbó.** n. (Tib.) *The white temple of Nrisinha, or*
- **Chhok-ten-nák-pó.** n. (Tib.) *A black temple.*
- **Chhol-bá.** a. (Tib.) *Idle.*
- **Chhol-mig.** v.t.re. *To expend.*
- **Chho-ló.** n. (Tib.) *A kind of dice.* A Tibetan proverb says.  
**"Chholo hinnang chholbá hin, delá tágan nyunbá hin."**  
*He who plays at dice is an idle man, but one who looks on at it is mad too.*
- **Chho-lo-yo-chi-mig.** v.i.ir. *To play at dice.*
- **Chholpá.** n. (Tib.) *The last offices performed after a cremation.*
- **Chhol-shi-mig.** v.i.ir. *To be expended.*
- **Chhom-mig.** v.i.re. *To catch, to hold up.*
- **Chhong.** n. (Tib. Nyo-chhong.) *Trade, traffic, commerce.*
- **Chhongó-bí-mig.** v.i.re. *To go on trade.*
- **Chhong-pá.** n.m. *A trader.*
- **Chhos-gang** or **Chhótang.** n. *A waterfall.*

- "Chhoss" n. (Tib Lás-chhoss) See "Chhass.
- "Chhos-ten" or -tench. (Tib. Chhodten.) *A pyramidal structure.* (The small pyramidal structure generally found in Kanáwar with the inscription: "Om mání pání hím" on them.)
- "Chhos-tung." n. *A charm, an amulet* (Worn round the neck by the Kanáwar people in a silver cylinder.)
- "Chhot-kang." n. (Tib.) See "Chhat-kang." [water]
- "Chhú." n. *A narrow wooden drain of a water-mill.* (Tib.) n. The
- "Chhu-bá." n. *A garment, cloak.* -lán-mig. v.i.re. *To make a cloak.* -likshi-mig. v.i.ir. *To wear a cloak* (Generally used to denote the woollen garment used in Kanáwar.)
- "Chhu-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A binder, One who binds*
- "Chhu-chhu." c.p. *Having bound.*
- "Chhu-dó." pre. par. *Binding.*
- "Chhug-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *A visitor.*
- "Chhug-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To visit, to call upon.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is visited.*
- "Chhug-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to visit*
- "Chhug-shis." pas. par. *Visited.*
- "Chhug-shó." pre. par. *Visiting.*
- "Chhu-láng." n.f. (Tib.) *A buffalo.*
- "Chhul-ché" or -chyá. *A barker, dog or bitch.*
- "Chhul-chhul." c.p. *Having barked.*
- "Chhulim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to bark.*
- "Chhul-mig." v.i.re. *To bark.* shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *One who is barked at.*
- "Chhu-ló." pre. par. *Barking.*
- "Chhul-shis." pas. par. *Barked.*
- "Chhu-mat." n. (Tib.) *Torrents of water.*
- "Chhung-má." n. *A stick, staff.*
- "Chhun-mig." (Tib. Chhingwá.) v.t.ir. *To twist into a rope or make into a chain.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is bound.*
- "Chhun-pá. n.f. *A female servant.* ["Dhwán."]
- "Chhur." n. *Down hill, a descent.* (The Hill people call it)
- "Chhu-rá." n. *The dried curd of the Tibetan cow's milk (used in cold diseases as a medicine).*
- "Chhu rid." n. *Twine a strap*



- "Chhu-shis." pas. par. *Bound*
- "Chhu-srin." n. (Tib.) (1) *A marine monster.* (2) *The zodiac sign of Capricorn.*
- "Chhu-tyá-mig." v.i.re. *To fix or appoint a day.*
- "Chhwá." n. *Food.* (Used also for 'grain.')
- "Chhwáng." a. *Male*
- "Chhwár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who leaves.*
- "Chhwá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to leave*
- "Chhwár-mig." v.t.re. *To leave -shé or -shyá. That is left*
- "Chhwáro." pre. par. *Leaving.*
- "Chhwár-shis." pas. par. *Left.*
- "Chhyará-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who releases.*
- "Chhyará-mig." v.t.re. *To release. -shé or -shyá. n.m. He or she who is released.*
- "Chhyá-rám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to release*
- "Chhyá-ráo." pre. par. *Releasing.*
- "Chhyá-ra-rá." c.p. *Having released.*
- "Chhyá-rá-shis." pas. par. *Released.*
- "Chí." n. *Grass, fodder.*
- "Chias," or chios." n.f. *Maiden.*
- "Chieh." a. *Putrid.*
- "Chí-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who washes.*
- "Chí-chí." c.p. *Having washed.*
- "Chig-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A biter.*
- "Chig-chig." c.p. *Having bit.*
- "Chig-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To bite.*
- "Chí-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to bite.*
- "Chig-mig." v.t.re. *To bite. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. who is bitten*
- "Chí-go" or "Chig-chó." pre. par. *Biting.*
- "Chig-shis" or Chig-chi-shis." pas. par. *Bitten, or bitten*
- "Chí." n. *A pine tree.* (Also "Chíř.")
- "Chí-lá-mig." v.t.re. *To throw stones at, to stone.*
- "Chil-ohli." n. *Dawn, early morn.*
- "Chí lim." n. *A hubble-bubble*
- "Chí-toch." n. *The cone of the pine.*
- "Chí-lyá-mig." v.t.re., *To beat with stones, to throw stones*
- "Chí má" n.f. *The mother's sister*

- "Chí mig" v.t.re To wash, to make clean shé or sh  
 and m. That which is washed. -den. a. Fit to be wa  
 "Chim-lakoh." n. A kind of cake, a small present of a  
 eatable.  
 "Chim-to." n. See "Krám-pá." (Used in Lower Kaná  
 "Chin." n. A nail. (In Pahláři Nash.)  
 "Chintí." ad. In jest, falsely.  
 "Chió." pre. par Washing.  
 "Chipur." n Liver.  
 "Chi-sang." n. Flour. (Used for wheat-flour.)  
 "Chis-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which rots.  
 "Chis-chis." pas. par. Having rotten.  
 "Chí-shis." pas. par Washed.  
 "Chi-sim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to rot.  
 "Chis-mig." v.t. and i.re. To rot, putrefy. -shé or -shy  
 and m. That which is putrefied.  
 "Chi-só." pre. par. Rotting.  
 "Chis-shis." pas par. Rotten.  
 "Chiwá." n (Tib) (1) A mouse. (2) A Tibetan era.  
 "Chó." n. A thorn  
 "Chog-mig." v.i.re. To leak.  
 "Chok-cho-kyá-mig." v.i.re. To knock, tap, pat, rap.  
 "Chó-khas." a. Sharp, keen. -láu-mig. v.t.re. To sha  
 "Chólí." n. A woman's upper garment.  
 "Cho-ná'í." n. Standing crops.  
 "Chon-mig." v.i.ir. To leak, or let water in.  
 "Cho-prang." n. Butter.  
 "Chó-shó." n. A kind of black raspberry.  
 "Chóú." n. Ety. Chó, a thorn, and ú, a flower. A thorn  
 flower of blue colour.  
 "Cho-yá." n. See "Ká-cho-yá." (Used by the Tukpá  
 "Chú." n. (Tib. Lú.) A cough.  
 "Chú-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who coughs.  
 "Chú-chú." c.p. Having coughed.  
 "Chul" or "Chulí." n. (Tib.) The hill apricot.  
 "Chul-chhí." n. Gum. (Generally of the apricot.)  
 "Chum-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who holds.  
 "Chum-chum." c.p. Having held.  
 "Chu-mim-shan-mig." v.t.ir To cause or allow to hold

- "**Chú-mig.**" v.i.re. (Tib. Luwá.) *To cough.*
- "**Chum-mig.**" v t.re. *To hold, to retain.*
- "**Chumó.**" pre. par. *Holding.*
- "**Chum-pálak.**" n.f. *A nurse.*
- "**Chumshi-dé**" or **-dyá.** n.f. and m. *One who arrests.*
- "**Chum-shi-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To arrest.* **-shé** or **-shyá.** n.f. and m. *One who is arrested.*
- "**Chum-shim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to arrest.*
- "**Chum-shis.**" pas. par. *Held.*
- "**Chumshi-shí.**" c p. *Having arrested*
- "**Chumshi-shis.**" pas. par. *Arrested.*
- "**Chum-shó.**" pre. par. *Arresting.*
- "**Chund**" or "**Chunth.**" n. *A miser.* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people)
- "**Chun-mong-bu-thong-má.**" n.f. (Tib.) (1) *A chaste and pretty woman.* (2) *A celestial nymph*
- "**Chuó.**" pre. par. *Coughing.*
- "**Chur.**" n. See "**Chhur.**" (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "**Chur-ohé**" or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who milks.*
- "**Chur-chur.**" c p. *Having milked.*
- "**Chu-rim-shen-mig.**" v t.ir. *To cause or allow to milk.*
- "**Chur-mig.**" v.i.re. *To milk.* **-shé** or **-shyá.** n.f. and m. *Milk-maid, -man*
- "**Chu-ro.**" pre. par. *Milking.*
- "**Chur-shi-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To brew, to distil.*
- "**Chur shis.**" pas. par. *Milked.*
- "**Chut-kang.**" adv. *Silently, calmly.*
- "**Chu-tram.**" n. *The plant called Burbis, burbra.* (The Hill people call it "**Kash-mal.**") *A thorny plant, the roots of which are boiled to make a salve for sore eye.*
- "**Chwán-mig.**" v t.re. *To improve, to stretch.*
- "**Chyán-kú-rojanmá.**" n. (Tib.) *A lion.*
- "**Chyút**" or "**Chyútí.**" n. *A black bird.* (The Hill people call it "**Chakliot.**")

## D

- "**Da.**" def. art. and pro. *The or He.* Ex. "**Da mí hám dú?**" *Where is the man?* "**Da kin kimo bishid.**" *He has gone to your house*

- "Dá." pre. *By, with.* Ex. "Áng dá jerayih." *Come with me*  
 "Daú dá thá biyih." *Don't go with him.* (Also "Dang.")
- "Dáb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who pulls or draws*  
 "Dáb-dáb." c.p. *Having drawn or pulled*  
 "Dá-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to draw.*  
 "Dáblá-thuk-kárbo." n. (Tib) *The deity of war.*  
 "Dáb-mig." v.t.re. *To pull, to draw* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
*That which is pulled or drawn.*  
 "Dá-bó." pre. par. *Pulling, drawing.*  
 "Dabrá." n. *A large brass or iron vessel.*  
 "Dá-brang." n. *A mouse's hole.*  
 "Dáb-ryá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who threatens or*  
*warns.*  
 "Dab-ryá-mig." v.t.re. *To threaten, to warn.* -shé or -shyá.  
 n.f. and m. *One who is threatened.*  
 "Dab-ryám shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to threaten*  
 "Dab-ryá-ó." pre. par. *Threatening*  
 "Dab-rya-rá." c.p. *Having threatened.*  
 "Dab-ryá-shis." pas. par. *Threatened*  
 "Dáb-shis." pas. par. *Pulled, drawn.*  
 "Dá'-ch." n.m. *Husband.*  
 "Daohan." n. (Tib.) *The ascending node, in mythology the*  
*son of Sínhiká, a "daitya," who had the tail of a dragon and*  
*whose head was severed from his body by Vishnu, but being*  
*immortal, the head and tail retained their separate existences,*  
*and being transferred to the stellar sphere, became the cause*  
*of eclipses; the first especially, as he endeavours at times to*  
*swallow the sun and moon. Háhn, the 8th planet*  
 "Dá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who drops.*  
 "Dá-dá." c.p. *Having dropped.*  
 "Dá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to drop.*  
 "Dá-dó." pre. par. *Dropping.*  
 "Dádpá." n. (Tib.) *Exposition, explanation.*  
 "Dág-chi-chí." c.p. *Having lived.*  
 "Dág-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who lives.*  
 "Dág-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To live, to remain, to be alive.* -shé or  
 -shyá. n.f. and m. *That by which to live.*  
 "Dág-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to live.*  
 "Dág-chis" or "Dág-chi-shis." pas. par. *Lived.*

- Dágo-his-dugohis.** a. *Remaining*
- "Dág chố"** pre par *Living*
- "Dág-mig."** v tre *To decrease, to decay.*
- "Da-gó."** pro. *She, pl.* **"Dago-gá."** *They.*
- "Da-gó-gá-nú."** pro. *Their, of them.* f. **Dagowánú.**
- "Dagogá-pang."** pro *Them, to them.*
- "Dago-pang."** pro. *Her, to her.*
- "Da-goú."** pro. *Her, of her.*
- "Dáhi,"** adv. *No more.*
- "Dái."** n. *Two and a half.* (H. **Dhái.**)
- "Dak,"** con. *Again.* (Also adv *Then*)
- "Dakch,"** pre. *From, thence.*
- "Dá-khang."** n. (S. **Drákshá.**) *A grape.* [dialect]
- "Pákhat,"** a. *See Minohhat.* (Used in the **Shum-chhó**)
- "Dák-pó."** n m. (Tib.) *Owner, master.* f. **Dágmó.**
- "Dá-lang."** n. *A bough, branch.*
- "Dái-dish."** a. (S. **Daridri.**) *Poor, needy, indigent.*
- "Dái-mang."** n. (S. **Dárima.**) *The pomegranate.*
- "Dái-mig."** v.i.re. (1) *To delay.* (2) *To escape.* -shé or -shyá.  
n f. and m. *That which causes delay.*
- "Da-lyá-mig."** v.t.ir. *To grind coarsely to split (pulse)*  
(H. **Dalná.**)
- "Dám"** or **"Dámm,"** a. and adv. *Good, well.*
- "Dá-mas,"** n.m. *An ox, a bull.*
- "Dám-bar,"** n. *A village-god.* -já-nyá-mig. v.t.re. *To ask from the village-god.*
- "Dám-bás,"** a. *Better.*
- "Dám-mig."** v.t.re. *See "Dáb-mig."* (Used by the **Tukpá** people.)
- "Damrich,"** a. *A little.*
- "Dámzé,"** n. (Tib.) *The highest of the four Hindú castes a Bráhmaṇ.*
- "Dan,"** n. *Purpose, object.*
- "Dá-nang."** n. (S. **Danda.**) *A fine.* -lánmig. v.i.re. *To fine.*
- "Dán-fo,"** n. (Tib.) *A guest.*
- "Dang,"** pre. *See "Dá."*
- "Dáng,"** n. *The pheasant called mandí*
- "Dangá,"** n. *A log.*
- "Dáng-chí,"** n. *Asparagus.*

- "Dáng khul. n. *The skin of a marmot, & heasant*
- "Danglí." a. *Ending the latter*
- "Dang-mó." n. *A bamboo cylinder used for churning butter, in tea*
- "Dáng-shyí-ras." n. *The wild hawk.*
- "Dangyá-chyá." n.m. *One who trains. (F. -ché.)*
- "Dangyá-mig." v.t.re. *To train.*
- "Dán-khar." n. *A kind of hill grain, a pot-herb. The Siml Hill people call it "Báthú" from Sanskrit Vástuka.*
- "Dán-mig." v.i.ir. *To drop. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. The which drops*
- "Da-pang." pro. *Him.*
- "Dá'r." n. *Timber.*
- "Dár-ehhat." n. (Tib. Darohog.) *A small flag on which is printed "Om Mání pání húm," frequently seen on houses in Upper Kanáwar. From S "Om mañih padme húm" 'The jewel is in the lotus.' That is, The God is in the heart.*
- "Dar-dang-bar-dang." a. *Young. (Used in the Shumohh dialect.)*
- "Dargá." n. (P. Dargáh.) *The next world.*
- "Dár-mig." v.i.re. *To be contrary.*
- "Dár-rí." n. *The beard. (H. Dárhí.)*
- "Dar-sé." n. (Tib. Dorzé.) *A holy implement used by Lamás and made of brass.*
- "Dar-zé-gyá-dum." n. (Tib.) *A thunder-bolt*
- "Dar-zom." n. *A large wooden water-pot.*
- "Dashá." n. (S. Dashá, fate.) *Evil fate.*
- "Dá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who quarrels.*
- "Dáshim." n. *A quarrel.*
- "Dáshim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to quarrel*
- "Dáshi-mig." v.t.ir. *To quarrel, to contest.*
- "Dáshi-shí." c.p. *Having quarrelled.*
- "Dáshi-shis." pas. par. *Quarrelled.*
- "Dáshó." pre. par. *Quarrelling.*
- "Dathú." a. *Ugly, ill-looking.*
- "Da-tí." pro. *His.*
- "Da-tí-ko." a. *To that side.*
- "Dáwá." n. (Tib.) (1) Monday. (2) The moon.
- "Dayang." n. (S. Dadhin.) *Overd. (H. Dahi.)*
- "Dá-yang." n. *A flock*

- "**Dé.**" (Tib.) *A feminine affix added to verbs ending in shi or chi.* Ex. "**Chhugshidé.**" *A lady visitor.* "**Lanchimig,**" *to wear, to put on.* "**Lánchidé.**" *She who wears*
- "**De-áng.**" n. (S. Deha.) *The body, the limbs.*
- "**Dé-bás.**" adv. *Well, in a good manner*
- "**De-kar.**" a.f. *A young (woman)*
- "**Dé-khras.**" a.m. *A youth*
- "**De-kó.**" adv. *Thither.*
- "**Dé-lí.**" n. *Four annas, a quarter of a rupee.*
- "**Del-mig.**" v.i.re. *To get up, stand up.*
- "**De-mó.**" a. *Fine, handsome, pretty.*
- "**Den**" or "**Den.**" pre *On, upon.* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar,)
- "**Dangá.**" n. *The root of a felled tree, a stump.*
- "**Dén-shár-shi-dé**" or **-dyá.** n.f. and m. *One who gets up.*
- "**Dén-shár-shi-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To get up, to stand.* **-shé** or **-shyá** n.f. and m. *She or he who is made to get up.*
- "**Dén-shár-shim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to get up*
- "**Dén-shár-shis.**" pas. par. *Got up.*
- "**Dén-shár-shi-shí.**" c.p. *Having got up.*
- "**Dén-shár-shó.**" pre. par. *Getting up.*
- "**Deorang**" n. *A temple.* (The Simla Hill people call it **Deorá** )
- "**Dé-ra-yih.**" v. *You may go.*
- "**De-ró.**" n. (H. **Derá.**) *A lodging, dwelling.*
- "**Des.**" a. *Like.* (Also an affix added to verbs ) (As **Ráng-des** *Like a horse* **Bímig-des.** *Capable of going.* **Chhug-shi-mig-des.** a. *Worth visiting* **Shwig-des.** *reddish.*)
- "**Deak.**" a. *Like.*
- "**Dé-sháng.**" n. (S. **Desha.**) (1) *Country.* (2) *A village*
- "**De-shángiá.**" n. *A man of one's own country*
- "**Dhá-gu-lo.**" n. *A bracelet.*
- "**Dhá-khang**" or "**Dhañ-khang.**" n. *A precipice* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "**Dhan-jyut-gibá.**" n. (Tib.) *A black cow*
- "**Dha-ram.**" n. (S. **Dharma.**) *Virtue.*
- "**Dhá-rang.**" n. *Edge.* (H. **Dhár.**) [dúras
- "**Dha-trí-ró.**" n. (S. **Dhattura.**) *The thorn-apple.* Sym. **San**
- "**Dig.**" n. (Tib.) (1) *A scorpion.* (2) *The zodiacal sign*  
*Scorpio*

- "**Dig.**" n. P Deg ) *A kettle a pot*
- "**Digoh.**" n. *A little kettle, a small pot*
- "**Di-grá.**" n. *An ornament of silver.*
- "**Di jan-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To be assured*
- "**Dímang.**" a. *Right, correct.*
- "**Dímo-dáfák.**" n.f. (Tib.) *A kind of she-devil.*
- "**Dinglí.**" n. *A kind of musical instrument.*
- "**Dingyá-mang.**" n. *Purpose, object.*
- "**Dingyá-mang.**" n. *Fate.*
- "**Dingyás.**" a. *Clever, active.*
- "**Diu-sang.**" n. (S. Divasa.) *Day.*
- "**Do-bar.**" n. (S. Dwi-prahara.) *Mid-day.* (H. Dopahar.)
- "**Do-bar-láé.**" n. *Mid-day*
- "**Doh-rí.**" n.f. *A blanket.* (Used to denote the garb of the Kanáwar women, because they wear a woollen cloth also termed Dohrí.)
- "**Dó-ing.**" n. *A hole, a pit.*
- "**Doing-twán-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To make a hole.*
- "**Do-khá.**" n. (H. Dhokhá.) *Deception, deceit.*
- "**Do-khyá-ché**" or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who deceives.*
- "**Do-khya-khyá.**" c.p. *Having deceived.* (Also adv.)
- "**Do-khyá-mig.**" v.t.re. *To deceive, to cheat.* -shé or -shyá.  
n.f. and m. *One to be deceived.*
- "**Do-khyám-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to deceive.*
- "**Do-khyáo.**" pre. par. *Deceiving*
- "**Do-khyá-shis.**" pas. par. *Deceived.*
- "**Dol.**" n. *A drum.* -bájjámig. v. *To beat a drum.*
- "**Dolmá.**" n.f. (Tib.) *A goddess or devi.* She is described as of white complexion, with two hands, offering a boon in the right, and the left in the Abhaya position. She is dressed in a splendid robe weaving many ornaments and much jewellery; seated on a lotus. The mantra is:—Om táre tu táre ture swáhá. "O goddess, thou, who art the remover of worldly troubles, bestowest upon us blessings."
- "**Dol-mig.**" v.i.re. *See Dalmig.*
- "**Doltu**" n. *Earrings.* (The Simla Hill people call them Darotu.)
- "**Dó-mang.**" n. *An iron-smith, a low caste man.* (Used to denote the lowest caste. The other Hill people call it Dági or Koli.)



- "Dó-pas" n. *A master*  
 "Do-shang" n. (S. *Dosha*) *Defect, blemish, fault*  
 "Do-shi-mig." v. t. r. *To go to receive.*  
 "Do-shong." adv. *That side.*  
 "Dra-mang." n. (S. *Dúrbá.*) *Bent grass, commonly called Dúrb*  
*(Panicum dactylon.)*  
 "Dristí." n. (Tib.) *A crab.*  
 "Dú." v. *Is* "Duá." *Is there?* (2) n. *A kind of food made*  
*of barley flour.*  
 "Du-ang." n. *Smoke.* (H. *Dhūpwāñ.*)  
 "Duág-mig." v. t. r. *To dry.*  
 "Dú-bang." n. *A dip.*  
 "Dú-bas." a. *Deep.*  
 "Du-chí." n. *Holy water.*  
 "Du-chí-mum-bá." n. (Tib.) *Nectar vessel.*  
 "Dúchis-dáchis." a. *Fostered with great care.*  
 "Dú-đu." n. *An owl.* a. *Dark.* (Used in Upper Kanawar)  
 "Dué." v. *Were.*  
 "Dug." n. (Tib.) *One of the twelve eras of the Tibetans.*  
 "Dug." n. (Tib.) *Thunder.*  
 "Dug-đu." n. (Tib.) *A cobra.*  
 "Dugpá." n. (Tib.) *A devotee.*  
 "Du-ñh." v. *Are.*  
 "Duk." v. *Am.* 1st person sing of the verb "Nímig," *to be.*  
 The verb is irregular and is thus declined:—**Duk**, *am*, **Dun**,  
*art*; **Dú**, *is*; **Duñh**, *are.*  
 "Dukar." n.m. (Tib.) The Indian Trinity equivalent to *Dattá-*  
*tryamuni*. He is represented as of white complexion, with  
 three heads, yellow, white, and blue in colour, with eight  
 hands, holding respectively an image of the *Hopámed* deity,  
 an arrow, a thunderbolt, and a boon in the four right hands,  
 and in the four left hands, *Abhaya*, a noose, a bow and a  
 nectar-cup, respectively, seated in the *Padmāsana* attitude  
 The *mantra* is:—Om *shri panmá laṭitá bájrā ṭodá hulu hulu*  
*húm phaṭ swáhá.* "O thou reverend sage, promote our  
 welfare, and destroy our enemies."  
 "Du-khang." n. (S. *Dukha.*) *Indignation, anger.*  
 "Dukhang-lán-mig." v. i. r. *To be angry.*  
 "Dul." n. (Tib.) (1) *A snake* (2) *The 5th era of the Tibetans.*

- "Dul" n. *The dung of goats or sheep*  
 "Dul-chi-chí." c.p. *Having drooped.*  
 "Dul-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who droops.*  
 "Dul-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To droop, to dose. -shé or -shyá. n.*  
*That which causes one to dose.*  
 "Dul-chim shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to droop.*  
 "Dul-chi-shis." pas. par. *Drooped*  
 "Dul-chó." pre. par. *Drooping.*  
 "Dul-kang." n. *An earthen pot.*  
 "Dum." n. *A meeting, conference.*  
 "Dú-mang." n. (S. Dhuma.) *See "Duáng." (Used by the*  
*Tukpá people.)*  
 "Dum-ché" or -chyá. n. *One who holds a meeting*  
 "Dum-dum." c.p. *Having held a meeting*  
 "Dum-gyur." n. *The large praying-wheel*  
 "Du-mim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to hold a meeting*  
 "Dum-mig." v.i.re. *To hold a meeting or conference. -shé or*  
*-shyá. n. The purpose for which a meeting is held*  
 "Dumo." pre. par. *Holding a meeting*  
 "Dum-shis." pas. par. *Having held a meeting*  
 "Dun." v. *See Duk.*  
 "Dung." n. (Tib.) *A conch-shell.*  
 "Dung-ehháng." n. (Tib. Donbú or Donbhú.) *A small shell*  
*used as a coin. Dung means a conch and ehháng means a*  
*son: so the word appears to mean 'son of a conch.' A bundle*  
*of these small shells is worn by Kanáwar women in their*  
*braided hair.*  
 "Dun-nang." n. *A kind of wild garlic.*  
 "Du-pyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who burns incense*  
 "Du-pyá-mig." v.i.re. *To cense. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.*  
 (1) *That which is burnt as incense. (2) A censer.*  
 "Du-pyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow incense*  
 "Dú-pyáó." pre. par. *Incensing.*  
 "Dú-pya-pyá." c.p. *Having incensed.*  
 "Dú-pyá-shis." pas. par. *Incensed.*  
 "Dúrang." n. (S. Dhuripa.) *The first place.*  
 "Dúre." a. *First. (Used in the Shum-cho dialect.)*  
 "Du-re-ning." n. *The circle or disc formed by clouds round the*  
*sun or moon*

- "**Dú**      **g**    **n**.    A narrow window in the roof for letting smoke—a chimney. [to be]
- "**Dush.**" **v.**    **Aie.**    (The 3rd per. plural of the verb "**Ními**")
- "**Dus-tí.**" **n.**    *Perspiration, sweat.*
- "**Dustí-kho-lyá-chi-mig.**" **v.i.ir.**    (1) *To cause to perspire*    (2) *put into trouble.*
- "**Dustí-twán-mig.**" **v.i.ir.**    *To perspire.*
- "**Dutárl.**" **n.**    *A flute.*
- "**Dú-yang.**" **n**    *Mist.* (The Hill people call it "**Kuhet.**")
- "**Dúyán-mig.**" **v.i.ir.**    *To bray.*
- "**Duzang**" or "**Dujang.**" **n.**    (Tib) *A feast offered to forefathers*
- "**Dwá.**" **adv.**    *There.*
- "**Dwá-ché**" or **-chyá.** **n.f. and m.**    *One who comes out.*
- "**Dwá-dim-shen-mig.**" **v.t.ir.**    *To cause or allow to come out*
- "**Dwá-dó.**" **pre par.**    *Coming out, issuing.*
- "**Dwá-dwá.**" **c.p.**    *Having come out.*
- "**Dwáng-ché**" or **-chyá.** **n.f. and m.**    *That which gets opened*
- "**Dwáng-dwáng.**" **c.p.**    *Having opened.*
- "**Dwáng-im-shen-mig.**" **v.t.ir.**    *To cause or allow to be opened*
- "**Dwáng-mig.**" **v.i.re.**    *To have opened.* **-shé** or **-shyá.** **n.f. and m.**    *That which gets opened*
- "**Dwángó.**" **pre. par.**    *Getting opened.*
- "**Dwáng-shis.**" **pas par.**    *Got opened.*
- "**Dwán-mig.**" **v.i.ir.**    *To rise, to come out.* **-shé** or **-shya.** **n. and m.**    *That which comes out.*
- "**Dwá-rang.**" **n.**    (**S. Dwára.**) *A door.* (Sym. "**Pítang.**")
- "**Dwá-shis.**" **pas. par.**    *Having come out.*
- "**Dyá.**" *A masculine affix added to the verbs ending in "chi"*  
     "**shi.**" *Ex. Ohhugshidya=a visitor; "tangshidyá"=one who sees.*
- "**Dyár**" or "**Dyárang.**" **n.**    *Day.*
- "**Dyárang-dyárang.**" **adv.**    *Every day.*
- "**Dyárang-tuyá-mig.**" **v.i.re.**    *To fix a day.*

## E

- "**E.**" *An affix added to nouns ending in a consonant to form the vocative case.* *Ex. Ringje. O sister.*
- "**Ech.**" **v.**    *There is.* (From **Ech-mig.** *To be.*)
- "**Ech-ehhí.**" **a.**    *Alone.*

- "Ech-ohhí-há-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To be alone.*  
 "Ech-mig." v.i.ir. *To be.*  
 "Egg." n. (Tib.) (1) *A kind of hawk.* (2) *An eagle*  
 "Eké." adv. *Together.*  
 "Eké-bí-mig." v.i.re. *To go together*  
 "Eké-há-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To be together.*  
 "Ékó." ad. *Only.*  
 "Ekur." n. *A kind of plant used in medicine.*  
 "Emm." n. *Sweet, tasty.*  
 "Em-mig." v.i.re. *To be tasty.*  
 "Emo." n. *A wild animal said to be like a mule. The* *É*  
*people call it "Aimbú."*  
 "Engí." adv. *The 5th day hence.*  
 "Engí-myá." adv. *On the 5th day from to-day.*  
 "Engí-stang." adv. *Till the 5th day.*  
 "Esá." a. *Sweet, fine, tasty*

## F

- "Fá-che" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who vomits.*  
 "Fág." n. (Tib.) (1) *A hog.* (2) *The name of the tu*  
*last era of the Tibetans.*  
 "Fái." n. *Hanging*  
 "Fák-pá-jámpál." n. (Tib.) *The deity Dharmaáj.*  
 "Fa-lang." n. (S. Fala.) *Fruit.*  
 "Fá-lang." n. (S. Fála.) *A ploughshare.*  
 "Fál-mig" or "Fol-mig." v.t.re. *To break.* (The *h*  
*is used by the Tukpá people.)*  
 "Fám-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who pounds.*  
 "Fám-fám." o.p. *Having pounded.*  
 "Fá-mim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to pound*  
 "Fám-mig." v.t.re. *To pound, to beat.* -shé or -shyá, *1*  
*That which is pounded.* -des. a. *Worth Pounding.*  
 "Fá-mó." pre. par. *Pounding.*  
 "Fám-shis." pas. par. *Pounded.*  
 "Fa-ná." n. (Tib.) *A root.*  
 "Fáneh." a. *Useful*  
 "Fá'né." adv. *Long before this.*  
 "Fáng-nang." n. (S. Fálguna.) *The 11th month of t*  
*called Phágun, corresponding to the English month of*

- 'Fángo" or Fánch. a. *Worthless, useless*  
 'Fán-mig." v.i.re. *To be useful, to be of interest*  
 'Fá-pú or Pápú." n. *A kiss.* (The latter form is used by the  
 Tukupá people.)  
 'Fápú-ké-mig." v.i.re. *To kiss.*  
 'Fápú-rán-mig." v.i.re. *To give a kiss.*  
 'Fás-fás." c.p. *Having vomited*  
 'Fá-shang." n. *Itch, of cattle.*  
 'Fá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to vomit.*  
 'Fás-mig." v.i.re. *To vomit.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That*  
*which causes vomiting*  
 'Fá-só." pre. par. *Vomiting*  
 'Fás-shis." pas. par. *Vomited.*  
 'Fá-sur." n. *Wine, liquor.*  
 'Fá-tan." *Pride.*  
 'Fá-tég." n. *The thin piece of wood that is made with an adze,*  
*a shingle.* "Fátégá shing má-nárah." *Shingles are not to*  
*be reckoned as fuel.*  
 'Fá-tyán-mig." v.i.ir. *To survive.*  
 'Fáyul." n. *Native land.*  
 'Fé" or "Fé'oh." n. *The female pudenda.*  
 'Fé-pū." n. *The hair of the private parts.*  
 'Fí-ché" or -chyá." n.f. and m. *A leader.*  
 'Fí-ñ." c.p. *Having led.*  
 'Fí-kyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who spills or scatters.*  
 'Fí-kyá-kyá." c.p. *Having spilt or scattered.*  
 'Fí-kyá-mig." v.t.re. *To spill, to scatter.* -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
 and m. *That which is spilt or scattered.*  
 'Fí-kyám-shen mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to spill or scatter*  
 'Fí-kyáo." pre par. *Spilling, scattering.*  
 'Fí-kyá-shis." pas. par. *Spilt, scattered.*  
 'Fí-mig." v.t.re. *To take away, to lead.* -she or -shyá. n.f. and  
 m. *That which is led.*  
 'Fím-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to take or lead.*  
 'Fin-tan." n. *A message, a word.* "Sántan tetedú fíntan, án  
 chá Míndup Ohhering, áng chá Míndup Chhering,  
 bánthínú lálóhú thá láyih." Sántan grand-father'  
 message is: O my dear Míndup Ohhering, don't be hankering  
 after beautiful women.

- 'Fin tan shen mig.' v.t.ir. To send a message. ( 'Prál-mig' is used by the Takpá people )  
 "Fin-tan-shyá." n.m. A messenger.  
 "Fíó." pre. par. Taking, leading.  
 "Fí-shis." pas. par. Taken, led.  
 "Fó." n. (Tib.) A deer, a wild animal.  
 "Fó'ch." n.m. An ass.  
 "Fó-chen." n.m. (Tib Fochhen.) A gelded horse  
 "Fog-ché" or -chyá." n.f. and m. One who puts on.  
 "Fog-fog." c.p. Having put on.  
 "Fog-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to put on  
 "Fog-mig." v.t.re. To put on, to wear. -shé or -shyá, n.m. That which is put on, a shawl or quilted covering.  
 "Fo-gó." pre. par. Putting on.  
 "Fog-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. A wearer.  
 "Fog-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To wear, to dress. -shé or -shy and m. A dress.  
 "Fog-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to dress  
 "Fog-shis." pas. par. Put on.  
 "Fog-shi-shí." c.p. Having worn.  
 "Fog-shi-shis." pas. par. Worn.  
 "Fog-shó." pre. par. Wearing.  
 "Fof." adv. For nothing, without any purpose.  
 "Fol-mig." v.t.re. To break.  
 "Fong-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who throws away.  
 "Fong-fong." c.p. Having thrown away.  
 "Fong-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to throw away  
 "Fong-mig." v.t.re. To throw away, to cast away. -shé or -n.f. and m. That which is cast away.  
 "Fongo." pre. par. Casting away.  
 "Fong-shis." pas. par. Cast away.  
 "Foní." n. Shoes. Syn. "Pon" or Spon (used in the Shum-dialect).  
 "Fon-mig." v.t.re. To root up. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is rooted up.  
 "For-mig." v.t.re. To unsew. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. which is unsewn.  
 "Fo-ryá-mig." v.t.re. To train. -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is trained

- "Fó-shang." n. *Scattered or light rain*
- "Fó-shang-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sprinkles*
- "Fó-shang-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to sprinkle*
- "Fó-shang-mig." v.t.re. *To sprinkle. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is sprinkled.*
- "Fó-shangó." pre. par. *Sprinkling.*
- "Fó-shang-shang." c.p. *Having sprinkled.*
- "Fó-shang-shis." pas. par. *Sprinkled.*
- "Frá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A kneader.*
- "Frá-frá." c.p. *Having kneaded.*
- "Frál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A feller.*
- "Frál-frál." c.p. *Having felled.*
- "Frálim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fell.*
- "Frál-mig." v.t.re. *To fell. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is felled.*
- "Fráló." pre. par. *Felling.*
- "Frál-shis." pas. par. *Felled.*
- "Frá-mig." v.t.re. *To knead. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is kneaded, flour.*
- "Frám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to knead.*
- "Fráo." pre. par. *Kneading.*
- "Frá-shis." pas. par. *Kneaded*
- "Fre-ngá." n. (Tib. Thengwá.) *A garland, a wreath, a rosary.*
- "Frengá-shu-ryán-mig." v.i.ir. *To turn the beads of a rosary.*
- "Fru-bú." n. (Tib.) (1) *Thursday.* (2) *The planet Jupiter, or the regent of the planet Jupiter, identified astronomically with the planet; in Mythology, he is the son of Aṅgiras, and preceptor of the gods.*
- "Fu-ál." n. *A shepherd. (Also Pálas.)*
- "Fu-kri." n. *A bamboo cylinder used to kindle fire.*
- "Fu-kyá-mig." v.t.re. *To burn, to cremate.*
- "Ful." n. *Provision for a journey.*
- "Fu-laich." n. *A fair of the Kanáwar valley which takes place in August.*
- "Fu-poť." n. *A leaflet, a budding leaf.*
- "Fur." n. (H. Phórá) *An ulcer.*
- "Furá." n. *See Bárr. (Used in the Shum-choo dialect.)*
- "Fyá." n. *The forehead.*
- "Fyág-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who measures.*

- "Fyág-fyág." c.p. *Having measured*
- "Fyá-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to measure.*
- "Fyág-mig" or "Fyáng-mig." v.t.re. *To measure.* -shé o  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is measured.* (The latter  
form is used by the Tukupá people.)
- "Fyág-mig-des." a. *Measurable.*
- "Fyá-gó." pre. par. *Measuring.*
- "Fyág-shis." pas. par. *Measured.*
- "Fyon-mig" or "Pyon-mig." v.t.re. *To ruin, to destroy.* -shé  
or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is ruined* -des, a. *Des-  
tructible.*
- "Fyur-mig." v.t.re. *To cast away.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
*That which is cast away.* -des, a. *Capable of being cast away*

## G

- "Gá." n (Tib) *A wooden saddle.* (Also a particle or an affix  
added to nouns ending in vowels. An "Látugá." *Boys*  
"Látigá." *Girls.*
- "Gáb-che" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A piercer.*
- "Gáb gáb." c.p. *Having pierced.*
- "Gábim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to pierce*
- "Gáb-je." n. *A tortoise.*
- "Gáb-mig" or "Gám-mig." v.i.re. *To pierce.* -shé or -shyá.  
n.f. and m. *That which is pierced.* (The latter form is used  
by the Tukupá people.)
- "Gáb-bó." pre par. *Piercing*
- "Gáb-rán-mig." v.i.ir. *To be uneasy, to be perplexed.*
- "Gáb-shis." pas. par. *Pierced.*
- "Gá-ohhá" or "Gá-shá." n. *Clothes, dress.* (The latter form  
is used by the Tukupá people.)
- "Gá-ohhá-ohí-mig." v.t.re. *To wash clothes.*
- "Gá-ohhyá-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A wearer.*
- "Gá-ohhyá-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who dresses (an-  
other).*
- "Gá-ohhya-ohhá." c.p. *Having worn.*
- "Gá-ohhya-ohhá." c.p. *Having dressed (another).*
- "Gá-ohhyá-mig." v.t.re. *To wear, to put on.*
- "Gá-ohhyá-mig." v.t.re. *To dress.*
- "Gá-ohhyám-shen-mig" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wear*



- ‘Gá-chhyám-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to dress*
- ‘Ga-chhyáó.” pre. par. *Wearing.*
- ‘Gá-chhyáó.” pre. par. *Dressing*
- ‘Ga-chhyá-shi-mig.” v.t.ir. *To put on* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *A robe, a dress*
- ‘Gád-pó.” n.m. (Tib.) *The lambarda or headman of a village.*
- ‘Ga-lang” or “Go-lang.” n. (S. Gala.) *The throat.*
- ‘Gál-mig.” v.t.re *To be pleased with.*
- ‘Ga-lyá-ché” or -chyá, n.f. and m. *A melter.*
- ‘Gá-lyá-ché” or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who works on begár or corvée.*
- ‘Ga-lya-lá.” c.p. *Having melted*
- ‘Gá-lya-lá.” c.p. *Having worked on begár.*
- ‘Ga-lyá-mig.” v.i.re. *To melt, to dissolve.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which melts.*
- ‘Gá-lyá-mig.” v.i.re. *To work on begár.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *The work of begár.*
- ‘Ga-lyám-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to melt.*
- ‘Gá-lyám-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to work on begár*
- ‘Ga-lyáó.” pre. par. *Melting.*
- ‘Gá-lyáó.” pre. par. *Working on begár.*
- ‘Ga-lyá-shis.” pas. par. *Melted.*
- ‘Gá-lyá-shis.” pas. par. *Having worked at begár.*
- ‘Gámm.” n. *A wooden vessel used for keeping butter* (In Barserí and Sānglá villages they make pretty “Gamm” of birch-wood with covers with the aid of a mill-stone, at a cost of from four annas to one rupee.)
- ‘Gám-mig.” v. See “Gáb-mig.” (Used by the Tukpá people)
- ‘Gá’n.” n. *An account.*
- ‘Gá-nam.” n. (S. Gandha.) *Smell, fragrance.*
- ‘Ganbó-chhág-ḍug-bá.” n.f. (Tib.) *The goddess Tárá or Tárá Deví* She is described as of blue colour like the forget-me-not, with six hands, a fat short body, three eyes and wearing a lion’s skin. Her mantra is: Om s’ihá hūm phat, “turn away enemies”
- ‘Ganbó-chhág-jibá” n.f. (Tib.) *Tárá Deví.* She has four hands. This is the only point in which she differs from Ganbó-chhág-ḍugbá, and her mantra is the same.
- “ - - - - nibá” n.f. (Tib.) *Tárá Deví* She has only

two hands In other respects she is like Gan g-dugbá,  
and her *mantra* is the same.

"Ganbó-pening-*chhág-jibá-zil-zibá.*" n.f. (Tib.) *Tirá Deri.*  
She is described as of white complexion, having four heads and  
four arms or hands and wearing a garland of human heads,  
but resembling in other respects Ganbó-*chhág-dugbá.* Her  
*mantra* is: *Griháṇa payah griháṇa payah, hūm phat*  
*swáhá, hánáho bhagwáná bájrá binderánzá hūm phat*  
*swáhá.* "O goddess, be pleased to accept this milk, and  
shower down upon us thy blessings."

"Gáñdú." a. *Of no use.*

"Gángá." n. *The name of a festival.*

"Gáng-báll." n. *The snow lizard.*

"Gáng-gáng." o.p. *Having swelled.*

"Gáng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *That part which swells.*

"Gáng-kár-bó." n. (Tib.) *A lake, the lake Mán-saróhar.* (See  
Mán-sa-rang.)

"Gáng-mig." v.i.re. *To swell, to aggravate.* -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
and m. *That which swells.* (Used by the Upper Kanáwar  
people.)

"Gángó." pre. par. *Swelling.*

"Gáng-shis." pas par. *Swollen.*

"Gaṅgyul." n. *The name of a Ghorí in Upper Kanáwar.*—  
skádd. n. *The dialect of Gaṅgyul Ghorí.*

"Ga-nik." n. (S. Gandhak.) *Sulphur.*

"Gan-ṭhang." n. (S. Ghantá.) *A bell.*

"Gán-ṭhung." n. (S. Granthi.) *A knot, a tie.*

"Ga-nyá-mig." v.t.re. *To count.* (From S. Gopana.)

"Gár" or "Gárr." n. (Tib.) *A tooth.*

"Gar-ban." n. *Domestic work, homely duty.* [Gár, and Nau.]

"Gá-rang." n. *A river, stream.* (The Simla Hill people use

"Gá-rap." a. *Too much.*

"Gá-rí." a. (Tib.) *Glad, pleased, joyous.*

"Gá-ring." n. *A mouthful.*

"Gá-ryá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To go to receive.* (Used by the Upper  
Kanáwar people.)

"Gás-gá" or "Gos-ká." n. (Tib. Gogzá.) *A chaurí, the tail of*  
*the yak used to whisk off flies, and also as an emblem or insignia*  
*of princely rank.*

- 'Gá-shang." n. *The flour of the grain called Oglá or Kotú.*  
 'Gáss." n. See "Gá-ohhá." (Used by the Tukupá people)  
 'Gé." n. *The wild chestnut.*  
 'Geling." n. (Tib.) *A kind of musical instrument.*  
 'Geng-geng." c.p. *Having been prolific.*  
 'Geng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *Productive.*  
 'Gengim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to become proli*  
 'Geng-mig." v.i.re. *To become prolific* -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
     m. *That which becomes prolific.*  
 'Gengó." pre. par. *Becoming prolific.*  
 'Geng-shis." pas. par. *Having become prolific.*  
 'Gé-pyá." n. *A kind of bird.*  
 'Gha-nang." n. *A tool used to crush stones, &c.*  
 'Gha-ne-rú." n. *Small birds.* (The Simla Hill people ca  
     "Ghráurú.")  
 'Ghá-tá." n. (H.) *Want.*  
 'Ghá-tes." a. *Narrow.*  
 'Ghá-tó." a. *Small, little.*  
 'Ghá-toch." a. *The smallest.*  
 'Gháto-lán-mig." v.t.re. *To lessen.*  
 'Gha-tyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *That which decreases*  
 'Gha-tyá-mig." v.t.re. *To decrease.* -she or -shyá. n.f.  
     m. *That which is decreased.* -des. a. *Liable to decrease*  
 'Gha-tyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to decrease*  
 'Gha-tyáo." pre. par. *Decreasing.*  
 'Gha-tyá-shis." pas. par. *Decreased.*  
 'Gha-tya-tá. c.p. *Having decreased.*  
 'Gi-ling-tá." n. (Tib.) *A horse, a pony.*  
 'Gi-ráng." pro. (Tib.) *You.* (Giráng láekú chias. *You*  
     *the worthy maid.*)  
 'Giráú." pro. *Your.* (Used in the Shum-ohhó dialect.)  
 'Gi-ring." n. (Tib.) *A piece of conch shell.*  
 'Gis-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sneezes.*  
 'Gis-gis." c.p. *Having sneezed.*  
 'Gis-im-shen-mig." *To cause or allow to sneeze.*  
 'Gis-mig." v.i.re. *To sneeze.* -shé or -shyá. *That which c*  
     *sneezing, i.e., snuff.*  
 'Gi-só." pre. par. *Sneezing.*  
 'Gis-shis" pa. par. *Having sneezed.*

- Gí tang" n. (S. Gíta.) *A song*
- Gítang-shen mig v.i.r. *To sing a song*
- "Go-bá." n.m. (Tib.) *A chieftain.*
- "Go-drang, gon-drang." n. (S. Gomátra.) *The wife of a wife*
- "Gof-ná." n. *A song, a dance* (Men and women in the Kanáwa valley dance together and sing songs.)
- "Gofná-shen-mig." v.i.r. *To sing and dance.*
- "Go-fó." n. (Tib.) *Size, height.*
- "Go-i-ning." n. *Rain.* -lá-gyán-mig. v.i.r. *To rain.* "Goi-ning la-gyá-do dñ." *It is raining*
- "Góí" n. *A month, the 12th part of a year.*
- "Gó-lang" See "Galang." (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Gol-chháng" or "Gol-sháng." *The moon.* (The etymology seems to be "Gol," a month and "Chháng," a son, that is the son of the month; because the moon becomes full after a month) The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.
- "Gol-das." n. *A vulture, a kite.*
- "Go-ling." n. *A hoe, an axe or mattock.* (The Simla Hill people call it Khinlá.)
- "Gol-mig." v.t.re. *To hold, to contain.* Syn. Nang-mig.
- "Gol-thes." n. *A piece of cloth for towels.*
- "Gom." n. (P. Gam.) *Patience, trouble.*
- "Gom-fá." n. (1) (Tib.) *A monastery, a hermitage.*
- "Gomfá." n. (2) *A step.*
- "Gó-pas." n. *An ape.*
- "Gon drang, go-drang." n. (S. Gomátra.) *Wine of the core*
- "Gon-fá." n. (Tib.) *A temple, a solitude*
- "Gong-thur." n. *A martingale.* n. (It is made of woollen cord and highly ornamented.)
- "Gonkar-chhág-dugbá." n.f. (Tib.) *Tará Devi.* She is said to be of white complexion, but in other respects is like Ganbó-chhág-dugbá. The following is her *mantra*: Om shum máni chum máni hüm phat swáhá. (Supposed to be a corruption of the Sanskrit *mantra* Om Shumbha Nishumbha vimardini, hüm phat swáhá. Meaning: O you, destroyer of the demons Shumbha and Nishumbha, be pleased to us.)
- "Gon-mig." v.i.r. See "Goshi-mig." (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Gop." a. *Much, abundant.*

- 'Gor." n. (S. Ghata.) *An earthen water-pot.*
- 'Gorab-gárab." a. *Fallen down*
- 'Go-rang." n. *A fortress, a small fort*
- 'Gorásang." n. *The consecration of a new house. ("Ghrásní" is used in the Simla Hills.)*
- 'Gor-ché" or -chyá. n f and m. *One who tumbles.*
- 'Gor-gor." c p. *Having tumbled.*
- 'Go-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tumble*
- 'Gor-mig." v.i.re. *To tumble, to slip* -shé or -shyá. n f and m  
*A place from which one is apt to slip*
- 'Go-ro." pre. par. *Tumbling*
- 'Goshab." a. *Cut off*
- 'Gor-shis." pas. par. *Tumbled.*
- 'Go-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To have sexual connection.*
- 'Gos-ká." n. *See "gás-gá."*
- 'Go-ṭang." n. (S. Ghata.) *A grinding or mill-stone*
- 'Go-tan-gres." n. *A kind of wild dog.*
- 'Gó-than-mig." v.i.re. *To pass by, to cross*
- 'Goṭiό." a. (H. Ghatiyá.) *Inferior, of less value.*
- 'Grál-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To hiccough. (Also "Skwál-chi-mig," or "Iglil-mig," used by the Tukpá and Upper Kanáwar people respectively.)*
- 'Grá-mang." n. (S. Gráma.) *A village, a town. (Also the name of a village in Bhábá Parganá. The wooden temple of the village-deity of this village is very picturesque. The deities are called "Maheshtras." They are said to be three brothers; the first Maheshtra is in Shúngrá village, the second at Grámang, and the third in Chagáoh; all the temples of the three Maheshtras are very handsome buildings.)*
- 'Grán-mig." v.i.ir. *To neigh.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *A mare, a horse.*
- 'Grá-yá-mig." v.t.re *To realize, to collect.*
- 'Gre-pán-mig." v.i.ir. *To roar.*
- 'Grig-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who satisfies.*
- 'Grig-grig." c.p. *Having satisfied. adv. Satisfactorily*
- 'Gri gim shen mig v t ir *To cause or allow to satisfy*

Grig mig or Gring mig v.t.re T *satisfy to* o test o  
*appease.* shé or shyá n.f. and m. *That which gives satisfaction.*

"Gri-gó." pre. par. *Satisfying.*

"Grig-shis." pas par. *Satisfied*

"Grokch." n.m. *One who speaks on behalf of a village-deity*  
 (Called Diwáñ, or Diñwáñ in the Simla Hills.)

"Gró-pang." n. (S. Grahapa.) *An eclipse.*

"Gro-wá." n. *A goblin.*

"Gú." pro. *First person singular, I.*

"Gu-chháb" or "Gu-sháb." n. *Gloves.* (The latter form is used  
 by the Tukpá people)

"Gud." n. (Tib.) *The hand*

"Gug lang." n. (S. Guggula.) *A fragrant gum or resin, Bdellium, a kind of incense*

"Gu-í" or "Sguí," or "Zguí." n. *Nine.* (The two latter forms are  
 used by the Upper Kanáwar and Tukpá people respectively.)

"Gu-jar." n. *A goat*

"Gum." n. *A bow.* The term "Dhapá" is used by the Simla  
 hillmen.

"Gun." n. (Tib.) *Winter.*

"Gu-ram." n. (S. Gurā.) *Red sugar.* [same gurí.]

"Gur-bái." n. (S. Gurabhrátá.) *Class-fellow, a disciple of the*

"Gur-kung." n. (Tib.) *Saffron*

"Gū-sí." re. pro. *I myself.*

"Gu-thú," n. *A large wooden vessel used to wash woollen clothes.*

"Gwá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A jumper.*

"Gwá-chi-chí." c.p. *Having jumped up.*

"Gwá-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who jumps up*

"Gwá-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To jump up.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
*That which jumps up*

"Gwá-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to jump up.*

"Gwá-chi-shis." *Jumped up.*

"Gwá-cho." pre. par. *Jumping up.*

"Gwá-gwá." c.p. *Having jumped up.*

"Gwál-mig." v.t.re. *To weed a field.* -shyá. n.m. *A field.*

"Gwá-mig." v.i.re. *To jump.*

"Gwán-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who cuts corn.*

"Gwán-gwán." c.p. *Having cut corn.*

- “Gwá-nim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to reap corn*
- “Gwán-mig.” v.i.re. *To cut corn, to cut standing crops.* -shé c  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *Standing crops.*
- “Gwánó.” pre. par. *Cutting the corn*
- “Gwán-shis.” pas. par. *Having cut the corn.*
- “Gwá-ó.” pre. par. *Jumping*
- “Gwá-shis.” pas. par. *Jumped.*
- “Gyáb-ting.” pre. (Tib.) *Behind.*
- “Gyá-bung” n. (Tib.) *See “Fo’ch.”*
- “Gyá-ché” -chyá. n.f. and m. *A wisher.*
- “Gyá-gyá.” c.p. *Having wished.*
- “Gyál-bet.” n. *A long pole used to pound grain.*
- “Gyál-bó.” n.m. (Tib. Gyálpó) *A king, an emperor.*
- “Gyál-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A winner.* [Rámpú]
- “Gyál-chhá.” n. *A Tibetan term for the township of Kánam c*
- “Gyál-gyál.” c.p. *Having won.*
- “Gyá-lum-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to win.*
- “Gyál-mig.” v.t.re. (Tib. Gyálwá.) *To win, to conquer.* -shé c  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is conquered*
- “Gyál-mó.” n.f. (Tib.) *A queen, an empress.*
- “Gyá-ló.” pre. par. *Winning*
- “Gyál-shis.” pas. par. *Having won.*
- “Gyá-mig.” v.t.re. *To wish, to want, to be in need of.* -shé c  
-shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is wished for.* (The g  
generally dropped when used with the 1st personal pronoun  
As “Gú yud má-yák.” *I don’t want roasted flour.*)
- “Gyám-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To allow to wish, to cause to want*
- “Gyáng-zá.” n. (Tib.) *A long smoking pipe, made of copper*
- “Gyáó.” pre. par. *Wishing, wanting.*
- “Gyá-shi-mig” v.t.ir. *To want, to wish.*
- “Gyá-shis.” pas. par. *Having wished, wanted.*
- “Gyó.” An affix added to verbs in the “Shum-chho” dialect  
meaning *has*. As “Já-gyó.” *Has eaten.* “Bi-gyó.” *Has*  
*gone.*
- “Gyul” or “Sgyul” or “Zgyul.” n. *Mistletoe.* (The two  
latter forms are used by the Upper Kanáwar and Tuk  
people respectively.)
- “Gyul shyá-bótang” n. *The tree on which the mistletoe grows*

## H

- "Há-bá," (Tib) n. *A physician, a doctor.*
- "Há-chi-chí," c.p. *Having become.*
- "Há-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who becomes.*
- "Há-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To become, to happen.*
- "Há chim-shen-mig." *To allow or cause to happen, or become.*
- "Há-chi-shis." pas. par. *Having become, happened*
- "Há-chó." pre. par. *Becoming, happening.*
- "Ha-dé" or "Ho-de." adv. *So.* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Ha-de-á" or "Ho-de-á," a phrase. *Is it so?*
- "Ha-desá-ha-de-sí." adv. *Just as.*
- "Há-go-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who understands*
- "Há-go-gó." c.p. *Having understood.*
- "Há-go-mig." (Tib. Gowá.) v.t.re. *To understand, to comprehend*  
-shé or -shyá. *That which is understood.* (When the adverb  
"má"(not) is used with this verb, it is inserted after há-  
as. "Há má-go-to-á?" *Don't you understand?*
- "Há-góm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to understand.*
- "Há-go-ó." pre par. *Understanding.*
- "Há-go-shis." pas. par. *Understood.*
- "Ha-jé." See "Hádé." (Used by the Upper Kanáwar people)
- "Há-kaṭ-ṭé." adv. *Partly good.*
- "Há'l" or "Hásal." adv. *Soon, immediately*
- "Há-lá." adv. *How?*
- "Há-lam." a. *Ordinary, usual.* -sá-lam. *Extraordinary.* (Kyo-  
lang Dumig Lámé hálam-sálam máni.) *I am Dumig*  
Lámé. *I am not an ordinary man.*
- "Há-lang." n. (S. Hala.) *A plough.* -lán-mig. v.i.re. *To*  
*plough.*
- "Há-lé." pro. *What?* -lán-mig. v. *What is to be done.*
- "Há-lekó." adv. *To which side?*
- "Há-lengá." adv. *As, such as.* "Hálengá gu lán-tak, hadel  
kí lánín." *Do as I do.*
- "Há-les." adv. *How?*
- "Hál-gang." n. *The potato.*
- "Ha-ling." adv. *As.*
- "Há-lo" n. *A plant bearing red flowers*



- Halo-ohhulo ' a. *False fabricated, uniform not strong*
- "Hal-zang." n. *Turmeric.* (From H. Haldí.)
- "Hám." adv. *Where?* "Da hám bíshud?" *Where is he gone?*
- "Há-má-gó-mig." v. t. r. *To misunderstand, not to understand.*
- "Há-me-ngá." adv. *Wherever.*
- "Hám-ká-chyang" or "Hám-kó." adv. *To which side?*
- "Hám-stang." adv. *How far?*
- "Hán-ché" or -chyá. n. f. and m. *One who can.*
- "Hán-mig." v. *Can, may.* "Jupang lánim gús mábán-tak."  
*I cannot do it.*
- "Hán-shis." pas. par. *Could, might.*
- "Há-rang." n. *A bone* (From H. Haddí.)
- "Hár." n. (S. Hára.) *Enticing away any one's wife, abduction.*
- "Hár-ff-mig." v. i. r. *To take away another's wife.*
- "Hár-mál-choí." n. *People*
- "Hár már." *Abduction, enticement.*
- "Hás." pro. *Who?* Used in Shum-chho dialect.
- "Há-sai." adv. *See "Hál."*
- "Hás-ohheb." n. *The next world.*
- "Hásh-kam-shi-dé" or -dyá. n. f. and m. *One who yawns.*
- "Hásh-kam-shi-mig." v. i. r. *To yawn* -shé or -shyá. n. f. and m. *Idleness*
- "Hásh-kam-shum-shen-mig." v. t. r. *To make or let one yawn*
- "Hásh-kam-shi-shí." pas. par. *Having yawned.*
- "Hásh-kam-shi-shis." pas. par. *Yawned*
- "Hásh-kam-shó." pre. par. *Yawning*
- "Has-ta-lang." n. (S. Hasta-tala.) *The palm of the hand*
- "Hát." pro. *Who? which?* (Plural, "Há-té.")
- "Há-te-nú." pro. *Whose?*
- "Hátí," pro. *Whoever.*
- "Hát-ká-chyang." adv. *To which side?*
- "Hát-pang." pro. *Whom?*
- "Há-tú." pro. *Whose?*
- "Há-tu-f." pro. *Whomever*
- "Hazar." n. (Tib.) *Ray, beam.*
- "Há-z-rí." n. (P. Házir, present) *An attendant, a peon.*
- "Hé." con. *Again* "Hé járayín." *Come again.*
- "Hé-chyá." n. m. *One who ploughs.*
- "Hed." pro. *The other* (Plural "He-dé")

- 'Hed-chen." pro *All others*  
 'He-de-nú." pro *Of others*  
 'Hed-myá." adv. *Next year.*  
 'Hed-thū." pro. *What else?*  
 'He-dú." pro. *Another's.*  
 'He-hé." con. *Again and again.* c.p. *Having plough*  
 'Hé-mig." v.i.re. *To plough.* -shyá. n.m. *A field*  
 'He-o." pre. par. *Ploughing.*  
 'He-rad." n.m. *See Dá-mas.* (Used by the Upper people.)  
 'He shi-mig." v.i.ir. *See "Hé-mig."*  
 'Hé-shis." pas. par. *Ploughed.*  
 'Hí-gé." n. (Tib) *The Tibetan alphabet*  
 'Hí-nm." n. *The wind, air.* (Used by the Upper people.) (Syn. "Lá'n.")  
 'Hodd." n. *A kind of bread.*  
 'Hodrang." adv. *At that time*  
 'Hog." n. *Pasture.*  
 'Ho-grá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who hallows.*  
 'Ho-gra-grá." c.p. *Having halloosed.*  
 'Ho-grá-mig." v.t.re. *To halloo, to call aloud.* -shó  
 n.f. and m. *One who is halloosed to.*  
 'Ho-grám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to hall*  
 'Ho-grá-ó." pre. par. *Halloosing.*  
 'Ho-grá-shis." pas. par. *Having halloosed*  
 'Hó-hab." a. *Fallen.*  
 'Ho-íh." adv. *Yes.* "Hoíh jí hoíh." *Yes Sir, yes "*  
 'Ho-jé." a. *See "Hadé."* (Used by the Upper Kanáwe  
 'Ho-lá" or "Ho-lá-sé." n. (Tib.) *Thanks.*  
 'Hó-lá-sé." (Tib) *Phrase. 'Very well Sir,' 'Thank.*  
 'Hom." n. (Tib.) *A bear.* (Also "Rukhá.")  
 'Hom-lé." n. *A kind of plant.*  
 'Hong." n. *An insect, a worm.*  
 'Ho-trá." adv. *So much, so many.*  
 'Hu-ché." -chyá. n.f. and m. *A teachers, a teacher.*  
 'Hu-chi-chí." c.p. *Having caused to read.*  
 'Hu-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who causes to*  
 'Hu-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause to read, to teach.* -shó  
 n.f. and m. *One who is made read, is taught*

- "Hu-ohim shen mig." v t.ir To cause or allow to read
- "Hu-ohó pre par Causing to read
- "Hud." a Instructed.
- "Hu-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to instruct.
- "Hu-dó," pre. par. Teaching.
- "Hu-hu," c.p. Having taught.
- "Húí," n. A sheep offered to a deity
- "Hu-íí," n. An eunuch.
- "Hun." adv. Now.
- "Hu-na" adv. Just now. (Also "Hu-nái.")
- "Hu-nak-stang." adv. Till now, as yet.
- "Hun-mig." v t.ir. To teach, to instruct. -shé or -shyá. That which is taught
- "Hu-rang." n. A large wooden bolt used to fasten up a door.
- "Hür-mig." v t.re To itch.
- "Hu-ryā-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who shuts in.
- "Hu-ryā-mig." v.t.re. To shut in -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. That which is shut up, cattle.
- "Hu-ryám shen-mig." v t.ir To cause or allow to shut in.
- "Hu-ryáo," pre. par. Shutting in.
- "Hu-ryá-shis," pas par. Shut in.
- "Hu-rya-ryá." c.p. Having shut in
- "Hu-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. A learner.
- "Hu-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To learn, to gain knowledge of, to acquire skill in. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is taught, knowledge.
- "Hu-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or make one learn.
- "Hu-shis," pas. par. Taught.
- "Hu-shi-shí," c.p. Having learnt.
- "Hu-shu-shis." pas. par. Learnt, learned
- "Hu-shó," pre. par. Learning.

## I

- "I," ind. art. A, or an. (Also an affix, implying certainty, as "Dai." The same.)
- "í-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who asks, a petitioner.
- "í-ohi-ohí," c.p. Having enquired.
- "í-ohi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. An enquirer.

- I chi mig v.t.ir. To enquire shé or shyé n.f. and m.  
*That which is asked*  
 "I-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to enquire.  
 "Í-chi-shis." pas. par. Enquired.  
 "Í-chó." pre. par. Enquiring.  
 "Id." n.a. (Tib. Chig.) One.  
 "Idang." pro. Some. (Also "Idé.")  
 "Id-myá." adv. Once.  
 "Í-í." c.p. Having asked.  
 "I-jap." adv. At one time.  
 "Í-mig." v.t.re. To ask. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is asked, a question.*  
 "Ím-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to ask.  
 "I-myá." adv. Once upon a time.  
 "In-der mang." n. The 7th Hindú month, corresponding to September.  
 "Í-ó." pre. par. Asking.  
 "I-pang." adv. At one place. -lân-mig. To collect, to gather.  
 "Í-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who asks for  
 "Í-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To ask for, to apply. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is asked for.*  
 "Í-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to ask for.  
 "Í-shis." pas. par. Asked.  
 "Í-shi-shí." c.p. Having asked for.  
 "Í-shi-shis." pas. par. Asked for.  
 "Í-shó." pre. par. Asking for.

## J

- "Jáb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who descends.  
 "Já-bum-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to descend.  
 "Jáb-jáb." c.p. Having descended.  
 "Jáb-mig" or "Zám-mig." v.t.re. To descend. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *The place from which one has to descend.*  
 "Já-bó." pre. par. Descending.  
 "Jáb-shis." pas. par. Descended.  
 "Já-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who eats, an eater.  
 "Já-já." c.p. Having eaten.

"Já-khang." n. (S. Dakshina.) *Right.* -gud. *The right-hand.* -báng. *The right foot.* -kó or -ká-chyang. *To the right side.*

"Jál" or "Jáll." n. *A whip.* Syn. "Chám-buk."

"Já-mig" or "Zá-mig." v.t.re. (Tib. Záwá.) *To eat, to take food.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is eaten, food.* (The latter form is used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)

"Ja-mó" or "Za-mó." n.f. (Tib. Jha-mó.) *A maid, a nun, a virgin.* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar. It is a custom among the women of the Kanáwar valley that some of the girls become nuns, and live either in a temple or in a monastery of nuns, called "Jamó-gomfá," and devote their time to learning the Buddhist Scriptures and reading twice a day. In Kánam and Sunnam, villages of the Upper Kanáwar valley, there are two "Jamó-gomfás," in which a good many nuns live. "Jamo-há-chi-mig." v. *To become a nun.*

"Jám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to eat.*

"Já-myá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who tastes.*

"Já-myá-mig." v.t.re. *To taste* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is tasted.*

"Já-mye-myá." c.p. *Having tasted*

"Já myám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to taste*

"Já-myáo." pre. par. *Tasting.*

"Já-myá-shis." pas. par. *Tasted.*

"Jáneh." n. *A scarf, a cloth, woollen cloth*

"Ja-ne-tang" or "Ja-ne-kang." n. *A wedding, the nuptial ceremony.* -lán-mig. v.i.re. *To marry.* (From H. Janet, a marriage procession.)

"Jáng" or "Jháng." n. *See Záng.* [the forest

"Ján-gal." n. *A forest.* (H. Jangal.) -ó-bí-mig. v. *To go to*

"Já-nyá." n. *A marriage procession.*

"Jáo." pre. par. *Eating.*

"Jará." v. *Come.* (More politely "Járayih.")

"Já-rayih." v. (You) *may come.* (From Bùn-mig, *to come.*)

"Jás" or "Jáas." n. (Tib. Khá-zás.) *Food, a meal.*

"Já-shis." pas. par. *Eaten.*

"Ja-thé." a. *Difficult.*

"Já-trang." n. (S. Yátrá.) *A dance, a fair* -lán-mig. v.i.re. *To go out for a dance.* -shen-mig. v.i.ir. *To dance.*

- "Játú - or Jhátú n. *Illegitimate child or off-spring.*
- "Jé." pro. (Tib. Jhé, *this.*) *This.* Jé-ká-ohyáng. ad. *this side.*
- "Jedk." a. *So much.* (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Jesh-mang." a. (S Jyestha.) *The elder or eldest.*
- "Jes-tang" or "Jes-thang" or "Je-thár." n. S. (Jyestha) *The second Hindu month, corresponding to May.*
- "Jethong." n. *The share of the eldest brother.*
- "Ji-gieh." a. *Younger, youngest* (2) *Small, little.* 3 - *childhood.* Ex. Jigiehoch. *From childhood.*
- "Jig-pó." a. (Tib. Dug-pá.) *Handsome, pretty, fair.*
- "Jí-lang." n. *A root*
- "Jí-langch." n. *A small root.*
- "Jímí." n. (P. Zamín.) *Land, the earth.*
- "Jing-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to entangle.*
- "Jing-jé" or jyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets entangled.*
- "Jing-jing." c.p. *Having entangled.*
- "Jing-mig" or "Zing-mig." *To entangle* (The latter form used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)
- "Jingó." pro. par. *Entangling.*
- "Jing-shis." pas par. *Entangled*
- "Ji-rá." n. (S. Jiraka.) (Tib. Zirá.) *Commence.* (Also imperative mood of the irregular verb būn-mig, *to come.*)
- "Jí-tas." a. *Rich, wealthy.*
- "Ji-trang." n. *A sickle.*
- "Jógás." a. *Able, worthy.*
- "Jo-ké." n. pl. *Leeches.*
- "Jo-khyá." n. *Spiritual brotherhood* -shen-mig. v.i.ir. *admit into spiritual brotherhood.* -chhug-shi-mig. v.i.ir. *pay a visit to a spiritual brother.* -kú-shi-mig. v.i.ir. *invite a spiritual brother or sister*
- "Joll" n. *A bundle of wool behind the hind legs of a sheep*
- "Jog-mig." v. *See Zog-mig.*
- "Jo-ngim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to leak.*
- "Jong-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *That which leaks.*
- "Jong-jong." c.p. *Having leaked.*
- "Jong-mig." v.i.re. *To leak.* -shé or -shyá. *A house which leaks.*
- "Jongó." pre. par. *Leaking.*

- ‘Jong shus pas. par. *Leaked*
- ‘Jon lyá-ché” or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who shakes*
- ‘Jon-lyá-dim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to shake.*
- ‘Jon lyá-dó.” pre. par. *Shaking.*
- ‘Jon-lya-lyá.” c.p. *Having shaken.*
- ‘Jon-lyá-mig.” v.t. and i.re. *To shake, to tremble.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which shakes or trembles.* -des. a. *Liable to be shaken.*
- ‘Jon-lyám-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tremble.*
- ‘Jon-lyán-mig.” v.t.ir. *To shake.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is shaken.*
- ‘Jon-lyáo.” pre. par. *Shaking.*
- ‘Jon-lyá-shis.” pas. par. *Shaken.*
- ‘Jor-myá-mig” or “Jon-myá-mig.” v.i.re. *To be born.*
- Jo-ryá-mig.” v.t.re. *To join.*
- ‘Joshesh.” n. *A kind of worm.*
- ‘Jú.” n. (Tib.) (1) *A bow.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Sagittarius*
- ‘Jú.” pro. *This.* (Also “Hu-jú,” which is used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)
- ‘Ju-chheb.” n. *The mortal world.*
- ‘Juglí.” a. *Beginning, commencing.*
- ‘Ju-gó.” pro. f.g. *This (woman.)*
- ‘Ju-gó-gá.” pro. pl. *These.*
- ‘Ju-gó-gá-nú.” pro. *Of these.*
- ‘Ju-gó-pang.” pro. *To this (woman).*
- ‘Jugring.” n. (Tib.) *The dragon's tail or descending node; in astronomy, the ninth planet, in Mythology, a demon: the body of Saiñhikeya. was severed from his head (Ráhu), by Vishnu, at the churning of the ocean, but remained immortal, having tasted nectar.)*
- ‘Ju-gyán-mig.” v.t.ir. *To begin, to take in hand, to commence.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is begun.*
- ‘Ju-jú” or “Zu-zú.” a. *Clouded.*
- ‘Jung.” n. *A woollen rope.*
- ‘Ju-ryá-mig.” v.t.re. *To get, to prepare, to make.* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That which is got, prepared or made.* -des. a. *That which can be made.*
- ‘Jwá.” adv. *Here.*
- ‘Jyú.” n. (S. Jíva.) *Life.*

## K

- "Ká," n. (Tib. Dargá.) *A walnut.* (The Simla Hill people say "Khór.")
- "Ká," (Tib. Khyed.) *Pro. 2nd person singular, thou.*
- "Káb-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who bores (a hole)*
- "Ká-bim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to bore.*
- "Káb-káb," c.p. *Having bored*
- "Káb-mig" or "Kám-mig," v.t.re. *To bore. -shé or -shyá*  
n.f. and m. *That which is bored.*
- "Ká-bó," pre. par. *Boring.*
- "Ká-bó-tang," n. *The walnut tree.*
- "Ká-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who brings.*
- "Ká-cho-yá," n. *The scorpion-plant, a thorny-plant.*
- "Ká-chyang," adv. *On one side, towards.*
- "Kádd" or "Skádd," n. *A language, dialect.* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Ká-dim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to bring*
- "Ká-dó," pre. par. *Bringing.*
- "Ká'g," a. *Bitter.*
- "Kág" or "Kágg," n. (S. Káka.) *A crow, jackdaw.*
- "Ká-gan," n. (S. Kan-kana.) *A bracelet, a ring.*
- "Kág-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who divides, a distributor*
- "Ká-gim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to be divided.*
- "Kág-kág," c.p. *Having divided. adv. dividedly, by way of division.*
- "Kág-lí," n. *Paper.*
- "Kág-mig," v.t.re. *To divide, to distribute. -shé or -shyá.*  
*That which is divided. -des, a. Divisible.*
- "Ká-gó," pre. par. *Dividing.*
- "Kág-tó-mang," n. *A wild creeper bearing a small bitter fruit and white flowers, the wild gourd.*
- "Ká-jiang," n. (S. Káryya.) *Work, business.*
- "Ká-ká," c.p. *Having brought.*
- "Kákch," n. *The neck.*
- "Kák-chat," n. (S. "Káka," a crow, and "chat," a bird.) *A crow.*
- "Kák-ring," n. (S. Karkatí.) *The cucumber.*
- "Kákring-ohí," n. *A kind of grass with a scent like cucumber.*  
(Found in Lower Kanáwar.)



- Ká mang."** n. (S. ) (*See Kájang* )
- Kámang-lán-mig."** v.i.re *To work.*
- Kám-ohik."** n. *See "Bátang."* (Used in the "Shum-ohhó" dialect.)
- Kán."** pro. *Thy, thine.*
- Ka-ṇa-kang."** n. (S. *Kaṇaka.*) *Wheat.*
- Ká-nang."** n. (S. *Karṇa.*) *An ear.* -káb-mig. v.i.re. *To bore the ear.* -khü. n. *Ear-wax.*
- Kan-ehhá."** pro. *You people* (Used in the Shum-ohhó dialect)
- Kanchhang"** or **"Kanshang."** a. (S. *Kanishtha.*) *Young.* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people)
- Kanohhong."** n. *The portion of the youngest brother*
- Kán-der"** or **"Kánda."** n. *The peak of a hill.*
- Kán-dhé."** n. (S. *Skandha.*) *Shoulder.*
- Ka-ṇes"** or **"Ko-ṇes."** n. *A friend, companion.*
- Kángsó."** n. *A sacrifice.*
- Kán-gyur-tán-gyur."** n. (Tib. *Kágyur-tágyur.*) *The library of the Buddhist-Scriptures* (The "Kángyur" is said to be the translation, in the Tibetan language and in the character called Bhumí, of the Buddhistic doctrines from the Sanskrit. It comprises 100 volumes neatly wrapped in silk. The "Tángyur" is the text of the Buddhist doctrines in Sanskrit, but in the Tibetan character, with a commentary in Tibetan. It too comprises a number of volumes. The former is well understood by all Lamas who are versed in the Tibetan doctrines, while the text of the latter being in Sanskrit is only known to those Lamas who know Sanskrit, therefore their saying that the latter is very difficult is quite true.)
- Kángyur-zálmo."** n. *The festival of a visit to the library*
- Ká-ning."** n. *See "Khá-ning."* (Used by the Tukpá people)
- Káning."** n. *A wooden or stone mortar.*
- Kaṅkaṇí."** n. *A gate with Buddhist paintings.* In Sholdang Nálá near Ponḍá a new gate erected by Jintú Zamó, of Bari village, contains a good many Buddhist paintings.
- Kan-mig."** v.i.re *To butt with horns.*
- Kán-mig."** v.t.ir. *To bring, fetch.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is brought.*
- Ká-pó."** a. (S. *Kāpa.*) *Blind, one-eyed.*

- "**Kan shyákeh.**" n. (Tib.) *One of the holy books of the Buddhists*
- "**Kan-tá-i.**" n. *An earring* (Called **Kantál** in the Simla Hills)
- "**Kan-thí.**" n. *A necklace.* (A bead necklace)
- "**Ká-nú**" or "**Ká-pang.**" pro. *Thee, to thee*
- "**Kár**" or "**Kárr.**" n. *A sheep* (called "**Kháddá,**" or **Kharr** by the Simla Hill people.)
- "**Ka-ram.**" n. (S. Karma.) *An act, object, fate.*
- "**Ká-rang.**" *An affix of time* As. "**Shum-kárang.**" *Thrice.*  
**Tuk-kárang.** *Six times.*
- "**Kár-gyá.**" n. (Tib.) *Tinning (of vessels.)* -shen-mig. v. tr  
*To tin a vessel.*
- "**Kár-gyul.**" n. (Tib.) *A porcelain cup*
- "**Kár-gyut.**" n. (Tib.) *Long life.*
- "**Kár-khá-nang.**" n. (H. Kárkháná.) (1) *Workshop* (2) n. *Lake*  
*that.*
- "**Kár-mig.**" v. *See Kán-mig.*
- "**Kart.**" n. (P. Kard.) *A knife.*
- "**Kártá**" n. (Tib.) (S. Karka.) (1) *A crab.* (2) *The zodiacal*  
*sign of Cancer.*
- "**Ká-sang.**" n. (S. Kánsya.) *White or bell metal.*
- "**Ká-sáng.**" pro. (Tib.) *We two, i.e., you and I*
- "**Ká-shia.**" pas. par. *Brought.*
- "**Ka-shú.**" n. *A kind of fragrant herb:* called **Podiná** in Hindi.
- "**Kas-tang,**" "**Kos-tang.**" n. (S. Kashta.) *Trouble.*
- "**Ká-te-te.**" n.m. *Great-grandfather.*
- "**Ká-thang**" or "**Ká-tang**" or "**Ká-ting.**" n. (S. Kankatiká.)  
*A comb.* (The two latter forms are used in Upper Kanúwar  
and Tukpá respectively.)
- "**Ká-thí.**" n. *A wooden saddle.* The Tibetan syn. is "**Gá.**"
- "**Káth-ring.**" n. (S. Kastúri.) *The musk-deer pod.*
- "**Ká-tyáng**" or "**Ka-tyár.**" n. (S. Kártika.) *The 7th Hindu*  
*month, corresponding to October.*
- "**Ka-tyá-ró.**" n. *A kind of hill peach that ripens in October.* adv  
*In October.*
- "**Ká-yang.**" n. (S. Káya.) *A dance, with men and women in one*  
*line.* -shen-mig v. i. tr. *To dance in a line.*
- "**Keb.**" n. (Tib. Khab.) *A needle.*
- "**Kebch.**" n. *A pin.*
- "**Keb-ohi-mig**" v. i. tr. *To pierce*

- "Keb-mig." v.t.re. *To pierce.* (Also Gáb-mig.) -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is pierced.*
- "Ke-bo." pre. par. *Piercing.*
- "Keb-shis." pas. par. *Pierced.*
- "Ke-ché." or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A giver*
- "Ke-ke" c.p. *Having given.*
- "Kel-mang." n. *The diár tree or cedar.* (*Cedrus deodara*).
- "Ké-mig." v.t.re. *To give, bestow.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is given.*
- "Kém-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to give.*
- "Ke-ó." pre. par. *Giving.*
- "Ker-che." n.f. *A braider, one who braids*
- "Ke-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to braid.*
- "Ker-ker." c.p. *Having braided*
- "Ker-mig." v.t.re. *To braid.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. & m. *That which is braided.*
- "Ke-ro." pre. par. *Branding.*
- "Ker-shis." pas. par. *Braided.*
- "Késá." pro. *Our.* (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- "Kes-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *An intoxicant.*
- "Ké-sháng." n. (S. Kesha). *A pony's mane.* [dialect]
- "Kesh-tang." n. See "Kastang. (Used in the "Shum-chhó"
- "Ke-sim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to be intoxicated.*
- "Kes-kes." c.p. *Having intoxicated.*
- "Kes-mig" or "Kwos-mig." v.t.re. *To intoxicate.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which intoxicates.* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Ke-so." pre. par. *Intoxicating.*
- "Kes-shis." pas. par. *Intoxicated.*
- "Kháb-jug." n.m. (Tib.) *The deity Vishnu*
- "Khá-ch." n. *A lamb*
- "Khá-du-lé." a. *Dirty, muddy.*
- "Kháé." n. *A feast.*
- "Khá-gó." n. (Tib.) *A boundary, limit*
- "Khá-kang." n. (Tib. Khá, or Khás.) *The mouth* -badí-shé or -shyá. a. *Talkative.*
- "Khák-shas." n. *A kind of pheasant which resembles the domestic fowl* (Called by the Simla Hill people "Palásh," "Plásh")

- "**Khal**," n. *The waste of oil seeds from which the oil has been extracted.*
- "**Kha-mál**," n. *A plant which bears small pink flowers.*
- "**Kha-már**," n. (S. Kumbhakára.) *A potter.*
- "**Khá-nang**," n. (S. Khandā.) *A half, semi.*
- "**Khá-nangch**," n. *A quarter.*
- "**Khán-che**" or **-chyá**, n.f. and m. *One who reckons.*
- "**Khán-domá**," n.f. (Tib.) *A celestial nymph.*
- "**Khá-ning**," n. (S. Khani.) *A mine.*
- "**Khan-jari**," n. (H. Khanjarí.) *A tambourine.*
- "**Khá-num-shen-mig**," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to reckon.*
- "**Khán-khán**," c.p. *Having reckoned.*
- "**Khan-mig**," v.t.re. *To reckon, count.* -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is reckoned.* (This verb is especially used in enquiring from a Lámá about one's fate, fortune, or illness.) The Simla Hill people say "**Gap-pu**" or "**Gáñthpu**,")
- "**Khar**" or "**kharr**," n. *A piece of earthenware.*
- "**Kháring**," n. (S. Khárí) *A measure equal to about one or half maunds of grain.*
- "**Kha-riú**," a. *Too much.*
- "**Khar-shyí-ná**," n. *A jack-o'-lantern, a will-of-the-wisp, ignifatus.* (The Simla Hill and Kumaon Hill peoples call "**Barowé**," and "**Twálá**" respectively.)
- "**Khá-rung**," n. (S. Kháta.) *A pit, a hole.*
- "**Khás**" or "**Kháss**," n. (Tib. Khásá, the snow-stag, elk.) *ram, male sheep.*
- "**Khá-shyá**," n. *A mole on the face.*
- "**Khas-khasó**," a. *Rough, unsmooth.*
- "**Khá-tá**" or "**Kha-tá**," n. *A hint, suggestion.*
- "**Khá-tam-khá**," n. (Tib.) *A trident.* (The Buddhist trident has on it three human skulls.)
- "**Kha-tanch**," n. *Rump, buttock.*
- "**Kha-tankoh**," n. *A spice-mortar.*
- "**Kha-tích**," n.f. *A bride.*
- "**Kha-túch**," n.m. *A bridegroom.* (Used by the Takpá people.)
- "**Khá-ú**," n. *Food, a meal.* -já-mig, v.i.re. *To take food.*
- "**Khe-ohí**," a. *Separate, distinct.*
- "**Khechí-khechí**," adv. *Separately, differently.*
- "**Khe-ohí-lán-mig**," v.t.re. *To separate.*

- "Khe lang" n. (H. Khél.) *A play*
- "Kher" or "Kherr." a. *Aslant, crooked.*
- "Khe-ryá-che" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A pursuer, a beater*
- "Khe-ryá-mig." v.t.re. *To chase, drive, hunt.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is chased, game.*
- "Khe-ryám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to chase.*
- "Khe-ryáo." pre. par. *Chasing, hunting.*
- "Khe-rya-ryá." c.p. *Having chased.*
- "Khe-ryá-shis." pas. par. *Chased, hunted.*
- "Khe-tig-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *A tickler, one who tickles*
- "Khe-tig-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To tickle, to touch lightly and cause to laugh.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *She or he who is tickled*
- "Khe-tig-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or to allow to tickle.*
- "Khe-tig-shi-shi." c.p. *Having tickled.* adv. *In a tickling manner.*
- "Khe-tig-shi-shis." pas. par. *Tickled.*
- "Khe-tig-sho." pre. par. *Tickling.*
- "Khí-ché" or -chyá." n.f. and m. *A perceiver, one who perceives.*
- "Khi-khi." c.p. *Having perceived*
- "Khi-lang." n. (S. Kíla.) *See "kí-lang."*
- "Khim." n. (Tib.) *The twelve signs of the Zodiac, the Tibetan names for which are :* (1) "Lug," *Aries.* (2) "Láng," *Bull.* (3) "Thig," *Gemini.* (4) "Kártá," *Cancer.* (5) "Singhé," *Leo.* (6) "Búmó," *Virgo* (7) "Sráng," *Libra.* (8) "Dig," *Scorpio.* (9) "Já," *Sagittarius.* (10) "Chhu-srin," *Capricorn.* (11) "Bumpá," *Aquarius* (12) "Nyá," *Pisces.*
- "Khí-mig." v.t.re. *To perceive, gaze.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *The thing to be perceived.* -des. a. *Perceivable.*
- "Khím-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to perceive.*
- "Khíó." pre. par. *Perceiving.*
- "Khí-rang." n. (S. Kshíra.) *Milk.*
- "Khí-shis." pas. par. *Perceived.*
- "Khi-shó." n. *A pocket.* (The Simla Hill people call it "Khísá.")
- "Khob." n. (Tib. Kheb.) *A lid, cover.*
- "Khob-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who covers.*
- "Kho-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to cover.*
- "Khob-khob" c.p. *Having covered*

- "Kheb mig." v.t.re (Tib Kheb pá) To cover & put a lid on  
-shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is covered -des. n.  
Fit to be covered.
- "Kho-bó." pre. par. Covering.
- "Kheb-shis." pas. par. Covered.
- "Khó-jang." a Left.
- "Kho-lang." n. A farm-yard.
- "Khol-dó." a. Hollow.
- "Kholgang." n. A main gate. [to trouble]
- "Kho-lyá-chi-mig." v.t.ir. To bring out. Dust(- v.t.ir. To put
- "Khó-lyá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Kholná.) To release.
- "Khong-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bend.
- "Khong-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. A bender.
- "Khong-khong." c.p. Having bent.
- "Khong-mig." v.t.re. To bend, incline -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
and m. That which is bent. -des. n. Flexible.
- "Khongó." pre. par. Bending.
- "Khong-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who bows down.
- "Khong-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To bow down. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and  
m One who is bowed down
- "Khong-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bow down.
- "Khong-shis." pas. par. Bent, inclined. [manner.
- "Khong-shi-shí." c.p. Having bowed down. adv. In a bowing
- "Khong-shi-shis." pas. par. Bowed down.
- "Khong-shó." pre. par. Bowing down.
- "Khó-rang." n. Lameness.
- "Khó-rés." a. Lame. -háchi-mig. v. To become lame.
- "Khó-tag." n. The hearth.
- "Kho-yang." n. Rust.
- "Khrá-che" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who delays.
- "Khrá-khrá." c.p. Having delayed. adv. Dilatorily.
- "Khrá-mig." v.t.re. To delay, to be late. -shé or -shyá. n.f.  
and m. That which causes delay.
- "Khrám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to delay.
- "Khráo." pre. par. Delaying.
- "Khrá-shis." pas. par. Delayed.
- "Khró-dáng." n. The young of the pheasant called manál.
- "Khrong-mig." v. See "Khyul-mig." (Used in Upper  
Kanáwar)

- \*"Khū." n. (S. Gú.) *Excrement, ordure.*
- "Khu-ché" or -chyá. *One who steals.*
- "Khu-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to steal*
- "Khu-dó." pre. par. *Stealing*
- "Khū-dō-ing." n. *Anus*
- "Khū-hong." n. (1) *A cockchafer.* (2) *A kind of beetle*
- "Khu-khu." c.p. *Having stolen*
- "Khul" or "Khull." n. *A skin, skin-wallet.* (Called "Khaltá or Khaltu by the Simla Hill people.)
- "Khu-nang." n. *A term for a district or parganá.* Ex: "Stish khunangú májang te'g khunang Tukpá." *Among the 7 parganá (of Basháhr) Tukpá is the largest*
- "Khun-mig." v.t.ir. *To steal.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is stolen.* -des. a. *Capable of being stolen.*
- "Khur." n. (S. Kshura.) *A razor*
- "Khu-rang." n. *A house with a mud roof.* (Called Khúd by the Simla Hill people)
- "Khu-rangch." n. (S. Kshura.) *A small razor.*
- "Khū-sú-mig." v.i.re. *To break wind*
- "Khū-shen-mig." v.i.ir. *To go to stool.*
- "Khu-shis." pas. par. *Stolen.*
- "Khuis-rang." n. *See "Khū-dō-ing."*
- "Khwá-chi-chí." c.p. *Having boiled*
- "Khwá-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who boils.*
- "Khwá-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To boil, bubble, agitate by heat.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is boiled.* -des. *Fit to be boiled.*
- "Khwá-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to boil.*
- "Khwá-chi-shis." pas. par. *Boiled*
- "Khwá-cho." pre. par. *Boiling.*
- "Khwákchá." n. *A festival.*
- "Khyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sees*
- "Khyá-khyá." c.p. *Having seen.*
- "Khyál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A selector, a chooser.*
- "Khyá-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to select.*
- "Khyál-khyál." c.p. *Having selected*

- Khyál mig** ' v.t.re. *To elect choose elect select* **shé** or **shyá**  
 n.f. and m. *That which is elected chosen or cleaned* **des**  
 a. *Eligible.*
- 'Khyá-ló."** pre. par. *Electing.*
- 'Khyál-shis."** pas. par. *Elected.*
- 'Khyá-mig."** v.t.re. *To see, to look at.* **-shé** or **-shyá.** n.f. and  
 m. *That which is seen.* **-des.** a. *Worth seeing.*
- "Khyámpó."** n. (Tib.) *An immigrant.*
- "Khyám-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to see.*
- 'Khyáo."** pre. par. *Seeing.*
- 'Khyá-shis."** pas. par. *Seen.*
- "Khyot"** or **"Khyot."** *A spoon.* (The latter form is used in  
 Upper Kanáwar.)
- 'Khyot-bang."** a. *A spoonful.*
- "Khub-mig"** or **"Khum-mig."** v.t.re. *To disgrace, dishonour,*  
*to treat with disrespect.* **-shé** or **-shyá.** n.f. and m. *One who*  
*is disgraced.* [tan era
- "Khyí."** n. (Tib.) (1) *A dog.* (2) *The name of the 11th Tibe-*
- "Khyúch."** n. *Arm.* (The Upper Kanáwar people use the form  
**"Khyút."**)
- "Khyul-mig"** or **"Khyur-mig."** v.t.re. *To peel, skin, pare*  
**-shé** or **-shyá.** n.f. and m. *That which is peeled.* (The latter  
 form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- 'Khyun-pyá."** n. *A kind of black duck.*
- "Khyur-mig."** v. See **"Khyul-mig."** (Used by the Tukpá  
 people.)
- "Kí."** pro. (Tib. Khye.) *You, ye.* (2nd person plural.)
- 'Kí-lang."** n. (S. Kila.) *A peg, a nail.* (Syn. **"Khilang."**  
 used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- 'Kil-ché"** or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who binds.*
- "Kí-lím-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to bind.*
- 'Kil-kil."** c.p. *Having bound.*
- 'Kil-mig."** v.t.re. *To bind, to fasten.* **-shé** or **-shyá.** n.f. and m.  
*That which is bound.* **-des.** a. *Fit to be bound.*
- 'Kí-ló."** pre. par. *Binding.*
- 'Kil-shis."** pas. par. *Bound.*
- 'Kím."** n. (Tib. Khyim.) *A house, home, dwelling.*
- 'Kín."** pro. *Your, of you.*
- Kí ná "** pro pl. See **"Kí "** (Used by the Tukpá people.)



- Ki ná nú."** pro. *Of you to you*
- "Ki-nú."** pro. *To you, you.* (Also **Kí-pang."**)
- "Kír-shá-ní."** n. (S. *Krishi-karma.*) *Cultivation.*
- "Ki sháng."** pro. *See Ká-sáng.* (Used by the Tukpa people)
- "Kis."** pro. *You.* (Agent.)
- "Kí-sí."** pro. *You yourself.*
- "Kli."** n. (Tib. Chin.) *Urine.* -shen-mig. viir *To make water*
- "Ko-cháng."** a. *Bad, wicked.* -lán-mig. v.t.re. *To waste.*
- "Kodd."** n. *A grain-measure equal to about 3 seers*
- "Ko-dró."** n. (S. *Kodrava.*) *A kind of hill-grain, dark in colour*  
(The Simla Hill people call it **Kodá.**)
- "Kóé."** con. *Or.*
- "Kog" or "Kogg."** *A fig-tree.* (The Simla Hill people call it **Phegú.**)
- "Ko-gar."** n. *See Ghatangres.* [Hill people]
- "Ko-garch."** n. *A flying-fox.* (Called **"Ain"** **"En"** by the Simla people)
- "Ko-lang."** n. *A small grind-stone.*
- "Kó lang."** n. *Memory.*
- "Kó-lang-lán-mig."** v.t.re. *To remember.* -shé or -shyá. n. *and m. One who is remembered.*
- "Kó-las."** a. (S. *Komala.*) *Soft, mild, smooth.*
- "Kol-dang-meto."** n. *A kind of wild flower.*
- "Kol-dung."** n. *Circumference.*
- "Ko-ná-ná-kánch."** n. *A tick.* (Also **Koná-kánch.**)
- "Kon-gár."** n. *A grinder.*
- "Kong-kape."** n. *An ant* (The Simla Hill people call it **Chyuháti, or Chito.**)
- "Konku-tá" or "Konkonk."** a. *Hump-backed*
- "Kon-nas."** n. *A kind of large tick.*
- "Kon-sang."** a. *See "Kansang."* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Kor."** n. (S. *Kushta.*) *Leprosy.* Syn **Bá.**
- "Kor-mig."** v.t.re. *To weed.* -shé or -shyá. *A hoe.*
- "Korwí."** n. *A medicinal drug, called Karú.*
- "Kot."** n. (S. *Koshtha.*) *A box, chest.*
- "Ko-tal."** n. *A testicle.* -twán-mig. v.i.ir. *To geld.*
- "Kotch."** n. *A small box.*
- "Ko-teg."** n. *Corner.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar. The Tukpa people call it **Zer** )

"Koth." n. *A room.*

Ko-thál.<sup>1</sup> *The upper storey of a house.*

"Ko-tí." n. *A kind of long basket* (The Simla Hill people call it Kiltá or Kíl.)

"Ko-tich." n. *A basket.*

"Kó-tyá-mig." v.t.re. *To dig, to weed.*

"Ko-yáñ." n. *A dove.* (The Simla Hill people call it Ghughí or Ghugtí.)

"Ko-yáñch." n. *The young of a dove.*

"Kó-yáng." n. *A mosquito.* (Used by the Tukpá people.)

"Krá." n. *A hair.* Also the imperative of the verb Kán-mig, *to bring*: 'Bring.'

"Kráb-che" or -chyá." n.f. and m. *She who weeps.*

"Kráb-bum-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to weep.*

"Kráb-kráb." c.p. *Having wept.* adv. *weepingly, tearfully.*

"Kráb-mig" or "Krá-mig." v.i.re. *To weep, grieve, cry* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *The trouble or loss for which one weeps.* -des, a. *Lamentable* (The latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)

"Krá-bó." pre par. *Weeping.*

"Kráb-shis." pas. par. *Wept.*

"Krá-chok-chyá." n.m. *A barber.*

"Krá-chok-shi-dyá." n.m. *One who is shaved.*

"Krá-chok-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To shave.* -shyá. n.m. *That with which to shave.* *A razor.*

"Krá-chok-shi-shí." c.p. *Having shaved.*

"Krá-chok-shi-shis." pas. par. *Shaved.*

"Krá-chok-sho." pre. par. *Shaving.*

"Krá-mal." n. *A kind of high tree with broad leaves.* (It grows in the Upper Kanáwar valley, and its leaves are dried for cattle fodder.)

"Krá-m-pá." n. (Tib.) *Tongs.* (Also called "Chimató.")

"Krá-m-shéyih." adv. *Never mind, let it go.*

"Krel-mig." v. See "Kil-mig." (Used by the Tukpá people.)

"Krí." n. *Dust, wax of the body.*

"Kri-gar." n. (H. Kárigar.) *A workman.*

"Krig-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who trembles.*

"Kri-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tremble.*

"Krig-krig." c.p. *Having trembled.*

**Krig mig** or "**Kring mig** u **Kri len mig**" v.i.re.  
*tremble, quake, quaver* (The latter two forms are used by  
 Tukpá and Upper Kanáwar people respectively. The la  
 is irregular. "**Daí bál kriledó dú.**" *His head is t  
 bling.*)

"**Kri-gó.**" pre. par. *Trembling.*

"**Krig-shis.**" pas. par. *Trembled.*

"**Kril.**" n. *A wild creeper which bears a pretty flower.*

"**Kri-len-mig.**" v. See "**Krig-mig.**"

"**Krikt.**" n. (S. Kíta.) *A grasshopper.*

"**Krish-mig.**" v.t.re *To butt (with horns)*

"**Kró.**" n. *A water-pot, jug* Especially of a deity, when  
 generally made of silver with a pipe. Syn. **Loṭrí.**

"**Krog.**" n. See "**Kong-kape.**" (Used in Upper Kanáwar)

"**Krub.**" n. *A fast* Syn. "**Upásang.**"

"**Krích.**" n. *Elbow*

"**Kru-ngul.**" n. *A yellow wasp*

"**Ku-chang.**" n. *A broom.* (The Simla Hill people cal  
**Shúñtá.** From the verb **Shúwpu**, *to brush* -**lán-mig.** v  
*To brush*

"**Ku-ché**" or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who calls*

"**Ku-chi-chí.**" c.p. *Having called.*

"**Ku-chi-dé**" or **-dyá.** n.f. and m. *One who calls.*

"**Ku-chi-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To call out, exclaim.* -**shé** or **-shyá.**  
 and m. *One who is called for.* -**des.** a. *Worth calling.*

"**Ku-chim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to call.*

"**Ku-chí-shis.**" pas. par. *Called*

"**Ku-chó.**" pre. par. *Calling.*

"**Ku-dim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to call.*

"**Ku-dó.**" pre. par. *Calling.*

"**Kug.**" n. (S. Ghúka.) *Owl* Syn. "**Duḍú.**"

"**Ku-l.**" n. (Tib. Khyí) *A dog, mastiff.*

"**Ku-kraa.**" n.m. (S. Kukkuṭa.) *A cock.*

"**Ku-krí.**" n.f. *A hen.*

"**Ku-ku.**" c.p. *Having called.*

"**Ku-lang.**" n. (S. Kula.) *A family, dynasty.*

"**Kú-lang.**" n. (S. Kulyá.) *A small canal, or stream.*

"**Kulang-tí.**" n. *Canal water*

"**Kul-dung.**" a *Too long.*

- "Ku-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to beat.*
- "Kul-mig." v.t.re. *To strike, beat, pound, hit. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is beaten. -des. a. Fit to be beaten.*
- "Kum." n. *A resting place for the head, a pillow. -pí. adv. At the resting place of the head.*
- "Kum-mig" or "Skum-mig." v.t.re. *To cause to sleep.*
- "Kumo." pre. *In, within.*
- "Kum-ping." n. *A grain-box. (Also Rákumping).*
- "Ku-nál." n. *A wooden vessel used for kneading flour, &c.*
- "Kundá." n. *An image, idol.*
- "Kun-das" or "Kun-nas." n. *The fourth caste of the Hindús. (The Simla Hill people call it "Kanét.")*
- "Kun-gü." a. *Broad, wide.*
- "Kun-mig." v.t.ir. (Tib. Kug-pá.) *To call, summon.*
- "Kun-nang." n. *A call, summons. (Also a verb, meaning "If we call.")*
- "Ku-pí." n. *A cuckoo.* Mukhtu.)
- "Kush." a. *Very much. (The Simla Hill people use the word*
- "Ku-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To invite, persuade.*
- "Ku-shis." pas. par. *Called.*
- "Kú-shyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who wipes.*
- "Kú-shyá-mig." v.t.re. *To wipe, to rub with something soft for cleaning. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is wiped.*
- "Kú-shyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wipe.*
- "Ku-shyáó." pre. par. *Wiping.*
- "Kú-shyá-shis." pas. par. *Wiped.*
- "Kú-tang." a. (S. Kūṭa.) *Crooked. (The Simla Hill people say Bin-gú.)*
- "Ku-thān." n. *An ill omen.*
- "Ku-tí." n. *Envy. -lán-mig. v.i.re. To be envious. (Used in the Shum-ohho dialect.)*
- "Ku-tich." n. *A small hoe.*
- "Ku-ting." n. (S. Kuṭi.) *A hut, hermitage.*
- "Kwál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who alters or changes.*
- "Kwál-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to alter.*
- "Kwál-kwál." c.p. *Having altered.*
- "Kwál-mig" or "Skwál-mig." v.t.re. *To alter, change. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is altered. -des. a. Changeable.*

- "Kwá-ló." pre. par. *Altering.*
- "Kwál-shis" pas. par. *Altered*
- "Kwá-rá" or "Skwá-rá." n. (Tib. Skorwá.) *Walking round or about, circumambulating.* -lán-mig. v.t.re *To circumambulate.*
- "Kwár-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. *One who weeds*
- "Kwá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to weed.*
- "Kwár-kwár." c.p. *Having dug.*
- "Kwár-mig." v.t.re. *To dig, excavate, to turn up the earth, weed.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is dug, a field, earth*
- "Kwá-ró." pre. par. *Digging, weeding.*
- "Kwár-shis." pas. par. *Dug.*
- "Kwás-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. *One who boils.*
- "Kwá-sim-shen-mig." *To cause or allow to boil.*
- "Kwás-kwás." c.p. *Having boiled*
- "Kwás-mig." v.t.re. *To boil, to cook.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is boiled.*
- "Kwá-só." pre. par. *Boiling*
- "Kwás-shis." pas. par. *Boiled.*
- "Kyál-khá." a. (H. Kyá-lokhá.) *Numerous, numberless.*
- "Kyó" or "Skyó." a. (Tib.) *Male*
- "Kyod-rim." a. *Tame.*
- "Kyo-lang." n. (Tib.) *Celibate.*
- "Kyó-lang." pro. *We, or I.* (Used in the Shum-choh dialect)
- "Kyub-mig." v. *See Skyubmig.*
- "Kyub-shi-mig." v. *See Skyubshimig.*
- "Kyú-chi-chí." c.p. *Having appreciated.*
- "Kyú-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who appreciates*
- "Kyú-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To like, appreciate, approve* -shé -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is appreciated.* -des. *Worthy of appreciation.* "Kyúch-mó." *To appreciate.*
- "Kyú-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to like.*
- "Kyú-chi-shis." pas. par. *Appreciated, liked.*
- "Kyú-chi-stang." adv. *Until appreciating.*
- "Kyú-cho." pre. par. *Appreciating, liking.*

## L

- "Lá." n. *Saxifrage.* (Used as a medicine.)
- "Lá." n. (Tib) *A rock*

- Láb mig** " v.t.ra. *To eat* As. **Chí lámig**, *to eat grass*
- Lá brang**." n. (Tib **Lákhang**) *A temple of Buddha* (the name of a village near Kānam.)
- "Lachí."** n. *A kind of plant that has very large leaves. It is found in the Himalayan ranges, and its leaves are used in keeping butter.*
- "Ládák-chukí."** n. *The dried apricot of Ladák.*
- "Láo."** n. *Day time.*
- "Láekhu."** n. *Worthy.*
- "Láfi."** n. *A kind of food.*
- "Lá-gang."** n. See **"Lábrang."** (Used by the Takpá people)
- "Lá-gé."** n. *Rain*
- "Lá-ge-dó."** pre. par. *Raining.*
- "Lá-ge-dim-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause rain.*
- "Lá-ge-che"** or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *Raining.*
- "Lá-ge-gé."** c.p. *Having rained.*
- "Lá-gen-mig."** v.i.ir. *To rain.* **-shyá.** n.m. *Cloud*
- "Lá-ge-shis."** pas. par. *Rained*
- "Lá-ge-tí."** n. *Rain-water.*
- "La-gyá-tí."** a. *Attractive.*
- "Lá-jang."** n. (S. **Lajjá.**) *Shame, modesty*
- "La-jyá-shi-dé"** or **-dyá.** n.f. and m. *One who feels shame*
- "La-jyá-shim."** n. *Shame.*
- "Lá jyá-shi-mig."** v.i.ir. *To be ashamed.*
- "La-jyá-shim-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To shame, disgrace.*
- "La-jyá-shi-shí."** c.p. *Having been ashamed.*
- "La-jyá-shi-shis."** pas. par. *Ashamed.*
- "La-jyá-shó."** pre. par. *Feeling ashamed*
- "Lákpá."** n. (Tib.) (1) *Wednesday.* (2) *The planet Mercury*
- "Lák-stá."** n. *An axe, hatchet.* (The Simla Hill people call it **"krápi."**)
- "Lámá."** n. (Tib.) *One versed in the Buddhist scriptures. Buddhist priest. They are of two kinds, viz., married and celibate. The latter are called by the Tibetans "Gyo-loi" and are considered more venerable than the former.*
- "Lá-mas."** a. *Long, having length.*
- "Lám-gich."** a. *Light, not heavy.*
- "Lá'n."** n. (Pronounced like the English word 'lawn.') *The wind, a storm*

- Lán che" o -chyá f and m *One who does or makes*
- "Láng." n.f. (Tib.) *A cow* (Called gorú by the Simla Hill people.)
- "Láng." n. (Tib.) (1) *A bull.* (2) *The Second Tibetan era.*
- "Láng-bó." n. *Dried cow-dung* (The Simla Hill people call it goshtché.)
- "Láng-bó-chhé." n. (Tib.) *An elephant.*
- "Láng-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who waits.*
- "Láng-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To await.*
- "Láng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wait*
- "Láng-láng." c.p. *Having waited*
- "Láng-mig." v.i.re. *To wait*
- "Lángo." pre. par. *Waiting.*
- "Láng-sá." n. (Tib.) *Cow-dung.*
- "Lá-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to do or make.*
- "Lán-lán." c.p. *Having done, or made.*
- "Lán-mig." v.t.re. *To do, to make* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is done or made.* -des. a. *Worth doing or making*
- "Lán-mó. *For doing, for making.*
- "Lá-ning." n. (1) *A creeper. a creeping or winding plant in general.* (2) *A line, a range.*
- "Lá-nó." pre. par. *Doing, making.*
- "Lá'n-pyá." n. *A goshawk.*
- "Lán-shis." pas. par. *Done, made.*
- "Lán-than." a. *Lazy, idle*
- "Lántuk." n. *See Lá'n-pyá.* (Used in the Shum-chho dialect)
- "Lá-pat-rang" or "Lá-pá-chang." n. *The leaf of the saxifrage*
- "Lasa" n. (1) *Mud.* (2) *Graciousness.*
- "Lá-tá." a. *Dumb, mute.*
- "Lá-tang." n. (H Lát.) *Foot.*
- "Lá-tí." n.f. *A girl, daughter.*
- "Lá-tú." n.m. *A boy.*
- "Lá-wú." n. *The flower of the saxifrage*
- "Ló." n. (Tib. Lehe.) (Pronounced like the English word 'lay.') *The tongue, the organ of speech.*
- "Leb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who licks.*
- "Le-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to lick.*
- "Leb-leb." c.p. *Having licked.*
- "Leb-mig" or "Lem-mig." v.t.re. *To lick, to take in with the*

- tongue -shé or shyá n f and m That which is licked  
 -des a Worth licking "Leb-mó" For licking (The  
 latter form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Le-bó." pre. par. Licking.
- "Leb-shis." pas. par. Licked.
- "Lé-koth." n. (Le, the tongue, and Koth, a box.) The palate.  
 (Also "Tál-gang.")
- "Lem" or "Lemm." adv. At once, without hesitation, doubtless  
 certainly.
- "Le-ná." n (Tib.) The wool of the goat, called pashm.
- "Lesh." n. Male organ.
- "Lí" (1) adv. Also, as well as. ("Dago lí bútish." She will  
 also come) (2) n. A kind of wild pear.
- "Lab-ohé" or -ohyá. n f. and m. One who draws out.
- "Lab-ohi-ohí." c p. Having got out.
- "Lab-ohi-dé" or -dyá. n f. and m. One who gets out.
- "Lab-ohi-mig." v.t.ir. To get out, to turn out. -shé or -shyá.  
 n f and m. That from which to get out. -des. a. Worth get-  
 ting out "Liboh-mó." For getting out.
- "Lib-ohim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause to turn out, or allow to go  
 out.
- "Lib-ohi-shis." pas. par. Turned out.
- "Lib-ohó." pre. par. Getting out, turning out.
- "Li-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to draw out
- "Lib-lib." c.p. Having drawn out.
- "Lib-mig" or "Lám-mig." v.t.re. To draw out. (The latter  
 form is used by the Tukpá people.)
- "La bó." pre. par. Drawing out.
- "Lib-shis." pas. par. Drawn out.
- "Líg." a. Heavy, weighty.
- "Líg-ohó." n. (Tib.) A bead.
- "Líg-pyá." n. (Tib.) Cupid.
- "Líg-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who takes up a load.
- "Líg-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To lift up a load. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and  
 m. A weight, a load. -des. a. Worth lifting. "Lígsh-mó."  
 For lifting up a load.
- "Líg-shim-shen-mig." To cause or allow to lift up a load.
- "Líg-shi-shí." c.p. Having lifted up a load.
- "Líg-shi-shis." pas. par. Lifted up a load.



- "**Lig-shó.**" pre par *Lifting up a load.*
- "**Lak-shi-dé**" or **-dyá.** n.f. and m. *A wearer*
- "**Lak-shi-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To wear, to put on.* -shé or -shyá. *A dress, a robe.*
- "**Lak-shim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To dress or cause to put on.*
- "**Lak-shi-shi.**" c.p. *Having put on*
- "**Lak-shi-shis.**" pas. par. *Put on*
- "**Lak-shó.**" pre par. *Putting on.*
- "**Lam**" n. *The blue pine.*
- "**Lim-bo-tang.**" n. *The blue pine tree.*
- "**Lí-mig.**" v.i.re. *To seem pleased.*
- "**Lim-pyá.**" n. *A black bird with a white tail*
- "**Lam-tóoh.**" n. *A blue pine-cone*
- "**Ling-kuṭ.**" n. *A fern* (The Simla Hill people call it "**Langurí,**" and use it as a vegetable.)
- "**Ling-mig.**" v. *See "Ring-mig"*
- "**Lí-pyá.**" n. *A large white goose.*
- "**Lí-pyá-ché**" or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who plasters, or washes over.*
- "**Lí-pyá-mig.**" v.t.re. (**H. Lípná.**) *To plaster, to wash over.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is plastered or washed over*
- "**Lí-pyám-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to plaster*
- "**Lí-pyáo.**" pre. par. *Plastering.*
- "**Lí-pya-pyá.**" c.p. *Having plastered*
- "**Lí-pyá-shis.**" pas. par. *Plastered, washed over*
- "**Lí-sá.**" n. *Wild pear (fruit).*
- "**Lis.**" n. and a. *Coldness, cold.*
- "**Lisk.**" a. *Cold.*
- "**Lít.**" n. *An egg.*
- "**Ló.**" n. (Tib.) (Pronounced like the English word 'low.')
- (1) *A year.* (2) *The west.* Adv. *Here, hither.*
- "**Ló.**" n. (Tib.) *The name of the twelve Tibetan eras, which are*
- (1) "**Chiwá.**" *Mouse.* (2) "**Láng.**" *Bull.* (3) "**Takk.**" *Leopard.*
- (4) "**Yó.**" *Hare.* (5) "**Dug.**" *Thunder.* (6) "**Dul.**" *Snake.*
- (7) "**Tá.**" *Pony.* (8) "**Lug.**" *Ram* (9) "**Té.**" *Monkey*
- (10) "**Chá.**" *Bird.* (11) "**Khyí.**" *Dog.* (12) "**Fág.**" *Hog*
- "**Ló-ché**" or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *A speaker.*
- "**Lo-chá.**" n. (Tib.) *A grand title of the Lámás.*
- "**Lo-dim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to speak*

- "Lo-dó." pre par. *Speaking*
- "Lofan." n. (Tib.) *The deity Shiva*
- "Log-ché" -chyá. n.f. and m. *An unloader.*
- "Lo-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To let or allow to unload*
- "Log-log." c.p. *Having unloaded.*
- "Log-mig." v.i.re. *To unload.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is unloaded.* -des. n. *Worth unloading.*
- "Lo-go." pre par. *Unloading*
- "Log-shis." pas. par. *Unloaded*
- "Lo-kó" or "Lo-ká-chyáng." adv. *This side*
- "Lo-ló." c.p. *Having spoken.*
- "Lo-nách." n. *A kind of grass.*
- "Long-stám." n. (Tib.) *An idea, thought, consideration*
- "Lon-mig." v.t.ir. (Tib. *Lengwá.*) *To speak, to tell, to say* -des. a. *Speakable.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is spoken.* "Lon-mó." *For speaking.*
- "Ló-sar." n. (Tib.) In Tibet it means the New Year, but in Kanáwar it is the name of a fair, which takes place at Kánam village in August. "Nichhal bayárú byorá, Kánam losar járayiñ." *"A true friend's message, 'You may come for the Kánam fair.'"*
- "Lo-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To discuss, debate.*
- "Lo-shis." pas. par. *Spoken*
- "Ló-tó." n. (Tib.) *A Tibetan almanac.*
- "Lo-trí." n. (H. *Lotá.*) *A brass jug.*
- "Lub." n. (Tib.) (1) *The south.* (2) *The cavity formed by putting both hands together.*
- "Lub-ché" or -chyá." n.f. and m. *One who covers, or conceals*
- "Lu-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to cover.*
- "Lub-lub." c.p. *Having covered, having concealed.*
- "Lub-mig" or "Lum-mig." v.t.re. *To cover, conceal.* -des. a. *Coverable.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is covered*
- "Lub-mó." *For covering, for concealing.* (The latter form is used by the Tukupá people.)
- "Lub-nib." n. (Tib.) *The south-west.*
- "Lu-bó." pre. par. *Covering.*
- "Lub-shis." pas. par. *Covered.*
- "Lug." n. (Tib.) (1) *A ram.* (2) *The 8th era of the Tibetans*
- "Lug-xí." n. (Tib.) *A shepherd.*

- "Lum" or "Lumm." n. *The thigh.*  
 "Lungch." a. *Ripe.*  
 "Lung-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to ripen*  
 "Lung-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *That which ripens.*  
 "Lung-mig." v.i.re. *To ripen.*  
 "Lungo." pre. par. *Ripening.*  
 "Lung-shus." pas. par. *Ripe.*  
 "Lu-tyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who robs*  
 "Lu-tyá-mig." v.t.i.e. (H. Lútná.) *To rob, plunder. -des. a.*  
*Worth plundering. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is*  
*plundered. "Lutyámó." For robbing.*  
 "Lu-tyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to rob.*  
 "Lu-tyáo." pre. par. *Plundering.*  
 "Lu-tyá-shis." pas. par. *Plundered.*  
 "Lu-tya-tyá." c.p. *Having plundered.*

## M

- "Má." adv. *Not, nay* as "Má-nek," 'I don't know.' Con. If:  
 as "Chhugsh-má," 'If we visit.' A negative particle  
 prefixed to an adjective or to a verb to express the English  
 sense of "Un-" or "Dis-" as "Má-lungch," *Unripe*: "Má-  
 kyú-chi-mig," *To dislike.*  
 "Má-ch." n. (The vowel a is pronounced like aw.) *A kid.*  
 "Kyo-má'ch." *A male kid.* "Manth or Manch-má'ch." *A female kid.*  
 "Má-chhas." n. (S. Matsya.) *A fish.*  
 "Mad" or "Madd." n. *A sign, trace.*  
 "Ma-doi." n. *Coral.* (Also Mo-doi.) [with his feet.  
 "Má-dyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who rubs anything*  
 "Má-dya-dyá." c.p. *Having rubbed with the feet*  
 "Má-dyá-mig." v.t.re. *To rub with the feet* (This verb is  
 mostly of washing and thickening a woollen cloth, by rub-  
 bing it with the feet.) -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *Any woollen*  
*cloth that is to be rubbed with the foot*  
 "Má-dyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to rub*  
 "Má-dyáo." pre. par. *Rubbing.*  
 "Má-dyá-shis." pas. par. *Rubbed.*  
 "Má-é-mig." v.i.ir. *Not to be.* As "Má-ech." *Is not.* (I  
 has no other conjugation.)

- Má-fáneh."** a. *Worthless*
- "Má-gal."** n. *A kind of tree.* (Found in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Má-gál-mig."** v.i.re. *To be displeased.*
- "Má-gyá-mig."** v.t.re. *To dislike.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is disliked.*
- "Má-hán"** or **"Mahánch."** v. *Cannot or can't.*
- "Má-hang."** n. (S. Mágha.) *The 10th Hindú month, corresponding to January.*
- "Mai-pang."** n. *See Múkang.* (Used in Lower Kanáwar) The Simla Hill people call it **Mainā.**
- "Mai-tang."** n. *The paternal home of a mād-m.* (Simla Hill people call it **Pyóká.**)
- "Mai-khá-necho."** n. (Tib.) *A parrot.*
- "Má-jang."** a. *Middle, intermediate.* con. *Among, amongst* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *A go-between.*
- "Má-ju-ang."** a. *Central, of the middle.*
- "Má-jyá-che"** or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who scours.*
- "Má-jya-jyá."** c.p. *Having scoured.*
- "Má-jyá-mig."** v.t.re. *To scour, scrub, clean.* -den. n. *With cleaning.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is scoured, or scrubbed.*
- "Má-jyám-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to scour*
- "Má-jyáo."** pre. par. *Scouring, scrubbing.*
- "Má-jyá-shia."** pas. par. *Scoured, scrubbed.*
- "Mák-pá."** n. (Tib. Mágpá.) *A son-in-law, who lives entirely in his father-in-law's house.* (In Tibet and Kanáwar it is the custom to adopt a son-in-law as a son, when there is no male heir. Consequently they say **"Mákpá-símig."** *To adopt a son-in-law as a son.*
- "Má-kyú-ohi-mig."** v.t.ir. *To depreciate.*
- "Málá."** n. (H. Mál.) *A costly thing.*
- "Má-lang."** n. (S. Málá.) *See "Fróngá."*
- "Ma-lang."** n. (S. Mala.) *Manure, filth.*
- "Má-lí-mig."** v.i.re. (1) *To seem displeased.* (2) *To be unhappy.*
- "Má-lungeh."** a. *Unripe.* **"Malungeh rí thá twáhyig."** *Do not pick unripe edible pines.*
- "Má-lung-mig."** v.t.re. *To remain unripe.*
- "Ma-lyá-ohé"** or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who rubs.*
- "Ma-lya-lyá."** c.p. *Having rubbed.*

- 'Ma-lyá mig v.t. n. *I rub des. a. Worth rub v. shé*  
*r shyá f. and m. That which is rubbed*
- 'Ma-lyám-shen-mig." v.t. n. *To cause or allow to rub.*
- 'Ma-lyáo." pre. par. *Rubbing.*
- 'Ma-lyá-shis." pas. par. *Rubbed.*
- 'Ma-má." n. m. *Maternal uncle.*
- 'Má-mí." n. f. *Maternal uncle's wife.*
- 'Man." n. f. (Tib. Mon.) *Mother.*
- 'Ma-nang" or "Mo-nang." n. (S. Manas.) *Mind, heart*  
*-shen-mig. v. t. n. To be attentive -shé-shé. adv. Attentively.*
- 'Man-ban." n. *Parents*
- 'Mañch" or "Mañth." n. *Femule.*
- 'Mán-chhos" n. *The air-creeper.*
- 'Man-dá." adv. (1) *Upon my word.* (2) *Also, an oath on one's mother.*
- 'Má-né." n. (S. and Tib. Mani, a jewel) (1) *The Buddhist praying wheel or mill.* (2) *A heap of holy stones on which the inscription "Om máni padme hūm," or "Om máni pámi hūm" (meaning the jewel is in the heart) is engraved, and which is frequently found throughout the valley of Kanáwar*
- 'Má-ne-shu-ryán-mig." v. n. *To turn the Buddhist praying wheel. "Ningá máne-shu-ryádo-tash." We are engaged in the Buddhist prayers.*
- 'Máng." n. (Tib. Milám.) *A dream. -mig. v. i. re. To dream*
- 'Mán-gal." n. *See Má-gal. (Used in Tukpá)*
- 'Mángche" or -chyá. n. f. and m. *One who conceals, or dreams.*
- 'Man-gí." a. *Ripe*
- 'Máng-im-shen-mig." v. t. n. *To cause or allow to conceal*
- 'Máng-lá-rang." n. (S. Mangala-vára.) *Tuesday.*
- 'Máng-máng." c. p. *Having concealed, or having dreamt.*
- 'Máng-mig." v. t. and i. re. *To conceal. To dream -des. a. Worth concealing -shé or -shyá. n. f. and m. That which is concealed.*
- 'Mángó." pre. par. *Concealing, dreaming.*
- 'Máng-shi-dé" or -dyá. n. f. and m. *One who hides.*
- 'Máng-shi-mig." v. i. n. *To hide.*
- 'Máng-shim-shen-mig." v. t. n. *To conceal, to hide.*
- 'Máng-shí-rang." n. (S. Mārgashīrsha.) *The 8th Hindu month, ~~commencing on the 1st~~ November*

Máng shis" pas. pa ( c l e l l r e m

Máng shi shí." c p Har w b e n l t l e

"Máng-shi-shis." pas. par. *Hidden.*

"Máng-sho." pre. par. *Hiding.*

"Má-ní." adv. *No.*

"Má-ni-má." adv. *Otherwise*

"Man-jó." n. (H. Manjá.) *A cut*

"Má'n-pá'l." n. (Pronounced Máwn-páwl.) *Roman's labour ("begar") to an orphan.*

"Mán-sarang." n. (S. Mánasarovara.) *The Mánas*

"Man-thá-pang." *The Kanáur language.*

"Ma-pyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *(he who) reconcil-*

"Ma-pyá-mig." v.tr. *To conciliate, to reconcile. -des, "reconciling. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. (One who is)*

"Ma-pyám-shen-mig." v.tr. *To cause or allow to*

"Ma-pya-nyá." c.p. *Having reconciled.*

"Ma-pyáo." pre. par. *Reconciling.*

"Ma-pyá-shis." pas. par. *Reconciled.*

"Má-páng-yum-ohhó." n. (Tib.) *See Mán-sarang.*

"Má'r." n. (The a is pronounced as in the English word *Butter, clarified butter.*

"Már-bá." n. *A hurricane, storm.*

"Már-mé." n. *See Mo-már.*

"Márr." a. *See Koohyáng. (Used in Upper Kanáur)*

"Már-rí." a. *Feeble, weak.*

"Más-kach." a. com. de. *Worse.*

"Má-skó." v. *Could not. Syn. Máskashid.*

"Má-skyán-mig." v. *Cannot.*

"Más-tich." a. *Plain.*

"Má'th." n. (The a is pronounced au.) *A wedge.*

"Máthas." n. *A sept of Kanets.*

"Má-ting" or "Mátyáng." *Earth, mud*

"Má-zun." n. *Separation.*

"Má-zú-shé." a. *Disliked.*

"Má-zú-shi-mig." v.tr. *To dislike, to depreciate*

"Mé." n. (Tib.) (Pronounced like the English word *A fire, conflagration Adv. Yesterday.*

"Mé-chá-pang" or "Mek-chá." n. (Fr. Mé, *fire. pang, maker from the [Paháří word "Cháp-nu,"*

A tinder-box, fire-making apparatus Syn **Mé-cháng** and **Runkó**. In Tibet it is called **Chag-mag**.

**Med-pó**." n.m. (Tib.) A master, owner, proprietor. f. "**Med-mó**." A mistress.

**Med-mó**." n.f. See the preceding

**Mé-hong**." n. From **Mé**, fire, and **Hong**, worm. The firefly. *glow-worm, the jewel-worm*

**Mekh-fá** " or "**Megpá**." n. Iron shoes. (Iron nails for fastening on the half-sole of a shoe). (The latter form is used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)

**Mel-chhas**." adv. Day by day. (Used in the **Shum-choó** dialect.) Syn "**Dyárang-dyárang**."

**Mé-ling**." n. A cooking stove.

**Mé-már**." n. From "**Mé**," fire, and "**már**," clarified butter. A lamp, for burning clarified butter. In worship a lamp of clarified butter is lighted, and if it chances to go out it is considered an ill-omen. In Buddhist temples a huge lamp of clarified butter is always kept burning day and night

**Menthako**." u. A festival.

**Mé-rí-nák-pó**." n. (Tib.) Smoke.

**Mé-sangs**." adv. (1) Carefully. (2) Slowly.

**Mé-shá**." adv. Yesterday evening

**Mé-shanges**." adv. See **Mésangs**. (Used in Upper Kanáwar).

**Mes-pá**." adv. Last night.

**Mé-thó**." n. A burning cinder From "**Mé**," fire, and "**thó**," coal, or charcoal.

**Meťyá mig**." v.t.re. To roll or wrap up

**Mí**." n.m. (Tib.) Mankind, man, person. (This word is alike in singular and plural.)

**Mig**." n. (Tib.) The organ of vision, the eye, sight. Also an affix added to verbal roots in the Infinitive mood. As "**Lo-shi-mig**." To speak of.

**Mig-chám**." n. From "**Mig**," eye, and "**chám**," wool Eye-lashes.

**Mig-chohé**." n. (Tib.) The mucus of the eyes.

**Mig-már**." n. (Tib.) (1) Tuesday. (2) The planet Mars.

**Mig-pü**." n. Eye-brows From "**Mig**," eye, and "**pü**," hair.

**Mig-tí**." n. A tear. From "**Mig**," eye, and "**tí**," water. -**twán-mig**. v.lir. To weep

- "**Milan**," n. (H. **Milaná**) *A meeting*
- "**Min-ehhot**," a. *Remarkable, well known*
- "**Mó**," n. *An arrow, a dart* Prep. For. As "**Che-mó**," *For writing* (only added to verbal roots). In Tibetan a feminine affix. As "**Gyál-mó**," *A queen*. "**Bong-mó**," *She-as*
- "**Mo-ohhwá**," n. *Grain, or the grain sowed for damage done by cattle in a field.*
- "**Modd**," n. *Occasion, opportunity*
- "**Mog**," n. *Grain to be given to birds.*
- "**Mo-lang**," n. (S. **Málya**.) *Price* Syn. **Becháng**.
- "**Mol-dung**," n. (Tib.) *A herb like spinach used as a medicine* (The Simla Hill people call it **Marmel**.)
- "**Mó-ling**," n. *A plait of hair, a pigtail.*
- "**Mó-mig**," v.tr. *To pay for damage caused by cattle in a field.*
- "**Mom-zá**," n. (Tib. "**Mobzá**,") *Peacock's feathers*
- "**Momzá-pyá**," n. (Tib.) *A peacock.*
- "**Mo rál**," n. (Tib.) (1) *A song, an ode.* (2) *A wild plant like a carrot.* -shen-mig. v.tr. *To sing a song.* -shedim-shen-mig. v.tr. *To cause or allow to sing a song.*
- "**Mor-ohháng**," n. *The son of a brave man*
- "**Mord**," n. (H. **Mard**.) *A hero, a personage*
- "**Mo-res**," n. (S. **Mayúra**.) *See Momzápyá.* (Used by the Lower Kanáwar people.)
- "**Mo-ró**," n. *A poisonous drug.* (The Simla Hill people call it **Máwrá**.)
- "**Mó-shyá-mig**," v.tr. *To make a gift.*
- "**Mo-tas**," a. (S. **Moṭṭa**.) *Fat.*
- "**Muchha**," n. (S. **Muchchha**.) *Wheatbar.* (Used in Lower Kanáwar.)
- "**Mujró**," n. *An audience with a chief*
- "**Mú-kang**," n. *A jumper.*
- "**Mu-khang**," n. (**Mukha**.) *See Khákang.*
- "**Mul**" or "**Mull**," n. (Tib. **Ngul**.) *Silver.*
- "**Mul-ché**" or "-chyá," n.f. and m. *One who cuts.*
- "**Mul-ohhú**," n. (Tib.) *Mercury, quicksilver.* From "**Mul**," *silver*, and "**ohhú**," *water*
- "**Mul-dung**," n. *A willow-tree.*
- "**Mú-lí**," adv. (S. **Múlatah**.) *Entirely, extremely.*
- "**Mulim-shen-mig**," v.tr. *To cause or allow to cut.*



- "**Mul-mig.**" v.t.re. *To cut, hew, carve.* -des. a. *Worth cutting.*  
 -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is cut.* "**Mul-mó.**"  
*Fem cutting.*
- "**Mul-mul.**" c.p. *Having cut*
- "**Mu-ló.**" pre. par. *Cutting.*
- "**Mul-shis.**" pas. par. *Cut.*
- "**Mul-thang.**" n. *A mud floor.*
- "**Mu-nang.**" n. *Braided hair, a plait*
- "**Mun-dí.**" n. *A ring.* Syn. "**Kágan.**"
- "**Mun-dyál.**" n. *A long garland of flowers and leaves offered to a village deity at the fair called "Ukhyáng or Fulách."*
- "**Mun-ring.**" n.f. *A female.*
- "**Murdó.**" n. (H. *Murdá.*) *A dead body.*
- "**Mus-lang.**" n. (S. *Mushala.*) *A pestle for husking rice, a club, mace.*
- "**Mu-tang.**" n. (S. *Mauktika.*) (Tib *Mutag.*) *A pearl.*
- "**Mu-teg-pá.**" n.m. (1) *A non-Buddhist* (2) *A fool.* Fem  
 Gen. **Mu-teg-sá.**
- "**Mu-tu-ri.**" n. *See Pyokt.* (Used by the *Takpá* people.)
- "**Myá.**" pre. *During, in, on* (Always used as an affix) As  
**Da-myá.** *At that time.* **Fángnang-myá,** *During February*
- "**Myak.**" n. *A kind of grass.*
- "**Myák-stang.**" adv. *Not till.*

## N

- "**Na.**" adv. *Neither, nor.*
- "**Nad.**" n. *A place.*
- "**Nád-pá.**" n. (Tib.) *A disease.*
- "**Ná-kách.**" n. *See Konánákách.*
- "**Nák-chí.**" n. *Honour, respect.*
- "**Nák-chí-chí.**" c.p. *Having spied.*
- "**Nák-chí-dé.**" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *A spy.*
- "**Nák-chim.**" n. (1) *A spy.* (2) *The act of spying.*
- "**Nák-chí-mig.**" v.i.ir. *To spy, explore.*
- "**Nákchim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause to spy*
- "**Nák-chí-shis.**" pas. par. *Spied.*
- "**Nák-cho.**" pre. par. *Spying.*
- "**Ná-kich.**" a. *Small, weak.*

- Naklú."** a. *A kind of — (anything) . artificial, new.* **Ex. Tolin**  
**Shonang damyá nawá naklú káchyá.** This year in July  
 newly-coined news came From Pers. *naql*, a copy.
- "Nál-ohé"** or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *That which withers or fades.*
- "Ná-limshen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wither*
- "Ná-ling."** n. (S. *Nahká.*) *A pipe, or long tube for smoking.*
- "Na-ling-hárang"** or **"Na-lo-há-rang."** n. *Shin.*
- "Nál-mig."** v.i.re. *To wither, fade, to be dejected*
- "Nál-nál"** c.p. *Having withered*
- "Ná-ló."** pie par. *Withering.*
- "Nál-shis."** pas. par. *Withered.*
- "Nám"** or **"Námm."** a. *Stale, not fresh.*
- "Ná-mang."** n. (S. *Náman.*) *Name.*
- "Námang-desk."** adv. *After a long time*
- "Namanná."** a. *Wonderful.*
- "Nám-ohhrá."** n.m. (Tib.) *God or Náráyan, described as*  
*white complexion, with two hands (holding an umbrella*  
*in the right, and in the left a mongoose vomiting diamonds)*  
*and riding on a lion (called Sīṅgē). His Mantra is —Om*  
*behí sharmagó swáhá. "May God bless us."*
- "Námgam."** n. *A breed of ponies*
- "Nám-gyál."** a. (Tib.) *Green.*
- "Nám-gyál-mum-bá."** n. (Tib.) *A nectar-cup. (The sacred*  
*jug used in Buddhist worship.)*
- "Nám-mig."** v.i.re. *To become stale.*
- "Ná-mó."** pre par. *(setting stale, n. (Tib.) A female ibex*
- "Nám-shis."** pas. par. *Stale.*
- "Nám-tok."** n. (Tib.) *An ill omen. Syn "Kutayn."*
- "Nán-dú."** a. *Poor, helpless.*
- "Ná-né."** n.f. *Father's sister.*
- "Nang."** n. *A dish. Adv. Across. Prop. With.*
- "Nang-gí."** a. *Hollow. (Used by the Tukpá people).*
- "Nang-mig."** v.i.re. *To be contained, to go into*
- "Náp"** or **"Nápp."** adv. *See "Násam."*
- "Ná-pá"** or **"Náp-ná"** or **"Náp-nang."** adv. *At a little*  
*distance. (The two latter forms are used in Upper Kanawár*  
*and Tukpá respectively.) Also "Náp-nen."*
- "Ná'r."** n.f. (S. *Nári.*) *(Pronounced like the English word*  
*"War." A wife, a married woman.*

- "Nar-bú. n (Tib.) *The deity of fire*
- "Nar-ehhang." n.f. *A damsel, maid.*
- "Nár-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who counts.*
- "Ná-rim-shen-mig." v.t.r. *To cause or allow to count*
- "Nar-ká-sang." n (P. Nargis.) *A land of lily.*
- "Nár-mig" v.t.r. *To count, number, enumerate. -des. a. Countable. -shé or -shyá. n f and m That which is counted*
- "Nár-mo." *For counting.*
- "Nár-nár." c.p. *Having counted*
- "Ná ró." pre. par. *Counting*
- "Nárr." n. *A wild plant*
- "Nár-shis." pas. par. *Counted.*
- "Ná-sain" or "Ná-som." adv. *To-morrow, the next day* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.) "Ná-sam-stang." adv. *Till to-morrow*
- "Ná-shé." v. *We may repose (or let us repose)*
- "Ná-shi-de" or -dyá. n f and m. *One who reposes.*
- "Ná-shi-mig." v.i.t. *To rest, repose. -des. a. Capable of affording rest (of a place, etc.) -shé or -shyá. n f and m A resting place.*
- "Ná-shim-shen-mig." v.t.r. *To cause or allow to rest*
- "Ná-shi-shí." c.p. *Having reposed*
- "Ná-shi shis." pas. par. *Reposed, rested.*
- "Ná-shó." pre. par. *Resting, reposing*
- "Nawá." a. (H. Nayá.) *Near.*
- "Ná-yang." n (S. Nábhí.) *The navel.*
- "Né." adv. *So.*
- "Né-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who knows*
- "Né-gí" n.m. (1) *A gentleman.* (2) *The title of a well-to-do man.* The word "Né-gí" is also used as the title of a respectable man in Basháhr. (Also used in Kullú).
- "Ne-gyá-ní." n.f. *The wife of a Negí, a gentlewoman.*
- "Né-hál." adv. *So soon?*
- "Né-há-lá." adv. *Why so?*
- "Né-ká-chyang." adv. *This side, towards this*
- "Né-ká-mang." a (S. Aneka). *Several, a good many.*
- "Né-mig." v.t.r. (Tib. Nowá.) *To know, to be familiar with* -des. a. *Knowable -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m That which is known.*

"Ném-shen-mig." v. t. r. To *cause* or *allow* to know.

"Né-né." c. p. *Having known.*

"Né-ó." p. r. par. *Knowing.*

"Neó-lioh." n. (S. Nakula.) *A mongoose*

"Né-rang." a. (S. Nikata.) (Tib. Nyérang.) *Near, near,*  
*close.*

"Nes" or "Ness." n. *Straight, direct.*

"Né-shis." pas. par. *Known.*

"Nes-nesí." adv. *Straightly, directly.*

"Ngá." a. (Tib.) *Five, -jap. adv. Five times. -myá. adv.*  
*On the fifth.*

"Ngá-lú." n. (Tib.) *A wild flower.*

"Ní." adv. *Yes.* (From the verb "Ní-mig." to be.)

"Nib." n. (Tib.) *West.*

"Nib-cháng." n. (Tib.) *North-west.*

"Ni-ohbal." a. (S. Nishchhala) *Not deceitful, true.*

"Ni-há-nú." n. (H. Nihán.) *An instrument used by carpenters.*

"Ni-já." a. (Tib. Nyigyá.) *Twenty, a score.* (But in Tibetan  
it means two hundred.)

"Ni-má." n. (Tib.) *The sun.*

"Ní-mig." aux. v. t. r. *To be.* "Nító." *Will be.*

"Ningá." pro. (Tib.) *We, we people.*

"Ningá-pang." pro. *Us.*

"Ningá-sí." pro. *We ourselves.*

"Ningmet-ohhebe." n. m. (Tib.) *The deity of health and long  
life. His mantra is used by the Tibetans and Kanáwar  
people to secure a long, prosperous and healthy life. It is  
found in the scripture called the Ohkoss or Ohhoss. They  
believe that whosoever repeats it daily, as often as possible,  
will enjoy a happy life of a hundred years:—*

*"Om Ningmet-ohhebe darzen-chang-rázi,  
Dingmet khembé wángbó-jámbo-ying,  
Dudjung mákú chomdam wángwé dakk,  
Gáding-gábé chung-gyán chung-gáfi,  
Lobzung ddá-pará shyáblá-sowánde."*

"Ni-pí." adv. *Afterwards.*

"Ni-pikoh." adv. *After a little while.*

"Ni rá." s. (P. Nárás) *Displeased*

- \* **Nish.** n. (Tib.) *Two* -**désháng** n. *Pregnancy* -**désháng**  
shé, n.f. *A pregnant woman.* (The Simla Hill people say  
"Súndí.)
- "**Nish-jap.**" adv. *Twice.*
- "**Nish-myá.**" adv. *On the second.*
- "**Nó-ché**" or -**chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who suppresses.*
- "**Nod.**" adv. *The other side.*
- "**Nó-ling.**" adv. *Last year.* "**Nólingch-myá.**" adv. *During  
the past year.*
- "**Nó-mig.**" v.t.re. (Tib.) *To suppress, to press.* -des. a *Liabile  
or worthy of being suppressed or squeezed (e.g., of a sponge).*  
-shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is suppressed.* "**Nó-  
mó.**" *For suppressing.*
- "**Nó-nó.**" c.p. *Having suppressed.*
- "**Nó-ó.**" pro. par. *Suppressing.*
- "**Nórel.**" n. (H. Náriyal,) *The coconut.*
- "**Nó-shis.**" pas. par. *Suppressed*
- "**Nú.**" pro. *That.* (Also Hnú.)
- "**Nud.**" adv. *The other side.*
- "**Nud-bás.**" n. *A friend, a companion.*
- "**Nukrí.** n. (H. Naukarí.) *Service*
- "**Nu-shé**" or -**shyá.** n.f. and m. *This one.*
- "**Nu-ní,**" n. *The breast.*
- "**Nuní-bál.**" n. *Nipple (of the breast).*
- "**Nun-námik.**" n.f. *Sisters one to another*
- "**Nup.**" n. (Tib.) *North.* -ko. adv. *Northwards.*
- "**Nuskó.**" adv. *Behind, backward.*
- "**Nyá-lá.**" n. (Tib.) *Hell.*
- "**Nyám.**" n. (Tib.) (1) *A low caste.* (2) *A term used by the  
Kanawár people for a resident of Tibetan territory.* -skád.  
n. *The Tibetan language.*
- "**Nyán-bá-çu-thok.**" n. (Tib.) *A mariner, sailor*
- "**Nyár**" or "**Nyárr.**" n. *Pea.* (The latter form is used in  
Upper Kanawár).
- "**Nyo.**" or "**Nyóch.**" n. *A kind of carrot.*
- "**Nyod.**" n. *Supplies.*
- "**Nyó-tang.**" n. *A pair, a couple.* [Tukpá.]
- "**Nyúg**" or "**Nyúk.**" a. *New* (The latter form is used in  
Upper Kanawár).
- "**Nyum.**" adv. *Behind.*

"Nyumoh" adv. *Afterwards*

"Nyums" adv. *Backwards*

"Nyun-bá." a. (Tib.) *Mad, insane.*

"Nyung-im-shen-mig." v. tr. *To cause or allow to swallow.*

"Nyung-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *One who swallows.*

"Nyung-mig." v. tr. *To swallow, to gulp down.* -*dea.* a. *Worth swallowing.* -*shé* or -*shyá* n.f. and m. *That which is swallowed.*

"Nyung-nyung." c.p. *Having swallowed.*

"Nyungó." pre. par. *Swallowing.*

"Nyung-shis." pas par., *Swallowed.*

O

"Ó" prep. *In, for, on.* (An affix, and always added to a word.)

As. "Rágó." *On the stone.* "Shingó." *For just.* "Kimó."

*In the house.*

"Obyá-mig." v. tr. *To dry up.* Syn. Chhármig.

"Ó-dang." n. *Phlegm.*

"O-ju-rú." n. *A curl.*

"Ol-gó." n. *A kind of hill grain.* Ogla in Pahari.

"Ó-gū." n. (Tib.) *The firmament.*

"Óm." *A particle.* A mystic syllable, said to typify the supreme Deity, which prefaces the prayers and most venerated writings of the Hindus, as well as those of the Buddhists.

Ex. Om akáni nikáni ambilá mandálo mantálo swáhá.

"May God bestow on us abundant corn."

"Om-chu." a. *Previous, former.*

"Omí" or "Omsí." adv. *Beforehand.*

"Om-ká-chyang." adv. *To the up side to the top, upwards.*

"Om mání páni hím" or "Om manih padme hím." A mystic phrase, repeated as many times as possible by Buddhists in prayer. "The jewel (God) is in the lotus (heart)."

"Omchí." a. *Natural.* adv. *Naturally.*

"Omm." n. *Way, road, a short cut.*

"Om-pí." See Ampí. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

"Oms." adv. *Onward.*

"Oms-kó." adv. *Forward.*

"Om-sí." adv. See "Omí."

"On" or "Onn." n. *Hunger, appetite.*

- Onál : A long sickle used for cutting thorns
- “Ons.” a. Hungry, having a good appetite
- “On-thang,” n. A strong wooden bolt
- “Or-ohé” adv. Kindly, ‘please’
- “Ó-res.” a. A carpenter, smith.
- “Ó-shang.” n. (H. Ós.) Dew.
- “Os-im-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to contain.
- “Os-mig.” v.t.re. To contain, hold, comprise. -shé or -shyá  
n.f. and m. That which is contained.
- “O-só.” pre. par. Containing.
- “Os-os.” Having contained.
- “Os-shis.” pas. par. Contained

## P

- “Pá.” A particle. A masculine possessive affix added to proper nouns, more especially to names of villages, etc. As Lábrang-pá, Kánam-pá, Ginam-pá, etc. (Its feminine equivalent is “Sá.”) “Lábrang-pá.” Of Lábrang village “Kánam-pá.” Of Kánam. “Ginam-pá.” Of Morang village. (Ginam is another name of Morang.)
- “Pá-bang.” n. (1) Pasture. (2) The peak of a mountain.
- “Pá’oh” or “Pá’ŕ.” n. Ankle.
- “Pá-ohé” or -chyá. n.f. and m. A cook, one who cooks.
- “Pa-chi-chí.” op. Having sought.
- “Pa-chi-dé” or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who seeks
- “Pá-chí-há-rang.” n. A joint, of a bone.
- “Pa-chi-mig.” v.t.ir. To seek, search. -des. Explorable. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is sought.
- “Pa-chim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. To cause or allow to seek
- “Pa-chi-shis.” pas. par. Sought.
- “Pach-né.” A wart, a small protuberance on the skin or on the bark of a tree. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who has a wart.
- “Pa-ohé.” pre. par. Seeking, searching.
- “Pad” or “Padd.” n. (S. Patra). Birch-bark. (Found in abundance in the Kanáwar Valley, it is used for the roofs of houses, earth being rammed down over it.) -bó-tang. n. Birch-tree. (Also Bod.)
- “Pá-dé-shas.” n. See Ádeshas-pádeshas.

- "**Pad-ma.**" n. (S. and Tib.) *Lotus*, more especially the lotus in a deity's hand
- "**Padmá-jung-ná.**" n. (Tib.) *The deity Dhucnará*
- "**Pá-dó.**" pre. par. *Cooking.*
- "**Pá-é.**" adv. *The day after to-morrow.*
- "**Pág-ché**" or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *(he who fills in, or pays off)*
- "**Pá-gim-shen-mig.**" v t.ir. *To cause or allow to fill, or pay off.*  
cf. Hind. *bharná.*
- "**Pág-mig.**" v t.re. *To fill, to pay off.* -**des.** n. *Worth paying off, worth filling in.* -**shé** or **-shyá.** n.f. and m. *That which is filled, or paid off.*
- "**Pá-gó.**" pre. par. *Filling, paying off.*
- "**Pág-pág**" pas. par. *Having filled, or paid off.*
- "**Pág-shis.**" pas. par. *Filled, paid off.*
- "**Págú.**" n. (H. *Pagrá.*) *A piece of cloth sewn round the black cap worn in Kanáwar.*
- "**Paimásh.**" n. (P. *Paimáls.*) *Survey.*
- "**Painan.**" n. *Dress.* (From Hindi *pahnáwá.*)
- "**Páinan.**" n. *A dress*
- "**Paisá.**" n. *Money.*
- "**Páji**" or "**Pánji.**" n. *A son* (Used in the Sum-ohbó dialect.)
- "**Pá-káth.**" n. *See "Pá'ch."* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.) *The heel.*
- "**Pá-khang.**" n. (S. *Paksha.*) *A wing, feather.*
- "**Pák-pá.**" n. (Tib. *Págpá.*) *A hide or skin.*
- "**Pák-sám-shing.**" n. (Tib.) *The celestial tree, which grants every desire.*
- "**Pal.**" n. *See Pákhang.* (Used by the Upper Kanáwar people.)
- "**Pál**" or "**Páll.**" n. pl. "**Pá-lé.**" *The Hill apple.*
- "**Pa-lá'ch.**" n. *Blood* (The vowel of the second syllable is prolonged.)
- "**Pá-las.**" n. (S. *Páls.*) *A keeper.* **Zed.** n. *A shepherd.*
- "**Pal-bardí-májangó.**" adv. *In a short time.*
- "**Páidan-lamo**" : see *Addenda.*
- "**Páigi.**" n. *A palanquin.*
- "**Pá-ling.**" n. (H. *Párl* or *Bárl.*) *A turn.*
- "**Pá-ló.**" n. *A skirt.* [parganá.]
- "**Pál-shi-mig.**" v.i.ir. *See Arshimig.* (Used in Tukpá)
- "**Pal-thyá-ohé**" or **-chyá.** n.f. and m. *One who turns over.*



- \* **Pal thá mig.** v.t.tr. To overturn, to upset. -des. a. Easily overturned. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is overturned.
- "**Pal-thyám-shen-mig**" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to overturn.
- "**Pal-thyá-ó**" pre. par. Overturning.
- "**Pal-thya-shis.**" pas. par. Overturned.
- "**Pal-thya-thyá.**" c.p. Having overturned.
- "**Pal-tya-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who returns.
- "**Pal-tyá-dim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to return.
- "**Pal-tyá-dó.**" pre. par. Returning.
- "**Pal-tyán-mig.**" v.t.ir. To return. -des. a. Likely to return. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who has returned.
- "**Pal-tyá-ó.**" pre. par. Returning.
- "**Pal-tyá-shis.**" pas. par. Returned.
- "**Pal-tya-tyá.**" c.p. Having returned.
- "**Pá-lyá-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who cherishes.
- "**Pá-lyá-lyá.**" c.p. Having cherished.
- "**Pá-lyá-mig.**" v.t.re. (H. Pálná.) To cherish, rear. -des. a. Cherishable. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. The which is cherished. "**Pályámó.**" For cherishing.
- "**Pá-lyám-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to rear.
- "**Pá-lyá-ó.**" pre. par. Rearing.
- "**Pá-lyá-shis.**" pas. par. Reared, cherished.
- "**Pam-pá-sa-sá.**" n. and a. Insensibility, senseless. -s. ad. Senselessly.
- "**Pán.**" n. A grind-stone.
- "**Panchó.**" n. A jury.
- "**Pán-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who spins.
- "**Pán-ehen-lá.**" n. (Tib.) The king of the barbarians of certain tribe.
- "**Pán-cháld-tá.**" n. Dampness.
- "**Pangat.**" n. (S. Pañkti.) (1) A friend, companion. (2) company.
- "**Pá-ngot.**" n. (S. Pañkti.) A line.
- "**Páng-im-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. To cause or to allow to construct.
- "**Páng-jyá.**" n.m. One who erects, or constructs.
- "**Páng-mig.**" v.t.re. To erect, construct. -des. a. Worth erecting. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is erected, house, a wall.

"Pángó." pre par. *Erecting*

"Páng-páng." c.p. *Having erected.*

"Páng-shis." pas. par. *Erected.*

"Pá-nyé" or "Pángyá." adv. *On the fourth (coming) day.*  
-kstang. adv. *Till the fourth day hence.*

"Pá-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause, or allow to spin.*

"Pán-mig" v.t.re. *To spin.* -v.t.ir. *To cook.* -des. a. *Let to be cooked* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is spun or cooked.* "Pán-mó." *For spinning.* "Pádmó." *For cooking.*

"Pá-nó." pre par. *Spinning.*

"Pán-pán." c.p. *Having spun.*

"Pán-shis." pas. par. *Spun.*

"Pán-thang." n. *The lower storey of a house.*

"Pán-tig." n. *A Greek partridge or chikor.*

"Pán-zí." n. *A hatch.*

"Páo." n. *Fortune.* (Used in the Gañgyul dialect.)

"Pá-pá." c.p. *Having cooked.*

"Pá-pú." n. *See Fápú.* (Used in Tukpá.)

"Pá-rá" n. *See Losh.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

"Pár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who burns.*

"Pa-ré." n. *Scales, a weighing machine.* (The peculiar kind of scales made of iron, one side heavy and the other light, called "Nárjá" in the Simla Hills.)

"Pa-re-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets.*

"Pa-re-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to get.*

"Pa-re-dó." pre par. *Getting, obtaining.*

"Pa-ren-mig." v.t.ir. *To get, obtain, procure.* -des. a. *Procurable;* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is got, or procured.*

"Pa-re-ré." c.p. *Having got.*

"Pa-ré-shis." pas. par. *Got, procured.*

"Pá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to burn.*

"Pa-rin." n. *Woollen cloth.*

"Par-khyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who scrutinizes, a scrutineer, examiner.*

"Par-khya-khyá." c.p. *Having examined.*

"Par-khyá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Parkhá, & S. Parkhá.) *To examine, scrutinize.* -des. a. *Worth examination.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is examined.*

- "Par khyám shen mig" v.t.ir To cause or allow to examine
- "Par-khyá-ó." pre. par. Examining.
- "Par-khyá-shis." pas. par. Examined.
- "Pár-mig." v.t.re. To burn. Syn. "Bár-mig."
- "Pá-ró." pre. par. Burning
- "Pár-shis." pas. par. Burnt.
- "Pash" or "Posh." n. A bed. -shen-mig. v.ir To spread  
one's bed
- "Pash-báng" or "Posh-báng." (Tib. Pusmo.) n The knee
- "Pash-ohé" or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who sows.
- "Páshk." a Good for nothing.
- "Pár-shí." n (P. Fársí.) An ironical speech, a taunting word
- "Pá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who breaks.
- "Pá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To break. -des. a. Breakable. -shé  
-shyá. n.f. and m. That which is broken.
- "Pash-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir To cause, or allow to sow.
- "Pá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to break.
- "Pa-shis." pas. par. Cooked.
- "Pá-shi-shi." c.p. Having broken.
- "Pá-shi-shis." pas. par. Broken.
- "Páshk." a. Rough.
- "Pash-mig" or "Púsh-mig." v.t.re To sow. -des. a. Capable  
of being sown. -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. That which is sown  
(The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Pásh-mig." v.t.re. To crush.
- "Pá-sho." pre. par. Breaking.
- "Pä-sho." pre. par. Sowing.
- "Pásh-pásh." c.p. Having sown.
- "Pásh-shis." pas. par. Sown.
- "Pátan-nang." n. Court-yard, also used for a pargana.
- "Paṭak." n. See Paṭo.
- "Páṭhang." n. (S. Pathin.) A way, custom, usage, fashion.
- "Paṭ-kyá-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. One who dashes against
- "Paṭ-kye-kyá." c.p. Having dashed against.
- "Paṭ-kyá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Patkaná.) To dash or throw  
against. -des. a. Worth dashing or throwing against. -shé  
or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is thrown against.
- "Paṭ-kyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to dash against
- "Paṭ-kyá-ó." pre. par. Dashing against.

- "Pat-khya-shia." pas. par. *Duke's igneous*
- "Pát-lé" a. *Spotted*
- "Pa-tó." n. *Seed, grain.* (Also "Patak.")
- "Pa-trang" or "Pá-chang." n. (S. Patra.) *A leaf.* (The latter form is used in Lower Kanáwar. The Simla people call it "Pá'ch," with the vowel prolonged.)
- "Pá-tí," n. *An earthen pot, a jug.* (The Simla Hill people call it "Párd.") "Pátuch." n. *A small earthen pot.*
- "Pá-u-lí." n. *A two-anna piece*
- "Pá-yá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who throws away*
- "Pá-yá-mig." v.t.re. *To throw or cast away.* -des a. *Worth throwing away.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is thrown away.*
- "Pá-yám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to cast away*
- "Pá-yá-o." pre. par. *Casting away.*
- "Pá-yá-shia." *Cast away.*
- "Pá-ya-yá." c.p. *Having cast away.*
- "Pé," n. (Tib.) *An instance, example*
- "Peg-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who repels.*
- "Pe-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to repel.*
- "Peg-mig." v.t.re. *To repel, to drive backwards.* -des *Worth repelling.* -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is repelled.* Syn. "Peng-mig."
- "Pe-gó." pre. par. *Repelling.*
- "Peg-peg." c.p. *Having repelled.*
- "Peg-shi-mig" or "Peng-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To be repelled.*
- "Peg-shia." pas. par. *Repelled.*
- "Penbá." n. (Tib.) (1) *Saturday.* (2) *The planet Saturn*
- "Peng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to drive off.*
- "Peng-mig." v.t.re. *To drive off.*
- "Pé-rang." n. *A kinsman.*
- "Pe-ting." n. (H. Pét.) *The stomach, belly.* -bang. a. *bellyful.*
- "Pi-cháng" or "Pi-chháng." n. *The watery substance of brown rice.* (The Simla Hill people call it "Píohh.")
- "Pi-cha-rang." n. *A thorny plant, on which ponies are fed.* (grows below the snowy peaks in the valleys.)
- "Pi-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who shuts.*
- "Pi-chú" or "Pi-chhú." n. *A brooch.* (The round hook

grass worn by the Kanáwar women. (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)

“Pi-dim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to shut.*

“Pi-dó.” pre. par. *Shutting*

“Píg.” a. (S. Píta.) *Yellow, pale*

“Píl.” n. *A small basket to keep ornaments in.*

“Pi-langch.” n. *The muscle which forms the calf of the leg, the calf of the leg.*

“Pinch” or “Spinch.” a. *Damp, wet.*

“Ping.” n. *The cheek.*

“Pin-jar.” n. (S. Panjara.) *A cage.*

“Pin-mig.” v.t.ir. *To shut, to bind*

“Pi-pi.” c.p. *Having bound.*

“Pi-pí.” n. (Tib.) *See Nuní.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

“Pír.” n. *A king's flock of sheep.*

“Pí-rang.” n. (S. Pírá.) *Pain, an ache.*

“Pi-shí.” n. (Tib. Píshu.) *A cat.* (The Simla Hill people call it “Brail.”)

“Pi-shis.” pas. par. *Shut, bound*

“Pis-ting” Pisthing n. (S. Pristha.) *The back.* -hárang. n. *The back-bone.*

“Pi-tang.” n. *A door.* Syn. “Dwárang.” “Chhárbá már-bá shiríí, lámáú pítang khañdal-bañdal.” *The rain and storm came on so violently, that the Lama's door was destroyed.*

Pó.” n. (Tib. Ó.) *See Fápú.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar)

“Pog-ché” or -chyá. n f. and m. *One who burns fuel.*

“Po-gim-shen-mig.” v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to burn fuel.*

“Pog-lang” or “Pok-lang.” n. (1) *The son or daughter of a young and unmarried woman, a bastard.* (2) *Any illegitimate child.* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)

“Pog-mig.” v.i.re. (1) *To burn fuel.* (2) *To roast, to cook.* -des. a. *Worth burning fuel.*

“Po-gó.” pre. par. *Burning fuel.*

“Pog-pog.” c.p. *Having burnt fuel.*

“Pog-shis.” pas. par. *Burnt (of fuel).*

“Po-i-thang.” n. *Pulse, cooked or uncooked.*

Pom.” n. *Snow.* -bün-mig. v.i.ir. *To fall (of snow).*

“Pon.” n. *Shoes.* (The Kanáwaris use a peculiar kind of shoe,

made of wool and leather, resembling that of the Tibetans.  
(Also spon.)

"Pon ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who repairs, a tailor.*

"Pong-mig." v.t.re. *To burn.*

"Po-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to repair, or sew.*

"Pon-mig." v.t.re. *To repair, to sew, to knit. -des. a. In-  
pairable. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is  
paired or sewn*

"Po-nó." pre. par. *Repairing, sewing.*

"Pón-shis." pas. par. *Repaired, sewn.*

"Pór." n. (S. Prahara.) (1) *A space of three hours, or 8th part  
of the 24 hours.* (2) *The village which is also called "Pwári"*  
As. "Por-bist." *The minister of Pwári.*

"Porestang." n. (S. Pratisthā.) *Consecration. -lānmig v.t.re  
To consecrate*

"Pó-shang." n. (S. Pāṣaḥ.) *January*

"Po-rál." n. *A kind of grass.*

"Pó-ta-lang." n. (S. Páda-tala.) *The sole of the foot.*

"Pó-tang." n. *See Feting. (Used by the Upper Kanáwar  
people.)*

"Prá." n. *A court, a fortress.*

"Prá'ch." n. *A finger. (The vowel is prolonged.)*

"Prá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who spreads or stretches.*

"Prá-chú-cho-dá." n. *Knuckle.*

"Prá-lab." n. (S. Prālavdha.) *Fate, fortune.*

"Prá-mig." v.t.re. *To spread, to stretch. -des. a. elastic. -shu  
or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is spread.*

"Prám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to spread.*

"Prá-ó." pre. par. *Spreading.*

"Prá-shis." pas. par. *Stretched.*

"Prás-tang." n. *A large sickle, a reaping-hook.*

"Prá-ṭhi." n.f. *A virgin, a nymph.*

"Praul." n. *The king's gate.*

"Práyé." adv. *At another's house.*

"Pré." n. *See "Puchhsang." (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)*

"Printó." n. *A semicircle.*

"Pro." n. (Tib.) *A wooden cup.*

"Pro-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To adorn, to dress. -des. a. Adornable.  
-shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is adorned.*

- "Pu" n. (Tib Bá pu) *The hair of the body* a *Four*
- "Pú." n. *The wild chestnut.* -bótang. n. *The wild chestnut tree.*
- "Pü-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who arrives.*
- "Puchh-nang." n. (S. Puchchha.) *A tail.* (The Simla Hill people called it punjri or punjar.)
- "Pud." n. *Udder.*
- "Pü-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to arrive.*
- "Pü-dó." pre. par. *Arriving, approaching.*
- "Pug." n. *Roasted grain.*
- "Pü-jap." adv. *Four times*
- "Pul." n. (Plural Puló.) *See Pal* (Used by the Upper Kanáwar people)
- "Pul-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To grow*
- "Pü-myá." adv. *On the fourth day.*
- "Pü-nang." n. *A bit of wool.*
- "Pun-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who roasts.*
- "Pu-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to roast.*
- "Pun-mig" or "Pün-mig." v.t.ir. *To arrive, to approach or v.t.re. To roast.* -des. a. *Approachable, or capable of being roasted.* -shé or shyá. n.f and m. *That which is roasted.*
- "Pu-nó." pre par *Roasting*
- "Pun-pun." c.p. *Having roasted*
- "Pun-shis." pas. par. *Roasted.*
- "Pü-pü." c.p. *Having arrived*
- "Pu-rá." a. (H. Púrá.) *Complete.*
- "Pur-chi." n. *A kind of fine grass.*
- "Pur-chó-yá." n. *A thorny plant.*
- "Pur-chyú-ling" or "Pur-chyú-ting." n. *Dust* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Purg." a. *Of natural colour, grey.* "Purg lená hámbh káshid?" *Whence did you get the grey "pashm"?*
- "Pú-ryá-mig." v.t.re. (H. Púrá karná). *To finish, to accomplish*
- "Pü-shis." pas. par. *Arrived.*
- "Pyá." n. (Tib. Jipá or Chipá.) *A bird.*
- "Pyách." n. *A small bird, or the young of a bird.*
- "Pyák-rá" or "Pyá-rá." n. *A kind of pheasant.*
- "Pyú." n. *A mouse, a rat.*

- Pyú básh."** n. *The forget me not*
- Pyúch."** n. *A small mouse.*
- "Pyú-chó."** n. (Fr. "Pyú," mouse, and "Chó," thorn) *A plant which bears a thorny ball as its fruit*
- "Pyud."** n. *The woof, in weaving.*
- "Pyú-shi-dé"** or **-dyá,** n.f. and m. *(The other escorts,*
- "Pyú-shi-mig."** v.t.ir. *To escort, to accompany as a guard*  
**-des.** a. *Worth escorting. -shó or -shyá, n.f. and m. *One who is escorted.**
- "Pyú-shim-shen-mig,"** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to escort.*
- "Pyú-shi-shí."** c.p. *Having escorted.*
- "Pyú-shi-shis."** pas. par. *Escorted*
- "Pyú-shó,"** pre. par. *Escorting.*

## R

- "Rá,"** n. *Hundred.*
- "Rá-bal,"** n. *A kind of bitter cucumber.*
- "Rá-bang"** or **"Rá-pang"** or **"Zá-bang,"** n. *Heat.* (The two latter forms are used in] Tukpá and Upper Kanáwar respectively).
- "Rábang-bun-mig."** v.t.ir. *To feel hot.*
- "Ráb-ché"** or **-chyá,** n.f. and m. *One who grinds.*
- "Rá-bim-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to grind.*
- "Ráb-mig"** or **"Rám-mig."** v.t.re. *To grind (on a stone).* **-des.** a. *Capable of being ground. -shó or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That which is ground. "Ráb-mo,"* *For grinding.**
- "Eá-bo."** pre. par. *Grinding.*
- "Ráb-ráb,"** c.p. *Having ground.*
- "Ráb-shis."** pas. par. *Ground.*
- "Rá'ch,"** n. *A calf.* (The vowel is prolonged.)
- "Ráchú-kánang,** n. *A plant with leaves like the ears of a calf*  
 (The Kanáwaris make a garland of it for the village deity at the Ukhyáng fair.)
- "Rádd,"** n. *A kind of grain.* (*Panicum Italicum.*)
- "Rág"** or **"rágg,"** n. *A stone.*
- "Rá'g,"** a. *Green.* (The vowel is prolonged.)
- "Rág-chám,"** n. (From "Rág," stone, and "Chám," wool.) *Mon*  
 (of stone).



- '**Rág chhám** or '**Rák chhám** n. *A stone bridge* (Also the name of a village in Tukpá parganá. It is said that in former times there was a natural bridge over the river Báspa which flows by, hence the name of the village. But the bridge has now been swept away by the river.)
- '**Rág-chhi."** n. (From "**Rág,"** stone and "**Chhi,"** gum) *Bitumen, a kind of pitch.* (Also "**Rák-chhi."**)
- '**Rá-f."** n.a. *Eight* -jap. adv. *Eight times.* -myá. adv. *On the eighth day.* -stang. adv. *Up to eight.*
- '**Rá-kam-ping"** or "**Rákumping."** n. *A storehouse, godown.* (The Kanáwaris have strung storehouses, built of stone and wood, near their houses.)
- '**Rákk."** n. (P. Arq. and Tib. Arag.) *Wine, liquor.*
- '**Rák-shas."** n. (S. Rákshasa.) *A demon.*
- '**Rá-kum-ping."** n. *A storehouse*
- '**Rál-dí."** n. (Tib.) *A two-edged sword, a scimitar.*
- '**Rál-fá."** n. *See Kesháng.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar)
- '**Ráll."** n. *Hice.*
- '**Rál-shó."** n. *A plant.*
- '**Ra-lyá-ché** or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who mixes together.*
- '**Ra-lya-lyá."** c.p. *Having mixed together.*
- '**Ra-lyá-mig."** (H. Baláná). v.t.re. *To mix together, to compound, to mingle.* -des. a. *Compoundable* -shé or -shyá *That which is mixed together*
- '**Ra-lyám-shen-mig."** v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to mix.*
- '**Ra-lyá-ó."** pre. par. *Mixing.*
- '**Ra-lyá-shis."** pas. par. *Mixed*
- '**Rám-bal."** n. *See Rábal.* (Used in Lower Kanáwar)
- '**Rám-mig."** v. *See Rábmig.* (Used in Lower Kanáwar)
- '**Rámpring."** *See Zampring.* (Used in the Shum-chhó dialect.)
- '**Rán-ché** or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A giver, one who gives*
- '**Rang."** (Tib.) pre. *With, together with.*
- '**Ráng** or "**Sháng."** n. *A horse, a pony.* (The latter form is used in Tukpá parganá.)
- '**Ráng."** n. (Tib. Hráng.) *The peak of a mountain* -bál. n. *The highest peak of a mountain.*
- '**Rá-ngal."** n. *A wasp.* (The Simla Hill people call it "**Anḍgal."**)
- '**Ráng-pá-las."** n. *A groom, syce*

- "Ráng-pyách." n. (Fr. "Ráng," peak, and "Pyách," a little bird.) A kind of mullint. (The Simla Hill people call Matolri.)
- "Ran-gyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A dyer, one who dyes.
- "Ran-gya-gyá." c.p. Having coloured.
- "Ran-gyá-mig." (S. Ranja. H. Raṅganā.) v.t.re. To colour, dye.
- "Ran-gyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to dye.
- "Ra-ngyáó." pre. par. Colouring.
- "Ran-gyá-shis. pas. par. Coloured.
- "Rá-nim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to give.
- "Ránk." a. High, lofty, elevated.
- "Rán-khal." n. See Kákoh. (Used in Tukpá parganá.)
- "Rán-mig." v.t.re. To give, to make over. -shé or -shy: n.f. and m. That which is given.
- "Rá-nó." pre. par. Giving.
- "Rán-shis." pas. par. Given.
- "Rá-pyá." n. See Chhárat. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Rá-rá." n. See Konánákánob. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Rá-shang." n. See Pírang. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Rá-shing." n. (S. Ráshi.) A heap, pile, mass, an accumulation. -lán-mig. v.i.re. To collect, to gather.
- "Rásk." a. Sharp, keen-edged, acute. Márásk. a. Want.
- "Rás-mig." v.t.re. To sharpen. (The Simla Hill people say, "Plai-ú-nu.")
- "Rá-ting." n. (S. Rátri.) Night.
- "Rá-ting-sí." adv. Very late in the night, just before dawn.
- "Rá-ú." n. The monkhood flower.
- "Rau-lá." n. A beggar.
- "Rau-lá-shó." n. A kind of blackberry.
- "Rá-yang." (H. Rái.) n. Mustard.
- "Ra-yín." A particle added to a verb in the imperative mood. As "Kí já-ra-yín." You may come.
- "Ré." n. The waist.
- "Re-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A seller, one who sells.
- "Red-ché" or -chyá. That which sets (of the sun or moon).
- "Re-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to set or sell.
- "Red-mig." v.i.re. To set.
- "Re-dó." pre. par. Setting or selling.

- "Red-red." c.p. *Having set*
- "Red-shis." pas. par. *Set.*
- "Ré'g." n. *A kind of hill peach. (The vowel is prolonged)*
- "Rékhang." n. (S. *Rekhā.*) *A line*
- "Re-mó." n. (Tib) *The stone of an apricot or peach*
- "Ren" or "Reun." n. *An oath.*
- "Re-nam." n. *Summer.*
- "Ren-mig." v.t.ir. *To sell, to give for a price. -shé or shyá*  
n f and m *That which is sold.*
- "Ré-pang." n. *See Kánang. (Used in the Shum-chho dialect)*
- "Re-ré." c.p. *Having sold.*
- "Re-shi-dé" or -dyá. n f. and m. *That which sinks or sets*
- "Re-shi-mig." v.l.ir. *To set, to go down.*
- "Re-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to set.*
- "Re-shis." pas. par. *Set.*
- "Re-shi-shí." c.p. *Having set.*
- "Re-shu-shis." pas. par. *Set.*
- "Re-shó." pre. par. *Setting.*
- "Re-thó." n. *A pumpkin.*
- "Rí." adv. *The day before yesterday. n. The edible pine*  
syn. "Sángtí." (In the Shum-chho dialect *rí* is used for a  
field, instead of "Rim," the final *m* being dropped, and the  
vowel prolonged.)
- "Rib." n. *A rib. -hárang. A rib-bone.*
- "Rid." n. *Thread.*
- "Rí-frush." n. *The cone of the edible pine.*
- "Rig." n. *A louse*
- "Rigch." n. *The eggs of lice.*
- "Rigch-myá." adv. *The other day.*
- "Ri-gen." prep. *Above, upon.*
- "Ri-hong" or "Riyong." n. (Tib. *Ribong.*) *A hare, a rabbit*  
(The young of the hare is called "Rihongch.")
- "Ri-khá." n. *Bear. (S. Riksha.) See "Hom." (Used in*  
*Lower Kanáwar.) The Simla Hill people say Ríkh or*  
*Bapáí.*
- "Ri-khū." n. *See Kánang-khū. (Used in Upper Kanáwar)*
- "Rim." n. *A field. (In the Shum-chho dialect "Rí" is used*  
*the final m being dropped.)*
- "Rim-bó-chhé." n. (Tib.) *A title of the great Lámá*

- "Rin" n. (1) The measure of the arm from the tip of the finger to the elbow (2) The carp (3) A debt Shumehho dialect.
- "Ri-pang." n. (S. Ripa) A debt.
- "Ring" or "Ling." (Tib.) adv. Up. -ché, n. (1) the country
- "Ring-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who speaks
- "Ri-ngim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to speak
- "Ring-gol-ohháng." n. (Tib.) The right half of a moon 15 days of the moon's increase or from new to full moon.
- "Ring-ká-chyáng." adv. Upside.
- "Ring-mig." v.t.re. To speak, to say -des, n. Worth -shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is said.
- "Ri-ngó." pre. par. Saying.
- "Ring-ring." c.p. Having said.
- "Ring-shis." pas. par. Said, spoken
- "Ringz." (Tib. Shringmó,) n.f. A meter.
- "Ran-mig." v.t.re. To measure by hand
- "Ring-shur." n. (1) A heap of snow. (2) A glacier
- "Ri-yong." n. A hare. See "Ruhong." (Used by the Karáwar people.)
- "Ró." n. A plank, a board. -ch, n. A small board for
- "Ró'ch." n. A musk deer. (The vowel is prolonged)
- "Ró-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who speaks.
- R okk." n. Black, jet-black.
- "Ró-láng." n. (H. Raulá.) A dispute
- "Ró-ling." adv. Last year -ch, adv. During last year.
- "Ró-lyá-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. One who quarrels.
- "Ró-lya-lyá." c.p. Having quarrelled.
- "Ró-lyá-mig." v.i.re. To quarrel.
- "Ró-lyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to quarrel.
- "Ró-lyáo." pre. par. Quarrelling.
- "Ró-lyá-shi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. One who quarrels
- "Ró lyá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To quarrel with. -shé or n.f. and m. One who is quarrelled with.
- "Ró-lyá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to quarrel.
- "Ró-lyá-shis." pas. par. Quarrelled.
- "Ró-lyá-shi-shí." c.p. Having quarrelled.
- "Ró-lyá-shi-shis." pas. par. Quarrelled.

- "Ró lyá shó ' pre par *Quarrelling*  
 "Ro-mí." adv. *Day after to-morrow.*  
 "Ró-mig." v.t.re. *To say.* Syn. "Lon-mig." "Ring-mig."  
 "Róm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to say*  
 "Ron." (Tib) n. *Iron.*  
 "Rongang." n. *Echo.*  
 "Ro-nán-mig." v.i.ir. *To echo, to resound*  
 "Ron-chi-chí." c.p. *Having heard.*  
 "Ron-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who listens, a hearer*  
 "Ron-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To hear, to hearken* -des. a. *Audible*  
 -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is heard.* "Ronchmo.  
*For hearing.*  
 "Ron-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to hear.*  
 "Ron-chi-shis." pas par. *Heard.*  
 "Ron-chó." pre. par. *Hearing.*  
 "Ro-ping." n. *See Rágg, (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)*  
 "Ron-pán." n. *A iron utensil used for cooking bread.*  
 "Ro-ó." pre. par. *Saying*  
 "Ro-ro." c.p. *Having said.*  
 "Ró-shang." n. (S. Rosha.) *'Anger, indignation.* -táng-mig.  
 v.i.re. *To be angry.*  
 "Ro-shis." pas. par. *Said*  
 "Rot." n. pl. "Rotó." (H. Rotí.) *Bread.* -jámig. v.i.re  
*To eat bread.* -pan-mig. v.i.ir. *To cook bread.* -shé or  
 shyá. n.f. and m. *A baker.*  
 "Rú." n.m. (Tib.) *Father-in-law.*  
 "Ru-áng." n. *Countenance, face.*  
 "Rug." n. *See Ríg. (Used in Tukpá)*  
 "Ru-gál." n. *A kind of wild flower.*  
 "Rugoh." n. *See Rigoh, with Rug. (Used in Tukpá parganá)*  
 "Rug-pá." n. *Wild garlic.*  
 "Ruk-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To resemble, to be alike.*  
 "Ru-len-mig." v.i.ir. *To quake.* "Ru-le-dó." pre. par. *Shak-*  
*ing.* "Ru-le-le." c.p. *Having quaked.* "Ru-le-shis."  
 pas. par. *Quaked.* "Ru-le-shid." p.t. *Quaked.*  
 "Ru-lyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who shakes.*  
 "Ru-lyá-lyá." c.p. *Having shaken.*  
 "Ru-lyá-mig." v.t. re. *To shake.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m  
*That which is shaken.*

- "Bu lyám-shen mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to shake.
- "Ru-lyáo." pre. par. Shaking.
- "Rulyá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To be shaken.
- "Rum." n. A cluster of buds.
- "Rum-chi-mig." v.i.ir. To ruminate, to chew the cud.
- "Rum-mig." v.t.re. To guard, to watch.
- "Rung-mig." v.t.re. See the preceding. (Used in Kanáwar.)
- "Rung-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To reproach, to abuse.
- "Run-kó." n. See Mókché. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Rut." n. (Tib. Racho.) A horn.
- "Ru-wáng." n. Shape, aspect. Syn. "Ruáng."
- "Ru-zá." a.m. Old (man).
- "Rwángim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To graze.
- "Rwáng-jó" or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who grazes.
- "Rwáng-mig" or "Rwág-mig." v.t.re. To graze. (The form is used in Tukpá.)
- "Rwángó." pre. par. Grazing.
- "Rwáng-rwáng." c.p. Having grazed.
- "Rwáng-shi-mig" or "Rwág-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To graze. (The latter form is used in Tukpá.)
- "Rwá-shi-dó" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who is to be ready.
- "Rwá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To be ready.
- "Rwá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To make ready, or allow ready.
- "Rwá-shi-shí." c.p. Having been ready.
- "Rwá-shi-shis." pas. par. Having been ready.
- "Rwá-shó." pre. par. Being ready.
- "Ryál." n. A snow-elk. -má'ch. n. The young of the sn.

## S

- "Sá." n. (Tib. Shá.) The pulse, the vein of the wrist.
- "Sab-tan." n. A small rug. (Used on a saddle.)
- "Sachá." n. Land. (Used in the Shum-ohhó dialect.)
- "Sachí." a. True, from H. Sachoh.
- "Sá-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. One who kills.
- "Sadái." (S. Sadá.) adv. Always.
- "Sadd." n. (Tib.) A term used by the Tibetans for a Bráhm.
- "Sá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to kill.

- "**Sá-dó**" *pre. par. Killing*
- "**Sá-i.**" *n.a. Ten. -jap. adv. Ten times -myá. adv. On the tenth*
- "**Sá-i-lámó.**" *n.f. (Tib.) One of the ten great goddesses.*
- "**Sá-kho.**" *n. A beaver. (The Simla Hill people call it "Új.")*
- "**Sákho-khul.**" *n. The skin of a beaver.*
- "**Sak-tí.**" *n. Current (of water).*
- "**Salsak.**" *n. (H. Sarak.) A road, a way*
- "**Sál-dí**" or "**Sál-gí.**" *a. Naked, without clothes. (The former form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)*
- "**Sáldí-háchimig.**" *v.i.ir. To be naked.*
- "**Sáll.**" *n. See Lungoh. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)*
- "**Sáll-mig.**" *v.t.re. To take off, undress.*
- "**Sa-mang.**" *(S. Sama.) n. A plain, level ground*
- "**Sancheran**" or "**Sanjeran.**" *n. Purification*
- "**San-nyám.**" *n. Alms.*
- "**Sandú-ras**" or "**Dha-turo.**" *n. (S. Dhattura.) Thorn-apple acconite. (The former form is used in Upper Kanáwar)*
- "**Sáng.**" *n. Dawn.*
- "**Sangá.**" *(Tib. Chongá.) n.a. Fifteen. -jap. adv. Fifteen times -myá. adv. On the fifteenth -shé or shyá. The fifteenth -golchháng. n. The full moon.*
- "**Sáng-ché**" or "**-chyá.**" *n.f. and m. One who accomplishes.*
- "**Sang-dang.**" *n. Rhubarb.*
- "**Sán-gim-shen-mig.**" *v.t.ir. To cause or allow to accomplish.*
- "**Sáng-mig.**" *v.t.re. To accomplish. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is accomplished. v.i.re. To begin to grow light, to glimmer.*
- "**Sángó.**" *pre. par. Accomplishing.*
- "**Sáng-sáng.**" *c.p. Having accomplished.*
- "**Sáng-shis.**" *pas. par. Accomplished.*
- "**Sáng-skárr.**" *n. The morning star. (Also Sàng-kárr.)*
- "**Sán-gul.**" *n. A plant which bears black berries.*
- "**Sán-gyá-mal-lá.**" *n. (Tib.) The Celestial Physicians (The twin sons of the sun, by his wife Sanjnâ transformed into a mare; they are endowed with perpetual youth and beauty, and are physicians of the gods. [H H. Wilson.]*
- "**Sán-gyá-tan-bá.**" *n. (Tib.) The deity of the Bauddhas, viz. Shá-kya Singh, Sarvârthasiddha, Saúddhodani, Gautéam, Arka-*

vandhu, or *Máyádevavuta*. (The rd is perhaps a corruption of *Shákyasingha*.)

"*Sa-nish*," n.a. *Twelve* -jap. adv. *Twelve times*. -myá. adv. *On the twelfth day*. -shé or -shyá. *The twelfth*. -stang. adv. *Up to twelve*

"*Sán-mig*," v.t.ir. *To kill, to put to death, to assassinate* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is killed*.

"*Sán-tan*" or "*Sán-tang*," n. *The enclosure of a temple, where the village people assemble to sing and dance at certain ceremonies*

"*San-tó*," a. *Real, right*.

"*Sán-tyá-mig*" v.t.re. *To negotiate, to settle, to pay off*

"*Sá-pes*," n. (S. *Sarpa*.) *A snake*. -ú-báll. n. *A toadstool*. -u-té-pang. n. *A mushroom*.

"*Sá-pū*," n.a. *Fourteen*. -jap. adv. *Fourteen times* -myá. adv. *On the fourteenth day*. -shé or -shyá. *The fourteenth*. -stang. adv. *Up to fourteen*.

"*Sá'r*," a. (S. "*Sára*," the .nd.) *Good, fine, useful*. (The vowel is prolonged)

"*Sa-rá-i*," n.a. *Eighteen*. -jap. adv. *Eighteen times*. -myá. adv. *On the eighteenth day*. -shé or -shyá. *The eighteenth*. -stang. adv. *Up to eighteen*.

"*Sa-rang*," n. (S. *Saras*.) *A lake, a pond*.

"*Sar-ohan-mig*" or "*Sur-ohan-mig*," v.i.ir. *To be reconciled*

"*Sár-ohé*" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who wakes*.

"*Sar-gang*," n. (S. *Swarga*.) *Heaven, the sky, the firmament*

"*Sá-rim-shen-mig*," v.t.ir. *To cause to wake*.

"*Sár-mig*," v.t.re. *To awake*. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is awoken*.

"*Sá-ró*," pre. par. *Awaking*

"*Sár-pá*," a. (Tib) *New, fresh*.

"*Sár-sár*," c.p. *Having awoken*.

"*Sár-shi-dé*" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets up*

"*Sár-shi-mig*," v.i.ir. *To wake, to get up*.

"*Sár-shim-shen-mig*," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wake*.

"*Sár-shis*," pas. par. *Awoken*.

"*Sár-shi-shí*," c.p. *Having awoken*.

"*Sár-shi-shis*," pas. par. *Awoken*.

"*Sár-shó*," pre. par. *Awaking*.



- ‘Sá-sá.” c.p. *Having killed*
- ‘Sas-gui.” n.an. *Nineteen* -jap. adv. *Nineteen times.*  
 -myá. adv. *On the nineteenth day* -shé or -shyá. *Nineteenth*  
 -stang. adv. *Up to nineteen.*
- ‘Sá-shis.” pas par. *Killed.*
- ‘Sas-tish.” n.a. *Seventeen.* -jap. adv. *Seventeen times* -myá  
 adv. *(In the seventeenth day.* -shé or -shyá. *Seventeenth.*  
 -stang. adv. *Up to seventeen.*
- ‘Sá-tar.” n. (Tib.) *A kind of lynx.*
- ‘Sátar-ob.” n. (Tib.) *A lynx cat*
- ‘Sek-dar.” n. *A polishing instrument*
- ‘Sem-chan.” n. (Tib.) *A beast, an animal, a quadruped.*
- ‘Sem-rang.” n. *The white rhododendron.*
- ‘Ser-gá-sánjí.” n. (Tib.) *The sacred mountain in the centre of the seven continents, whose height is said by the Hindus to be 84,000 yojans; the river Ganges falls from heaven on its summits, and flows thence to the surrounding worlds in four streams, the regents of the points of the compass occupying the corresponding faces of the mountain, the whole of which consists of gold and gems [H. H. Wilson]*
- ‘Ser-khá.” n. (Tib.) *See Kháning.*
- ‘Ser-nyá-yunyá.” n. (Tib.) *The zodiacal sign of Pisces*
- ‘Sgui.” n.a. *See Gui.* (Used in Tukpá.)
- ‘Sgyul.” n. *See Gyul.* (Used in Tukpá.)
- ‘Shadd” or “Shodd.” n. *A kind of grass.* Hom- n. *A blue lily.*
- ‘Shá-gí.” a. *Empty*
- ‘Shá-í.” n. (S. Shalala.) *A porcupine.*
- ‘Shá-kar” or “Shyá-kar.” n. *A turnip.* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- ‘Shal” or “Shol.” n. *The rains, the monsoon.* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- ‘Sha-lo.” n. *Locusts.*
- ‘Shá-mig.” v.i.re. *To seem pleasant.*
- ‘Shá’n.” a. *A little* Syn. Chhirap, damrich.
- ‘Shá-nang.” n. *A lock.* (Also frost or ice). -lánmig. v.t.re  
*To lock up.*
- ‘Sháng.” n. *Loaf-sugar.*
- ‘Shäng.” n. *Boiled kaurí-rice.*
- ‘Shá-ngal.” n. (Tib.) *See Joke.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)

- "Shan-gí." a. *Alive, animated*
- "Sháng-lyang." n. (S. Shrinkhalā.) *A chain, the chain of a door.*
- "Shan-shí-ras." n. (S. Shanaiśohara.) *Saturday.*
- "Shap-thang." n. (S. Shavda.) *A sound.*
- "Shár." n. *A hill antelope.*
- "Sharang" or "Shá-ring." a. *A small garden in front of a house.*
- "Sha-ráp." n. (S. Shápa.) *A curse.*
- "Shárr." n. *See Shár. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)*
- "Shár-shi-mig." v. *See Sár-shi-mig.*
- "Shash-mang." n. *Turnip leaves used as a vegetable.*
- "Shás-trang." n. (S. Shashtra, knowledge) *A riddle, puzzle.*
- "Shbal." n. *A kind of grass.*
- "Shé." *A particle. A possessive feminine affix, added to nouns, adjectives and verbs. As.: "Ráng-shé." A horsewoman*
- "Pig-shé." *The yellow one. "Lán-mig-shé." What is done.*
- "Shéoh." n. *A double handful of water*
- "She-ché" or chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sends or applies*
- "She-ohó." pre. par. *Letting.*
- "She-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause to send.*
- "She-dó." pre. par. *Sending, applying.*
- "Shel" or "Shell." n. (Tib.) *Medicine, physic, a purge. -sa-mang. n. The name of a level forest in the Bhábá Parganá, whence many kinds of drugs are said to be obtained. The following anecdote is told about it:—Once upon a time a shepherd was grazing a flock in the parganá of Bhábá, on the level ground called "Shel-samang," (from Shel, medicine, and Samang, the meadow of herbs), when he beheld a dead snake lying on the ground. After a while another snake came to the very spot where the dead snake was lying, and seeing his companion dead, he immediately took a leaf of a particular herb, put it to its mouth and instantly restored him to life to the astonishment of the shepherd, who had secretly witnessed the whole occurrence, and had recognised the life-giving herb. After playing there for a time, both the snakes went away. Then the shepherd came down to the place, killed one of his sheep and put a leaf of*

the herb to its mouth. The sheep at once got up as one awakes from sleep. The shepherd was overjoyed to find such a herb, and made many experiments with it successfully. One day he even beheaded one of his comrades and restored him to life. then he told his companion to put him himself to death and restore him to life with the herb, which he pointed out to him. His companion killed him, but unfortunately forgot the herb, so that he could not bring him to life again. The scene is very picturesque with a naturally filtered pool of cold water and beautiful forest scenery. The white rhododendron and wild strawberry grow there in abundance.

**Shel-ché**" or **-chyá**. n f. and m. *One who rubs gently.*

**She-lim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to rub gently.*

**Shel-mig.**" v.t.re *To rub gently, to restore to health.* -shé or -shyá n f. and m. *That which is rubbed gently.*

**She-ló.**" pre par. *Rubbing gently.*

**Shel-shel.**" c.p. *Having rubbed gently.*

**Shel-shis.**" pas. par. *Rubbed gently.*

**Shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To send.* (1) As: "**Dapang áng dá shéyíh.**" *Send him to me.* (2) *To cause or compel.* As: "**Nú ká-mang daú-dá lánim-sheyíh.**" *Make him do that work.* (3) *To let or allow.* As: "**Jú látú-pang bairang thá bim-shéyíh.**" *Don't let this boy go out.* (4) *To sing* As: "**Dagogás í manango-lágyátí morál sheshid.**" *They sang a pleasing song* (5) *To apply.* As. "**Reó shel má shetoyán ?**" *Don't you apply the medicine to the waist ?* (6) *To throw in.* "**Kumon shen-mig.**" (7) *To turn out.* "**Bairang shen-mig.**" (8) "**Klí-shen-mig.**" *To make water* (9) "**Khü-shen-mig.**" *To go to stool* -she or -shyá. n.f and m. *That which is sent, or applied.*

**Shen-nang.**" n. *The cattle-yard.*

**Sher-:há.**" n (Tib.) *See Káning.*

**Sher-shó.**" n (S. Sharshapa.) *A kind of mustard* (The Simla Hill people call it "**sheró.**") -skán. n. *A vegetable, the leaves of the mustard plant.*

**Shesh-ché**" or **-chyá**. n.f. and m. *One who recognises.*

**She-shé.**" c.p. *Having sent, or having applied.*

**She-shim-shen-mig.**" v.t.ir. *To cause or to allow to recognise.*

**Shesh-mig."** v.t.re. (Tib. **Shes-pá.**) To recognise, to know again, to review, to acknowledge. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. He who or that which is recognised. "**Sheshmo,**" P.p. recognition.

"**She-shis.**" pas. par. Sent, or applied.

"**She-shó.**" pre par. Recognising.

"**Shes-shesh.**" c.p. Having recognised.

"**Shesh-shis.**" pas. par. Recognised.

"**Shí.**" (S. **Sinha** and P. **Shih.**) A lion.

"**Shí.**" n. See **Bótang.** (Used in the **Shum-ebhó** dialect.)

"**Shibrát.**" n. (S. **Shivarátri.**) The birth-night of **Shiva.**

"**Shí-ché**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who dies.

"**Shí-kó.**" a. Feeble, impotent, emaciated, thin.

"**Shil**" n. (Tib. "**Silwá,**" to divide.) (1) **Tijān.** (2) Cash payment for **bagár.** (In the Settlement of the **Basháhr** State, the late **Tiká Raghú Náth Singh, C.I.B.,** divided this into three classes, viz.: 1st class Rs. 6, 2nd Rs. 4, and 3rd Rs. 3 per month, according to the capacity of the **ramadārs.** One month's **bagár** for the year was sanctioned.

"**Shil-ohí.**" n. A herb used in medicine.

"**Shil-khar.**" a. Not sunny. (Also "**Shilem.**")

"**Shim.**" n. Death.

"**Shi-mig.**" v.t.re. (Tib. **Shiwá.**) To die, to breathe one's last. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. A poison.

"**Shi-ming.**" n. French bean.

"**Shim-shen-mig.** v.t.ir. To cause or allow to die.

"**Shin.**" n. A lover.

"**Shing.**" n. (Tib.) Fuel, wood.

"**Shi-pí.**" a. Numerous, abundant. (Used in Upper **Kanáwar.**)

"**Shi-ríb-mig**" or "**Shi-rim-mig.**" v.t.re. To blow cold or chilly, of the air. (The latter form is used in the **Tukpá parganá.**)

"**Shi-rí-mig.**" (Tib. **Serwá.**) v.t.re. See the preceding. (Used in Upper **Kanáwar.**)

"**Shi-shó.**" n. (H. **Shishá.**) A looking glass.

"**Shi-shyur.**" n. A plant on which the muskdeer feeds.

"**Shko-ohé**" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who stirs about.

"**Shkoll**" n. A yoke. (The **Sinla Hill** people call it **júhwá.**)

"**Shko-mig.**" v.t.re. To stir about. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That with which to stir, an instrument for stirring.

- "Shkóm shen mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to stir about
- "Shkong-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. A stumbler, one who stumbles
- "Shkong-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To stumble, to trip in walking. -sh or -shyá. n.f. and m. That over which one is apt to stumble, a stumb'ling-block.
- "Shkong-shum-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to stumble.
- "Shkong-shi-shí." c.p. Having stumbled.
- "Shkong-shi-shis." pas. par. Stumbled.
- "Shkong shó." pre. par. Stumbling.
- "Shko-ó." pre. par. Stirring.
- "Shko-shis." pas. par. Stirred about.
- "Shko-shkó." c.p. Having stirred about.
- "Shkwá-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who boils.
- "Shkwá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to boil
- "Shkwá-dó." pre. par. Boiling.
- "Shkwá kwá." c.p. Having boiled.
- "Shkwán-mig." v.t.ir. (Tib. Skolwá.) To boil, to cook. -sh or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is boiled.
- "Shkwá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. See Khwá-ohi-mig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Shó." a Ripa. (In the Shum-chho dialect it is a noun meaning 'mud' or 'earth')
- "Shó-bí-mig." v.t.re. To be lost.
- "Shó-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. That which ripens.
- "Shogg." n. The belly, of birds in general.
- "Sho-ka-rang." n. An orphan.
- "Shok-shi-dé" or dyá. n.f. and m. A rider, one who rides.
- "Shok-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To ride -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That on which to ride, a mount, a mare, a horse, mule, etc.
- "Shok-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to ride.
- "Shok-shi-shí." c.p. Having ridden.
- "Shok-shi-shis" pas. par. Ridden.
- "Shok-shó." pre. par. Riding.
- "Sho-lang" n. A porcupine's quill.
- "Sho-mig." v.i.re. To ripen.
- "Shóm shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to ripen.
- "Shó-nang." n. (S. Shrāvāṇa.) The fourth Hindú month, corresponding to July.

"Shó-ne-tang." n. *A fair which takes place in Shaba parganá July.*

"Shong." adv. *Down.*

"Shong-gol-chhang." n. (Tib) *The dark half of a month 15 days during which the moon is on the wane.*

"Shon-yán-mig." v.i.ir. *To breathe hard*

"Sho-ó." pre. par. *Ripening.*

"Shop-ché." a. *Dried.*

"Sho-rú." n. (Tib, Berwá.) *Hail.* -bún-mig. v.i.ir. *To*

"Sho-ryá-shis." a. *Favorite*

"Sho-shis." pas. par. *Ripened.*

"Sho-shó." c.p. *Having ripened.*

"Sho-sho-háchi-mig." v.i.ir. *To be separated.*

"Sho-ṭhyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who casts away*

"Sho-ṭhyá-mig." v.t.re. *To cast away, to turn out, to throw*  
-shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is cast away.*

"Sho-ṭhyám-shen-mig." v.i.ir. *To cause or allow to cast.*

"Sho-ṭhyá-ó." pre. par. *Casting away.*

"Sho-ṭhyá-shis." pas. par. *Cast away.*

"Sho-ṭhya-ṭhyá." c.p. *Having cast away*

"Shpäg." n. (Tib. Shlg.) *A fire.*

"Shá." n. *A village deity in general, the village god.*

"Shub." n. *Foam.*

"Shub-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A slayer, one who strikes*

"Shu-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to slay.*

"Shub-mig" or "Shum-mig." v.t.re. (Tib.) *To slay, to assassinate.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is*  
(The latter form is used in Tukpá parganá.)

"Shu-bo." pre. par. *Slaying.*

"Shub-shis." pas. par. *Slain.*

"Shub-shub." c.p. *Having slain.*

"Shu-ká-rang." n. (S. Shukravára.) *Friday.*

"Shu-kut." n. *The invitation to a deity to pay a visit to a r*

"Shu-lig" or "Shuk." n. *Coral.* (The latter form is used  
Tukpá parganá.)

"Shum" or "Shumm." n.s. (Tib.) *Three.* -jap. adv. *'*  
-myá. adv. *On the third day.* -shé or -shyá. *The thi*

"Shum-ohhó." n. *The dialect of three villages in*  
Kauáwar: Lábrang, Púó or Yulohung and Kánam

- Shum-mig." v. See Shubmig. (Used in the Tukpá parganá.)
- Shungim-shen-mig." v.t.ir To cause or allow to finish.
- "Shung-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who finishes, a finisher.
- "Shung-lú." n. A species of iris-lily that grows on the snowy peaks.
- "Shung-mig." v.t.re. To finish, to complete, to accomplish. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is finished.
- "Shu-ngó." pre. par. Finishing.
- "Shung-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To be no more, to be finished.
- "Shung-shis." pas. par. Finished
- "Shu-pá." n. Evening. -koh, adv. This evening or last evening. -keró, adv. At evening time.
- "Shú-pyá." n. A butterfly. -ch, n. A little butterfly.
- "Shu-ryá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who turns about.
- "Shu-ryá-dó." pre. par. Turning about.
- "Shu-ryá-mig." v.t.re. To turn over, to turn round. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is turned round.
- "Shu-ryám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to turn round.
- "Shu-ryán-mig." v.t.ir. To turn about.
- "Shu-ryá-ó." pre. par. Turning round.
- "Shu-rya-ryá." c.p. Having turned round.
- "Shu-ryá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who roams, a vagrant.
- "Shu-ryá-shi-mig." v.i.ir. To roam, to walk about -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. A place in which to roam.
- "Shu-ryá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to roam
- "Shu-ryá-shis." pas. par. Turned round.
- "Shu-ryá-shi-shi." c.p. Having roamed.
- "Shu-ryá-shi-shis." pas. par. Roamed.
- "Shu-ryá-shó." pre. par. Roaming.
- "Shú-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who bathes.
- "Shú-shi-mig." (Tib. Thuswá.) v.i.ir. To bathe, to wash the limbs. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who has bathed.
- "Shú-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to bathe.]
- "Shú-shi-shis." c.p. Having bathed.
- "Shú-shó." pre. par. Bathing.
- "Shu-yál." n. A kind of single wild rose.
- "Shwí" n. Blood Syn Palách

- Shyá** n (Tib) *Flesh*. Also a masculine affix added to the nouns, adjectives and verbs denoting possession. As. **Lámá-shyá**. Of a *lámá* or pertaining to *lámá*. "**Thóg-shyá**." a. *The white one*. "**Shenmig-shyá**." n.m. *One who is sent*. "**Tuk-shyá**." a. *The sixth*.
- "Shyádpé."** n. *Giving a hint*.
- "Shyágg."** n. *The birch tree*.
- "Shyák-pó."** n.m. (Tib.) (1) *A brother-in-law, (wife's brother)*  
(2) *A brother-in-law, the husband of a sister*.
- "Shyá-lang."** n. *A flock, a herd, especially of sheep and goats*.
- "Shyá-les"** or **"Shyá-lí."** n. *A jackal* (From the Sanskrit *Shrigála*. The latter form is used by the *Takpá* people.)
- "Shyáng."** n. *Small stones lying on fields*. -**rálos**. a. *Stone*.
- "Shyár."** n (Tib.) *The east*.
- "Shyá-rá."** n.m. (Tib *Tagshyár*.) *A young man*.
- "Shyá-ré"** or **"Shyá-rá."** a. *Pretty*.
- "Shyár-ko."** adv. *Eastward*.
- "Shyár-lub."** n. (Tib.) *South-east*.
- "Shyá-ró."** n. *A handsome man*.
- "Shyátá."** adv. *Surely*.
- "Shyá-wá-khyí."** n. (Tib.) *A sporting dog*.
- "Shyo-nang."** n. *The bill, beak (of birds)*.
- "Shyon-mig."** v.i.re. *To dance and sing in one row, men and women together*. Syn. **Káyang-shen-mig**.
- "Shyú."** n. *The juice of the grapes*.
- "Shyu-chul."** n. *A plant with white flowers*.
- "Shyú-ná."** n. *A ghost, a goblin, an evil-spirit*. Also the title of some *samédars* of *Asrang* village.
- "Shyur."** n. *The dried leaves of the deodár, used for incense*.
- "Shyú-ria."** adv. *Soon, sharp*. (Used in Upper *Kanáwar*.)
- "Shyu-tung."** n. *See Shyú*. (Used in the *Takpá* parganá)
- "Síd."** n.a. (Tib.) *Eleven*. -**jap**. adv. *Eleven times*. -**myá**. adv. *On the eleventh day*. -**shé** or -**shyá**. n.f. and m. *The eleventh*.
- "Si-khū."** n. *Semen*.
- "Si-ki-kyá-mig."** v.i.re. *To creep about*.
- "Si-kim."** a. *Well dressed*.
- "Si-kyá-ché"** or -**chyá**. n.f. and m. *One who moves, a mover*.
- "Si-kyá-dó."** pre. par. *Moving*.



- "Si kya-kyá" c.p. *Having moved.*
- "Si kyá mig." v.i.ir. *To move to put in motion to impel*
- "Si-kyá-shus." pas. par. *Moved.*
- "Sililí." adv. *Sounding, noisily.*
- "Sil-mig." v.t.re. *See Stilmig*
- "Sí-mang." n. (S. Sírná.) *A boundary.*
- "Singhé." n. (Tib. and S. Síñha.) (1) *A lion.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Leo.*
- "Sin-mo-rál-ohan-má." n.f. (Tib.) *A grantess which devour men, a cannibal.*
- "Sí-rang." n. *A sinew, vein*
- "Sit-pá-sán-jí." n. (Tib.) *A golden hill*
- "Sifi-ting." n. *Double sewing.*
- "Siyánó" a. (H. Syáná.) *Clever, active.*
- "Skádd" or "Kádd." n. (Tib.) *A language, a dialect.* (The latter form is used in Lower Kanáwar)
- "Skád-pá." n. *An interpreter.*
- "Skán." n. (S. Sháka.) *Vegetables.*
- "Skár." n. (Tib. Skármá. and S. Tárá.) *A star.*
- "Skis-mig." v. *See Gis-mig.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar)
- "Skó." v. *Could. Ma-. Could not.*
- "Skin." n. *An ibex. Syn. Askín.*
- "Skráksh." a. *Up, above.* -háchimig. v.i.ir. *To be uppermost.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Skum-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sends to sleep.*
- "Sku-mim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause to send to sleep*
- "Skum-kum" c.p. *Having sent to sleep.*
- "Skum-mig." v.t.re. *To send to sleep.* -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is sent to sleep.*
- "Sku-mó." pre. par. *Sending to sleep*
- "Skum-shis." pas. par. *Sent to sleep.*
- "Skwál-mig." v. *See Kwál-mig.* (Used in the Tukpá parganá)
- "Skwá-rá." n. *See Kwárá.* (Used in the Tukpá parganá.)
- "Skyán-mig." v. *See Sikyámig.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Skyáss." n. (S. Kaksha.) n. *The arm-pit.*
- "Skyáth." a. *Difficult. Syn. Aldó, Jathé.*
- "Skyó" a. *See Kyó:* (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Skyon." n. *Epilepsy. Syn. Zá or Já.*
- "Skyub-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A carrier, one who carries*

- 'Skyub-chu mig' v. ir. To be laden.  
 'Skyu bum-shen mig' v. t. ir. To cause or allow to carry.  
 'Skyub-kyub.' c. p. Having carried.  
 'Skyub-mig' or 'Kyub-mig.' v. t. re. To carry, to transport, to convey, to bear. -shé or -shyá, n. f. and m. That which is carried.  
 'Skyu-bó.' pre. par. Carrying.  
 'Skyub-shi-dé' or -dyá, n. f. and m. A loader, one who loads.  
 'Skyub-shi-mig.' v. t. ir. To load, to burden. -shé or -shyá n. f. and m. That which is loaded.  
 'Skyub-shim-shen-mig' v. t. ir. To cause or allow to load.  
 'Skyub-shis.' pas. par. Carried.  
 'Skyub-shi-shi.' c. p. Having loaded.  
 'Skyub-shi-shis.' pas. par. Loaded.  
 'Skyub-shó.' pre. par. Loading.  
 'Só-jas.' n. A term for superior grains such as rice and wheat.  
 'Sók.' n. f. A co-wife. (Two wives of one husband are sent to each other.)  
 'So-kó.' n. A scorpion.  
 'So-ló.' n. See Shalo.  
 'Som' or 'Somm.' n. Morning. 'Somí.' n. Early. 'Somai.' adv. In the early morning. 'Som-som.' adv. Every day, or every morning.  
 'So-ná-res.' n. (S. Swarnakāra.) A goldsmith.  
 'Só-ruk.' n. a. (Tib.) Sixteen. -jap. adv. Sixteen times.  
 -myá, adv. On the sixteenth day. -shé or -shyá. The sixteenth.  
 'Só-rum.' n. a. (Tib.) Thirteen. -jap. adv. Thirteen times.  
 -myá, adv. On the thirteenth day. -shé or -shyá. The thirteenth.  
 'So-ryá-mig.' v. t. re. To regard with affection, to love.  
 'Sos-ché' or -chyá, n. f. and m. One who catches cold.  
 'Sos-im-shen-mig.' v. t. ir. To allow to catch cold.  
 'Sos-mig.' v. i. re. To catch cold.  
 'Sos-ó.' pre. par. Catching cold.  
 'Sos-shis.' pas. par. Caught cold.  
 'Sos-sos.' c. p. Having caught cold.  
 'Sót.' n. Zinc. (The vowel o is prolonged.)  
 'So-wá rang' n. (S. vára.) Monday

- "So-yang." n. (S.Chháyá). *Shadow, shade.*
- "Spá'ch" n.f. and m. *A granddaughter or grandson.*
- "Spág" or "Spágg" n. *A kick.* -kemig. v.t.re. *To kick*
- "Spág-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who kicks.*
- "Spá-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to kick.*
- "Spág-mig." v.t.re. *To kick, to strike with the foot.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is kicked.*
- "Spá-gó." pre. par. *Kicking.*
- "Spág-pág." c.p. *Having kicked.*
- "Spág-shis." pas. par. *Kicked.*
- "Spar-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who alters.*
- "Spá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to alter.*
- "Spár-mig." v.t.re. *To alter, to change.* -shé or -shyt n.f. and m. *That which is altered.*
- "Spá-ró." pre. par. *Altering, changing.*
- "Spár-pár." c.p. *Having altered.*
- "Spár-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets changed.*
- "Spár-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To be changed.*
- "Spár-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To allow to be changed*
- "Spár-shis." pas. par. *Altered, changed.*
- "Spár-shi-shí." c.p. *Having been changed.*
- "Spar-shi-shis." pas. par. *Changed.*
- "Spár-shó." pre. par. *Getting changed.*
- "Spá-ú." n. *A kind of plant.*
- "Spedd." a. *Level, straight.*
- "Spench." n. *A grass-hopper, an insect.*
- "Spet-pa-ning." n. *A species of blue lily* (It grows in the Lower Kanáwar valley.)
- "Spin." a. *Wet, moist.*
- "Spin-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who makes wet.*
- "Spin-chi-chí." c.p. *Having been wet.*
- "Spin-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who gets wet.*
- "Spin-chi-mig." v.i.ir. *To get wet, to be wet.*
- "Spin-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to get wet.*
- "Spin-chi-shis." pas. par. *Wetted.*
- "Spin-chó." pre. par. *Getting wet.*
- "Spin-mig." v.t.re. *To make wet.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is made wet.*
- "Spin-ó" pre. par. *Making wet.*

- Spin pin." c.p. *Having made wet.*
- Spin-shis." pas. par. *Made wet.*
- "Sprág." n. *Rhododendron.* (Used in Upper Kanawar, S. n. Barashang, used in Lower Kanawar.) Barásh is the term used by the Simla Hill people; and Buhrásh in Khambo.
- "Spul-spál" adv. *Instantly.* (Used in the Tukpá pargana.)
- "Spyáng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to frighten.*
- "Spyáng-je" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *A terrifier or one who frightens.*
- "Spyáng mig." v.t.re. *To terrify, to frighten, to fill with dread.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is frightened.*
- "Spyá-ngó." pre. par. *Frightening.*
- "Spyáng-pyáng." c.p. *Having frightened.*
- "Spyáng-shis." pas. par. *Frightened.*
- "Sráng." n. (Tib.) (1) *A scale.* (2) *The zodiacal sign of Libra.*
- "Stáb." n. (Tib.) *A bridle.* -shen-mig. v.t.ir. *To bridle.*
- "Stákk." n. *Fus, matter.*
- "Stá-kal." n. *A wave.*
- "Stá-kuch" or "Tákuch." n. *The nose.* (The latter form is used in the Tukpá pargana.)
- "Stá-kuch-dó-ing." n. *The nostril.*
- "Stál." n. (Tib.) *A plough, an instrument for turning up the ground.* -lámig. (1) *To make a plough.* (2) *To plough.* -shyá. n.m. *A ploughman.* -látu. n.m. *A ploughboy.* -mí. n.m. *A peasant.* -fálang. n. *A ploughshare.*
- "Stam-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who smells.*
- "Sta-mig." v.t.re. *To repeat, to break out.*
- "Stá-mim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to smell.*
- "Stám-mig." v.t.re. *To smell.* -shé or -shya. n.f. and m. *That which is smelt.*
- "Stá-mo." pre. par. *Smelling.*
- "Stám-shí-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *That which gives a scent.*
- "Stám-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To give out a scent.*
- "Stám-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to give out a scent.*
- "Stám-shis." pas. par. *Smelt.*
- "Stám-shi-shí." c.p. *Having given out a scent.*
- "Stám-shi-shis." pas. par. *Given out a scent.*
- "Stám-shó." pre. par. *Giving out a scent.*
- "Stám tám." c.p. *Having smelt.*

- "Stáng" n. An ascent, up-hill.
- "Stá-tí." n. The mucus of the nose.
- "Stem." n.f. The wife of a son, a daughter-in-law. -šimig. v.i.re. To marry a son.
- "Stil" n. Eternal snow.
- "Stil-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who reads or recites.
- "Sti-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to read.
- "Stal-mig." v.t.re. To read, to recite. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is read or recited.
- "Sti-ló." pre. par. Reading, reciting.
- "Stil-shis." pas. par. Read, recited.
- "Stil-til." c.p. Having read or recited.
- "Sting" n. (Tib) (1) The heart. (2) Firmament.
- "Sting-bal-mig." v.i.re. To break one's heart.
- "Stish." n.a. Seven -jap. adv. Seven times. -myá. adv. On the seventh day. -shé or -shyá. The seventh. -stang. adv. Up to seven.
- "Stó." n. The face, appearance, countenance, aspect.
- "Sto-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who seats.
- "Sto-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to seat.
- "Sto-dó." pre. par. Seating.
- "Ston-mig." v.t.ir. To seat, to cause to sit. -shé or -shyá. One who is seated.
- "Stó-shis." pas. par. Seated.
- "Sto-stó." c.p. Having seated.
- "Stráb-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who crosses.
- "Strá-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to cross.
- "Stráb-mig" or "Trám-mig." (The latter form is used in the Takpá parganá.) v.t.re. To cross, to pass over, to thwart, to embarrass. -shé or shyá. n.f. and m. That which is crossed.
- "Strá-bó." pre. par. Crossing.
- "Stráb-shis." pas. par. Crossed.
- "Stráb-tráb." c.p. Having crossed.
- "Stug." n. The breast, chest.
- "Stung-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to drink.
- "Stung-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. One who causes to drink.
- "Stung-mig." v.t.re. To cause to drink, to offer a drink, to suckle to nourish. -shé. or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who is made to drink.

- 'Stu ngó' pre par *Causing to drink*  
 "Stung-shis," pas. par. *Caused to drink*  
 "Stung-tung," c.p. *Having caused to drink.*  
 "Stupch." n. *A fist, a handful.* -bang. a. *A handful*  
 "Sudd." n. *Wisdom.* [year  
 "Su-káng," n. (S. Sukála) *An non-famine year, a prosperous*  
 "Sukh-jank." n. *Pleasure.* a. *Pleased.*  
 "Sukh-sham-bó." a. *Well, all right, quite well.* (Supposed to  
 be from S. Sukhasamvād.)  
 "Suk-pó." a. (Tib. Chhugpá.) *Rich, wealthy.*  
 "Sú-mig." v. t. and i re. (1) *To produce.* (2) *To produce*  
 (3) *To bloom.*  
 "Su-kro-lán-mig." v.t.re *To crush*  
 "Sutrol," n. *A food made of 'ogla' flour.*  
 "Sunch," n. (1) *Thought, consideration.* (2) *Sorrow.*  
 "Suncha-ohá," c.p. *Having thought*  
 "Suncha-ché" or -ohyá. n f. and m. *A thinker, one who thinks*  
 "Suo-cha-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to think*  
 "Sun-cha-dó." pre. par. *Thinking.*  
 "Sun-ohan-mig." v.t.ir. *To think, to consider.* -shé or -shyé  
*That which is thought.*  
 "Sun-cha-shis." pas. par. *Thought, considered.*  
 "Súñ-yíñ." n. *A tailor, one who knows tailoring*  
 "Sur-cha-mig." v.i.ir. *To agree with each other.*  
 "Surg." a. *Acid.* -háchimig. v.i.ir. *To be acid.*  
 "Sur-ko." n. *A trouser string, a girdle.*  
 "Su-shi-rí." n. *Whistle.*  
 "Sut." pl. "Suté." n. *A bug.* (The Simla Hill people call it  
 Mángupí, or Mángpí.)  
 "Su-tan" or "Suthan." n. *Trousers.* (The latter form is used  
 by all the Simla Hill peoples.)  
 "Swá." n. (Tib. Osé.) *The mulberry.* -bótang. n. *The*  
*mulberry-tree.* -páchang, or patrang. n. *Mulberry leaves.*  
 (The Himalayan people call it kímá.)

## T

- "Té." n. (1) *A ladder, step, stair.* (2) *A degree.*  
 "Tá." n. (Tib.) (1) *A pony.* (2) *The seventh era of the*  
*Tibetans.*

- "Tá adv. *However* j
- "Tach." v. *There is* (From "Tan-mig," to be.)
- "Ta-che." v. *See Take.* (Used by the Tukpá people.)
- "Tá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who puts, one who keeps*
- "Tá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who ruins.*
- "Tád." n. *Money lent out on interest.*
- "Tá-dim-shen-mig." v. t. iv. *To cause or allow to ruin.*
- "Tá-dó." pre. par. *Running.*
- "Tág" or "Tágg." n. *Barley.* -ohi-sang. n. *The flour of barley, barley-flour.*
- "Tág-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A weaver, one who weaves*
- "Tá-gim-shen-mig." v. t. ir. *To cause or allow to weave.*
- "Tág-mig." v. t. re. *To weave, to unite threads so as to form a cloth, to work at the loom.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is woven.*
- "Tág-mig." v. *See Chag-mig.* (Used in the Tukpá parganá.)
- "Tá-gó." pre. par. *Weaving.*
- "Tág-shis." pas. par. *Woven.*
- "Tág-tág." p. *Hamm woven.*
- "Tá-lang." n. (S. *Tallā*.) *Oil, in general.* (Generally the Kanawaris use oil of apricot-stones, as well as that of walnuts, etc.)
- "Tak." v. *Am.* (From "Tan-mig, to be. First person singular, present tense, indicative mood)
- "Táká-shing." n. *A kind of large fly that makes a loud noise in the monsoon.* (Called ninrá by the Simla Hill people)
- "Tolá." n. *A fat.* (Used in the Shum-chhé dialect)
- "Ta-ké" or "Ta-ché." v. *Was.* (From "Tan-mig, To be. Singular, past tense.) The latter form is used by the Tukpá people. As: "Dago há'm take?" *Where was she?*
- "Ta-kesh" or "Ta-chesh." v. *Were, have been.* (Third person plural of "Tan-mig." *To be: p.t.*)
- "Ta-ke-yíh" or "Ta-che-yíh." v. *Were.* (From "Tan-mig," to be, Plural, past tense.) The latter form is used in the Tukpá parganá. As: "Kis iwá má takeyíh." *You were not here,* or "Kiná dwá má tacheyíh." *You were not there.*
- "Takk." n. (Tib.) (1) *A lion.* (2) *The name of the 3rd era of the Tibetans.*
- "Ta-lá." or Tá-lá. n. *Fortune, fate.* Syn. *Bágin.*

"Tá-lang." n. H. Tálí. *A key.*

"Tál-gang." n. (S. Tálu : *The palate, the roof of the mouth*  
Syn Le-kot.

"Táik." a. *Hard.* -há-chi-mig. v. i. r. *To be hard*

"Tá-lyá-ché" or -chyá, n. f. and m. *A mender, a repairer.*

"Tá-lyá-lyá." c. p. *Having repaired.*

"Tá-lyá mig." v. t. r. *To mend, to repair* -shé or -shyá.  
n. f. and m. *That which is repaired.*

"Tá-lyám-shen-mig." v. t. i. r. *To cause or allow to repair*

"Tá-lyá-ó." pro. par. *Repairing.*

"Tá-lyá-shis." pas. par. *Repaired.*

"Tamáru." n. (S. Damarí.) *A kind of small drum* (Called  
Dohru by the Simla Hill people.)

"Tá-mig." v. t. r. (1) *To put* (2) *To bring forth.* (3) *To*  
*keep.* -shé or -shyá. n. f. and m. *That which is put*

"Tám-shen-mig." v. t. i. r. *To cause or allow to put.*

"Tan." v. *Art.* (Second person, singular, present tense, of the  
verb Tanmig, to be.) As : Ká kochyáng tan. *Thou art bad*

"Ta-nang" or "To-nang." n. *A relative.*

"Tá-gang." n. *The ornaments, jewellery*

"Tán-fó." a. *Safe.* adv *Safely.*

"Táng." con. *Or.* (Used in the Shum-ohhó dialect.)

"Tang-gang." n. *A verandah.* (The Simla Hill people call it  
Tang.)

"Tá-ngim-shen-mig" v. t. i. r. *To cause or allow to behold.*

"Táng-jé" or -jyá. n. f. and m. *A beholder, one who beholds.*

"Táng-mig." v. t. r. *To see, to behold.* v. i. r. *To become salty*  
-shé. or -shyá. n. f. and m. *That which is seen.* Táng-mó.  
*For seeing.*

"Tángó." pro. par. *Beholding.*

"Táng-shi-dó." -dyá. n. f. and m. *One who appears.*

"Táng-shi-mig." v. t. i. r. *To appear.* -shé. or -shyá. n. f. and m.  
*That which has appeared.*

"Táng-shim-shen-mig." *To cause or allow to appear.*

"Táng-shis." pas. par. *Behold.*

"Táng-shishí." c. p. *Having appeared.*

"Táng-shi-shis." pas. par. *Appeared.*

"Táng-shó." pro. par. *Appearing.*

"Táng-táng." c. p. *Having beheld.*



- "**Tan mig**" v. l. ir. To be to become. An auxiliary verb added to the verb **Nimig** in the future tense. As **Nító** Will be, or would be. (Also **Tonmig**.)
- "**Tán-mig**." v. t. ir. (1) To ruin, to destroy (2) v. t. re. To hang -shé or -shyá. n. f. and m. That which is ruined or hung
- "**Ton-mig**." v. See **Tanmig**. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "**Táo**." pre. par. Putting, keeping.
- "**Táp-só**." n. Blind, one who has no eyes.
- "**Tap-ta-pyá-ché**" or -chyá. n. t. and m. One who seeks by hand.
- "**Tap-ta-pyá-mig**." v. t. re. To touch, to search for by the touch, to feel or grope for, to seek by feeling. -shé or -shyá. n. f. and m. That which is sought by feeling.
- "**Tap-ta-pyám-shen-mig**." v. t. ir. To cause to search by touch, or allow to search by feeling
- "**Tap-ta-pyá-ó**." pre. par. Searching by feeling.
- "**Tap-ta-pyá-pyá**." c. p. Having sought by feeling.
- "**Tap-ta-pyá-shis**." pas. par. Sought by feeling.
- "**Ta-pyá-ché**" or -chyá. n. f. and m. One who heats or warms
- "**Ta-pyá-mig**." (H. **Tapáná**) v. t. re. To heat, to warm. -shé or -shyá. n. f. and m. That which is heated.
- "**Ta-pyám-shen-mig**." v. t. ir. To cause or allow to heat.
- "**Ta-pyá-ó**." pre. par. Heating
- "**Ta-pya-pyá**." c. p. Having heated.
- "**Ta-pyá-shis**." pas. par. Heated.
- "**Tarzi**." n. (Tib.) A groom, a syce.
- "**Tash**." v. Are. -a. Are there? (Plural from **Tanmig**, to be.)
- "**Tá-shis**." pas. par. Put, kept, brought forth.
- "**Tá-shia**." pas. par. Ruined, destroyed.
- "**Tau-les**." a. Sunny.
- "**Tá-tá**." c. p. Having put. "**Tá-tá**." c. p. Having ruined
- "**Tá-wá**." (Tib.) n. A pony, a horse. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- Syn. **Ráng**.
- "**Té**." pro. How many? -jap. adv. How many times? -myá. adv. On what date?
- "**Té**." n. (Tib.) (1) A monkey. (2) The ninth era of the Tibetans.
- "**Té**." a. Particle added to a verb in the subjunctive mood. As "**Káshang bi'te**." We may go.
- "**Teb-ché**" or -chyá. n. f. and m. A presser, one who presses.

- "**Tē-bim-shen mig** v.t.ir To cause or allow to press down. *Compressible*. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is pressed*.
- "**Tēb-mig**" or "**Tēm-mig**," v.t.re. To press, to suppress. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is pressed*. Syn. **Páb-mi**.
- "**Tē-bó**," pre. par. *Pressing*. Syn. **Pábó**.
- "**Tēb-shia**," pas. par. *Pressed*. Syn. **Pábshia**.
- "**Tēb-tēb**," c.p. *Having pressed*. Syn. **Páb-tēb**.
- "**Tē'g**," n. *Great, grand, large*. -mí. n. *A great man*. (1) -há-ohi-mig. v.i.ir. *To be great*. (2) -mig. *to grow*. (The vowel *e* is prolated.)
- "**Tēg-ohé** or -ohyá," n.f. and m. *An enlarger, one who makes great*.
- "**Tē-gim-shén-mig**," v.t.ir To cause or allow to enlarge.
- "**Tēg-mig**," v.t.re. To enlarge, to make great. -des. a. *Enlargable*. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is enlarged*. (Also "**Tēm-mig**,")
- "**Tē-gó**," pre. par. *Enlarging*.
- "**Tē-got**," n. *A stripe*. Syn. **Khámbrá**, **Tobrá**.
- "**Tēg-shi-mig**," v.i.ir. *To grow, to be great*.
- "**Tēg-shia**," pas. par. *Enlarged*.
- "**Tēg-tēg**," c.p. *Having enlarged*.
- "**Té-jap**," adv. See **Tó**.
- "**Tēl-ché** or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who carries*.
- "**Tēl-lim-shen-mig**," v.t.ir. To cause or allow to carry.
- "**Tēl-mig**," v.t.re. To carry, to lead, to take from one place to another. -des. a. *Portable*. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is carried*.
- "**Tē-ló**," pre. par. *Carrying, leading*.
- "**Tēl-shia**," pas. par. *Carried, led*.
- "**Tēl-tēl**," c.p. *Having carried, having led*.
- "**Tēm-mig**," v.t.re. See **Tēb-mig**. (Used in the **Tukpá** paragon.)
- "**Tēm-rel**," n. *A good omen, a lucky augury*. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "**Té-myá**," adv. See **Tó**.
- "**Tēn**," n. (Tib.) *A present, a friendly gift, a memento*.
- "**Tēn-fát**," n. *A little bag for presents*.
- "**Té-pang**" or "**Thēpang**," n. *A cap*. Kanácaris wear a peculiar cap made of black woollen cloth, made in the shape

by and of *le l i p l e* that of the Tibetan (The latter form is used in the Tukpá parganá)

"Tó rang," adv. *When? At what time?*

"Te-ra ngá," adv. *Whenever. -i. Whenever.*

"Te-ra-ngá-stang," adv. *As long as.*

"Te-rang-stang," adv. *How long?*

"Tes-tang," adv. *How long? or Up to how many? (Also*  
*Te-tang, or as far as*

"Tes-to-rang," adv. *Sometimes.*

"Tes-to-rangá," adv. *Whenever.*

"Te-to," n.m. *How far further.*

"Te-tyáng," or Tetá, adv. *As much as*

"Tóu," n. (Tib.) *The deity Hanúmán, a monkey.*

"Thá," n. *A stone set in a ring, a stone on which a name is cut*

"Thá," adv. *Do not, don't. As: "Hade thá lōyín," Don't*  
*so. "Dagogánú thá būn-sheyín," Don't let them come*

"Thachoh," n. *Something. (Also Thachohí)*

"Thachoh-má," or Thachohí-má, n. *Nothing.*

"Thad," n. *Power, might.*

"Thág-tug," n. *Food. (Used in the Shum-ohhó dialect)*

"Thái," n. (Tib.) *The Tibetan character in which account*  
*and correspondence are kept.*

"Tha-kang," "Tha-kam" or "Tho-kang," n. (Tib.)  
*rug, a carpet, a woollen covering for the floor. (The latter*  
*forms are used in Upper Kanáwar and Tukpá respectively)*

"Thák-pá," n. (Tib. Thágú.) *A rope, a twine.*

"Thal," n. (S. Sthala.) *A place, a room.*

"Thalch," n. *A little place.*

"Tháll," n. *A weaver's comb.*

"Thán-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who touches.*

"Tháng," n. *Hire, wages, pay.*

"Thá-nim-shen-mig," v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to touch.*

"Thán-mig," v.i.re. *To touch, to meddle with. -des, a. Tang*  
*-shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. That which is touched.*

"Thá-nó," pre. par. *Touching.*

"Thán shis," pas. par. *Touched.*

"Thán-thán," c.p. *Having touched. [parganá]*

"Thá-pen," n. *A house, a dwelling. (Used in the Tu*

"Thá-pyá-mig" v.t.re. (S. Sthápana.) *To put.*

- "**Thárr**" n. (Tib **Thárwá**, *to be free*.) A leopard (The Hill people call it **Brágg**.)
- "**Thá-sang**." n. (Tib. **Thil**.) The bottom, foundation.  
 mig. v.i.ir. *To put a new bottom.*
- "**Thás-ché**" or **-chyá**. n.f. and m. A hearer, one who hear
- "**Thá-sim-shen-mig**." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to hear.*
- "**Thás-mig**." v.t.re. (Tib. **Thospá**.) *To hear, to listen, to see, to hearken.* -**dés**. a. Audible. -**shé** or **-shyá**. n.f. and m. That which is heard.
- "**Thá-só**." pre. par. *Hearing.*
- "**Thás-shis**." pas. par. *Heard.*
- "**Thás-thás**." c.p. *Having heard.* adv. *Listeningly.*
- "**Thau-rú**." n. H. **Hathaurá**. A hammer.
- "**Theg-ché**" or **-chyá**. n.f. and m. One who waits.
- "**The-gim-shen-mig**." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wait*
- "**Theg-mig**." v.i.re. *To await, to expect.* -**dés**. a. *Awaited.* -**shé** or **-shyá**. n.f. and m. One who is awaited
- "**The-gó**." pre. par. *Awaiting.*
- "**Theg-shi-dé**" or **-dyá**. n.f. and m. One who waits.
- "**Theg-shi-mig**." v.i.ir. *To wait, to attend, to delay* -**sh**  
 -**shyá**. n.f. and m. She or he who is waited for.
- "**Theg-shim-shen-mig**." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to wait.*
- "**Theg-shis**." pas. par. *Awaited.*
- "**Theg-shi-shi**." c.p. *Having waited.*
- "**Theg-shi-shis**." pas. par. *Waited.*
- "**Theg-sho**." pre. par. *Waiting.*
- "**Theg-theg**." c.p. *Having awaited.*
- "**The-lo**." n. A piece of wood on which to cut flesh or wood
- "**Theng**." n. A line, any thing extended in length.
- "**Thi**." a. *Something.*
- "**Thid**." n. Grain lent out at interest.
- "**Thig**." a. *Sweet, tasteful.*
- "**Thig**." n. (Tib) (1) A couple. (2) The zodiacal sign Gemini.
- "**Thig-há-ohi-mig**." v.i.ir. *To be sweet.*
- "**Thig-lán-mig**." v.t.re. *To make sweet, to sweeten.*
- "**Thig-shyá**." a. *Sweet.*
- "**Thi-má**." a. *Nothing.*
- "**Thin-mig**." v.i. re. *To roof.*

- "Thiak." a. *Wet, green, moist.* As. *Hade thiak shingás me párim má-sko.* He cannot burn fire with such green fuel.
- "Chisang kush thiak thá lániyiñ." Do not moisten the flour too much.
- "Thó." n. (Tib.) *Coal, charcoal.*
- "Thó'g." a. *White* -lámig. v.t.re. *To whiten.* -mí. n. *Europeans*
- "Thombú." n. (Tib.) *A large spoon used for distributing tea.*
- "Tho-chá-ló." adv. *From the upper country, i.e., from the upper part of the country.*
- "Tho-kyá-mig." v.t.re. *To keep in one's service.*
- "Thonoh." a. *By heart.*
- "Thon-mig." v.i.re. *To pass a degree.*
- "Tho-mig." v.t. re. (1) *To pick up.* (2) *To pluck*
- "Tho-ngal." n. *The heel.*
- "Thong-mig." v.t.re. (1) *To knock off.* (2) *To clear off* (3) *To sweep.*
- "Thon-gró." n. *Small-pox.* -dwán-mig. *To appear, of small-pox.*
- "Tho-ring." prep. *Up, above, upon.*
- "Thú." pro. *What? or Which?*
- "Thú." adv. *Why? What for?*
- "Thu-ohé" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who lifts up.*
- "Thu-chú." a. *Of the upper country.*
- "Thú-d?" *A phrase. What's?*
- "Thud." prep. (Tib. Thod.) *Up, upon, above, on.*
- "Thú-dá-tánga." *A phrase. For what purpose?*
- "Thu-kang." n. (H. Thúk.) *A spit.*
- "Thuk-pá." n. (Tib. Thugpá.) *A kind of food made of flour curry.*
- "Thu-kyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *A spitter, one who spits.*
- "Thu-kyá-kyá." c.p. *Having spat.*
- "Thu-kyá-mig." v.i. re. (H. Thúkná.) *To spit, to eject from the mouth, to throw out saliva.* -shyá. n.m. *A spittoon.*
- "Thu-kyám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to spit.*
- "Thu-kyá-ó." *Spitting.*
- "Thu-kyá-shis." pas. par. *Spat.*
- "Thum." n. *The lap, the loose part of a garment.*
- "Thumbú." n. (Tib.) *See Hom. (Used in Tibet.)*

- Thú mig" v.t.re. To lift up to take to hold. shé- or -shyá.  
n.f. and m. That which is lifted up.
- "Thu-Tukpá. n. The inner Tukpá pargand.
- "Thúm-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to lift up.
- "Thun-las." a. Blunt, not sharp.
- "Thuó." pre. par. Holding, lifting up.
- "Thu-ré-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A runner, one who runs.
- "Thu-ré-dim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to run.
- "Thu-ré-dó." pre. par. Running.
- "Thu-ren-mig." v.i. ir. To run, to flee, to move swiftly. -des, a.  
Able to run -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. She or he who runs.
- "Thurenmo." For running. Thureshid. p.t. Ran.
- "Thu-re-ré." c.p. Having run. adv. At a run.
- "Thu-ré-shis." pas. par. Run.
- "Thú-shis." pas. par. Held, lifted.
- "Thu-thú." c.p. Having held, having lifted.
- "Thwá." prep. Above. (Also adv.) -káchyáng. Upwards.  
(Also Thwá-kó.)
- "Thwá-yá-ché or -chyá. n.f. and m. A producer, one who produces.
- "Thwá-yá-mig" v.t.re. To produce, to bear, to exhibit, to bring forth. -des, a. Capable of producing. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
That which is produced. Thwá-yá-shid. p.t. Produced.
- "Thwá-yám-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to produce.
- "Thwá-yá-ó." pre. par. Producing.
- "Thwá-yá-shis." pas. par. Produced.
- "Thwá-ya-yá." c.p. Having produced.
- "Tí." n. (Tib. Chhú.) Water.
- "Tib-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who pulls.
- "Ti-bim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. To cause or allow to pull.
- "Tib-mig." v.t.re. To pull, to draw forcibly. -des, a. Worth pulling. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is pulled.
- "Tib-ó." pre. par. Pulling.
- "Tib-shis." pas. par. Pulled.
- "Tib-tib." c.p. Having pulled. (Also adv.)
- "Ti-chá or Alochá. n. Oasis. (The latter form is used in Lower Kanáwar.)
- "Tí-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who divides with a spoon.

- Ti-chám** " n. (From *tí*, water, and *chám*, moss, literally 'wood.') *Tsè jiám*, lit. 'of water.'
- Ti-chhám.** " n. (From *tí*, water, and *chhám*, a bridge) *A bridge or small wooden bridge.*
- Ti-chó.** " n. (From *tí*, water, and *chó*, thorn.) *A thorny plant that grows near water. (Its roots is used as a medicine, and is said to be very cooling)*
- Tig.** " n. *The kind of partridge called chakor, the Greek partridge or bartaulle. (The Simla Hill people call chákra.)*
- Ti-gárang.** " n. (From *tí*, water, and *garang*, a river.) *A river, a stream of flowing water.*
- Tihángmá** " n. *A festival held in January.*
- Ti-thang.** " n. (S. *Tírtha*.) *A sacred place such as the Ganges, &c.*
- Tik-nyá-tang.** " n. See *Fyá*. (Used by the *Tukpá* people.)
- Ti-lán-mech.** " n. (From *tí*, water, *lán*, make, *mech*, a little fire or sparks of fire) *The rainbow. (The Simla Hill people call it Panyáilí, perhaps from the word Páníwáli.) -dwán-mig.*  
v.i.ir. *To appear (of the rainbow).*
- Tí-mig.** " v.i.ir. (1) *To divide with a spoon. (2) To squeeze, to wring, to extort. (1) -dos. a. Compressible. (2) Divisible by a spoon. (3) Fit to be squeezed. -she or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is squeezed, or divided with a spoon.*
- Tím-shen-mig.** " v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to squeeze or divide.*
- Ti-nang.** " n. *A narrow window.*
- Ting.** " n. (Tib.) *A turquoise, greenstone. (Worn by women in Kanáwar as well as in Tibet)*
- Tí-d.** " pre. par. (1) *Squeezing. (2) Dividing with a spoon.*
- Tip-lakt.** " n. *A frog or toad.*
- Ti-pol.** " n. *A blister, a hurt.*
- Ti-pol-dwán-mig.** " v.i.ir. *To get a blister.*
- Ti-sá-ngal.** " n. See *Sá-ngal*.
- Ti-skár.** " n. *Thirst. -būn-mig. v.i.ir. To feel thirst.*
- Ti-ská-rask.** " a. *Thirsty.*
- Ti-tas.** " n. (H. *Titar*.) *A partridge.*
- Ti-tyáng.** " n. *The voice.*
- Ti-t** " or **Tyá.** " n. (Tib.) *A mule.*
- Ti-zong.** " n. *A kind of plant that grows near water, and has pink flowers shaped like an earring.*

- "Tó" A particle. (1) *Is*. (2) *Will, or shall*. As "Da dām to" *He is well*. "Dagogá dām nító" *They will be well*.  
(From Tanmig, to be.)
- "Tob." a. (1) *Right*. (2) *True*. (3) *Real*. (4) adv. *Truly, rightly, really*. -des. a. *Likely to be right, or true or real*.
- "Tob-rú." n. *A stripe*. Syn. Khámbrú, tegot, or togot.  
(The two latter forms are used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "To-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who becomes ill, a patient*.
- "Tód." n. *Sickness, illness, indisposition*.
- "To-dim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to become ill*.
- "To-dó." pre. par. *Becoming ill*.
- "To-got." n. See Tobrú.
- "Tok-to-kyá-mig." v.i. re. *To peck*. (Also Chok-cho-kyá-mig, used in the Shum-ohhó dialect)
- "Tól." n. *A party*.
- "Tó-ling." adv. *This year, the present year*. -oh-myá. adv. *During the year*. -shé or -shyá. a. *Of this year*. -stang adv. *Up to the present year*
- "To-lyá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who weighs or lifts*.
- "To-lyá-lyá." o.p. (1) *Having weighed, or having lifted*. (2) adv. *By way of weighing*.
- "To-lyá-mig." v.t. re. (H. Tolná.) (1) *To weigh, to test by the balance*. (2) *To raise, to lift*. -des. a. *Ponderable*. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is weighed*.
- "To-lyám-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to weigh*.
- "To-lyá-ó." pre. par. *Weighing, lifting*.
- "To-lyá-shis." pas. par. *Weighed*. [table.]
- "To-mang." n. (S. Tumbí.) *A kind of gourd, used as a vege*
- "To-nang." n. See Tanang. (Used by the U.K.P.)
- "Tó-ngim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to beat*.
- "Tong-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *A beater, one who beats*.
- "Tong-mig." v.t. re. *To beat, to hit, to strike*. -des. a. *Malleable*. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *One who is beaten*.
- "To-ngó." pre. par. *Beating*.
- "Tong-shi-mig." v.i. ir. *To be beaten*.
- "Tong-shis." pas. par. *Beaten*.
- "Tong-tong." o.p. *Having beaten*. adv. *By beating*.
- "Ton-mig." v.i. ir. *To become ill, to be sick*. (Syn. Ohon-mig, used in Upper Kanáwar.)



"Tó-páah." n (1) *Carefulness* (2) *Support* lán mig v t  
To support

"Tórgyá or Tóná." n. A festival.

"To-rá." n. *Pride*.

"To-ró." adv. *To-day*.

"To-ró." n. *Zinc*.

"To-rok-etang." adv. *Till now, as yet*.

"To-ro-mýá." adv. *Now-a-days*.

"To-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who sits*.

"To-shi-mug." v.i. ir. *To sit, to sit down*. -des. a. *Worthy sitting on*. -shé, or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That on which to sit a seat*.

"To-shim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to sit*

"To-shis" pas. par. *Become ill*.

"To-shi-shi" c.p. *Having sat*. adv. *Sitting*.

"To-shi-shis." pas. par. *Sat*.

"To-shó" pre. par. *Sitting*.

"To-to." c.p. *Having become ill*. a. *Ill*.

"Tráng-in-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to spread*.

"Tráng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *One who spreads, an extender*

"Tráng-mig." v.t. re. *To spread, to extend, to expand, to propagate*. -des. a. *Extensible*. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *The which is extended*. "Trangmo." *For extending*.

"Trángó." pre. par. *Spreading*.

"Tráng-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who struts, a swagger*

"Tráng-shi-mig." v.i. ir. *To strut, to swagger*.

"Tráng-shim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to strut*.

"Tráng-shis." pas. par. *Extended*.

"Tráng-shi-shi." c.p. *Having strutted*. adv. *Swaggeringly*.

"Tráng-shi-shis." pas. par. *Strutted*.

"Tráng-shó" pre. par. *Strutting*.

"Tráng-tráng." c.p. *Having extended*. adv. *Spreadingly*.

"Tua-mig." v.t. re. *To support, to cherish*.

"Tub-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who sucks*.

"Tu-bim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to suck*.

"Tub-mig" or "Tura-mig." v.t. re. (1) *To suck*. (2) *To squeeze* (3) *To swell*. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which sucked or squeezed*.

"Tu-bo." pre. par. *Sucking*.

- "Tub-shis." pas. par. *Suck-d.*
- "Tub-tub." c.p. *Having sucked.* adv. *Suckingly.*
- "Tú-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who presses*
- "Tug-mig." v.i. re. *To come, to approach* (Used in the Gangyul dialect.)
- "Tug-mig." v.t. re. *To push on.* (Used in the Shum-ohhó dialect.)
- "Tuk." n.f. (Tib.) *Six.* -jap. adv. *Six times.* -myá. adv. *On the sixth day.* -shé or -shyá. *The sixth.*
- "Tu-kri." n. (H. *Tukré.*) *A bit, a piece.* -lün mig. v.t. re. *To cut in pieces.*
- "Tul-ché." n.f. *A thorny plant*
- "Tul-mig." v.i. re. *To grow, to move.*
- "Tul-tul-mig-tí." n. *Teeth rolling down*
- "Tum-bá." n. *A hand.*
- "Tú-mig." v.t. and i. re. (1) *To swell.* (2) *To squeeze.* (3) *To divide with a spoon.* -dos a. *liable to swell, compressible, divisible with a spoon.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is divided with a spoon.*
- "Tum-mig." v. See *Tubmig.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar).
- "Túm-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to divide with a spoon.*
- "Tu-nang." n. *The lip.*
- "Tu-ngim-shen-mig." v.t. ir. *To cause or allow to drink.*
- "Tung-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *One who drinks, a drinker*
- "Tung-mig." v.t. re. (Tib. *Tungwá.*) *To drink, to quench thirst, to absorb.* -dos. a. *Worth drinking.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is drunk.*
- "Tu-ngó." pre. par. *Drinking.*
- "Tung-shis." pas. par. *Drunk.*
- "Tung-tung." c.p. *Having drunk.* adv. *by drinking.*
- "Tun-má." n.f. (Tib.) See *Baré.* (Used in Upper Kanáwar).
- "Túó." pre. par. *Swelling, squeezing, dividing with a spoon.*
- "Tu-puk." n. (Tib. *Túpag.*) *A gun, a rifle.* -báyámig. v. *To fire*
- "Turé-mig." v.i. re. *To come.* (Used in the Shum-ohhó dialect.)
- "Turen-mig." v.i. ir. *To come.* (Shum-ohhó dialect)
- "Tu-ren-mig." v.i. ir. *To set down.* pre. par. *Ture-dó.* *Setting down.* pas. par. *Ture-shis.* *Set down.*

- Tar pyá n. (from tar *striking* and pyá, a bird. A bat -ch  
: 1 ma' kind 1 bat.
- 'Tá-shang" v. 14. Tashan. *Hacks or chaff of corn.*
- 'Tá-shu," par. par. *Squashed, squeezed, divided with a spoon.*
- 'Tá-tá" c.p. *Having swelled, having squeezed, having divided with a spoon.*
- 'Twá-ché" or -chyá n.f. and m. *An expeller.*
- 'Twá-dim-shen-mig." v.t. in. *To cause or allow to expel.*
- 'Twá-dó," par. par. *Expelling.*
- 'Twá-ngim-shen-mig." v.t. in. *To cause or allow to open.*
- 'Twáng-yé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. *One who opens, an opener.*
- 'Twáng-mig." v.t. re. *To open, to unlock.* -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which may be opened.*
- 'Twá-ngó," par. par. *Opening.*
- 'Twáng-shis," par. par. *Opened.*
- 'Twáng-twáng." c.p. *Having opened.* adv. *By opening.*
- 'Twán-mig." v.t. in. *To expel, to turn out.* -das. a. *Expellable.* she or -shyá. n.f. and m. *That which is expelled.*
- 'Twá-shis," par. par. *Expelled.*
- 'Twá-twá" c.p. *Having expelled.* (Also adv.)

## U

- 'Ú." n. (Pronounced like the English word Woo.) *A flower, a floweret, the blossom of a plant.* Prop. Of. As: Nū mīú ráng dām dā." *That man's horse is good.*
- 'Ú." A particle, inserted between two numerals to denote 'and.'  
As: Nijá-ú-íd, 21. Nijá-ú-nish, 22. Nijá-ú-shum, 23. Nijá-ú-pū, 24. Nijá-ú-ngá, 25. Nijá-ú-tuk, 26. Nijá-ú-utah, 27. Nijá-ú-rái, 28. Nijá-ú-gul, 29. Per-nijá, 30. Per-nijá-ú-íd, 31. Nish-nijá, 40. Dái-nijá, 50. Shum-nijá, 60. Sáro-shum-nijá, 70. Fú-nijá, 80. Sáro-pū-nijá, 90. Rá, 100.
- 'Uba-lang" or "Ublang," n. (H. Ubál.) *An overflow, boiling over.*
- 'Ubyá-mig." v.t. re. *To make dry.*
- 'Úché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *That which blooms.*
- 'Ú-dá-gang." n. *An offering of flowers to a village deity.* (The Kanáwaris offer flowers to the village deity in August.)

- Udang." n. *An udder* (The Sumla Hill men call it *bákhkh*.)
- Uden." prep. *On, upon, above.*
- Ugómá." a. *Rosy, like the rose in colour.*
- Ulpau." pro. *My or our.* (Used in the Shum-cho dialect)
- Ú-mig." v.i.re. *To bloom, to blossom, to flower.*
- Úm-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to bloom*
- Umyá-shi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *A visionary.*
- Umyá-shi-mig." v.t.ir. *To consider, to imagine.* -shé or -sh.  
*That which may be considered.*
- Umyá-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to consider*
- Umyá-shi-shí." c.p. *Having considered.* (Also, adv.)
- Umyá-shi-shis." pas. par. *Considered.*
- Umyá-shó." pre. par. *Considering.*
- Un-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who requests.*
- Un-chi-chí." c.p. *Having begged.*
- Un-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who begs.*
- Un-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To beg, to ask for alms.* -shé or -sh.  
 n.f. and m. *That which may be begged, alms.*
- Un-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to beg.*
- Un-chis." a. *Begged.*
- Un-chi-shis." pas. par. *Begged.*
- Un-cho." pre. par. *Begging.*
- Unim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to request.*
- Un-mig." v.t.re. *To request, to implore, to beg.* -shé or -sh.  
 n.f. and m. *That which may be requested.*
- Unó." pre. par. *Requesting, begging.*
- Un-shis." pas. par. *Requested.*
- Un-un." c.p. *Having requested.*
- Uó." pre. par. *Blooming.*
- Upá-shang." n. (S. Upavāsa.) *A religious fast.*
- Urchh." n. *A grain box.*
- Urgyán." n. (Tib.) *A spiritual father.*
- Ur-gyán." n. (Tib.) *Prosperity.*
- Úsáng." n. *A term for the town of Lhasa.*
- Ush" or "Ushk." n. *Old, ancient, of yore.*
- Ushará." adv. *For nothing.*
- Ú-thó-mig." v.i.re. *To pick flowers.*
- Ú-á." c.p. *Having bloomed.*
- U-yá-mig." v.t.re. *To make, to mend.*

## V

## Nal

## W.

"Wá." n. A nest, a den.

"Wá-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. One who laughs.

"Wá-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to laugh.

"Wá-dó." pre. par. Laughing.

"Wá-lang." n. Hay.

"Wá-lán-mig." v.i.re. To make a nest.

"Wái-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. One who tires

"Wá-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to tire.

"Wái-mig." v.i.re. To tire, to fatigue. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which causes fatigue.

"Wá-ló." pre. par. Tiring.

"Wái-shi-dó" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who itches.

"Wái-shi-mig." v.t.ir. To itch, to scratch -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. That which itches.

"Wái-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to itch.

"Wái-shia." pas. par. Tired.

"Wái-shi-shi." c.p. Having itched.

"Wái-shi-shia." pas. par. Itched, scratched.

"Wái-shó." pre. par. Itching.

"Wái-thú." n. A yoke-tie.

"Wái-wái." c.p. Having tired.

"Wá-mang" or wábang. a. (S. Váma.) Contrary, reverse. -lán-mig. v.t.re. To upset, to make contrary (The latter form is used in the Takpá parganá.)

"Wán" or "wánn." n. Laughter.

"Wáng." n. (Tib.) (1) An order, authority, permission. (2) The name of a river which flows through the Bhábá parganá, and joins the Sutlej near the Wángtú Bridge. (It comes from the Spiti side.)

"Wáng-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to sweep

"Wáng-jé" or -jyá. n.f. and m. A sweeper.

"Wáng-mig." v.t.re. To sweep, to brush. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is swept, or brushed.

"Wá-ngó." pre. par. Sweeping.

"Wáng-shia." pas. par. Swept.

"Wáng wáng" c.p. *Having except*

"Wán mig" v.tr. *To laugh to one's shá or shyá. n.f. and m.*  
*She or he who is laughing at*

"Wárk" adv. *Afar at a distance*

"Wár-ki," n. *Distant, afar,*

"Wár-kyó," adv. *From afar,*

"Wárr," n. *A dot,*

"Wáshang," n. *Moustache,*

"Waskyár," n. *Fire,*

"Wásh," n. (1) *light, abandoned person.* (2) *In menaca.*

"Wáss," n. *Hoary.* -yáng. n. *A bee.*

"Wáss-páchang." "Wáss-patrang." n. *A kind of plant bearing yellow flowers.* (It is found in lower Kanhwar.)

"Wá-wá," c.p. *Having laughed.* Also adv. *Laughingly.*

"Wá-yá-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *the who turns round.*

"Wá-yá-mig." v.tr. *To turn round.* -shéu -shyá. n.f. and m.  
*That which is turned round.*

"Wá-yám-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to turn round.*

"Wá yá-ó," pre. par. *Turning round.*

"Wá-yá-shis," pas. par. *Turned round.*

"Wá-ya-yá," c.p. *Having turned round.*

"Wó," n. *A hawk.* Syn. *Dángshyáras.* -pályá-mig. v.t.ir.  
*To tame a hawk.*

## X.

Nil.

## Y.

"Yá," int. *O, oh.* As: "Yá látú kí hám bió-toá?" *O boy!*  
*where are you going to?* "Yá ringzá lo-jáyh." *O sister*  
*come here.*

"Yáb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who flies.*

"Yáb-chen," n. *See Yobohen.* (Used in the Tukpá parganá.)

"Yáb-chi-chí," c.p. *Having flown away.*

"Yáb-chi-dá" or -dyá. n.f. and m. *One who flies away.*

"Yáb-chi-mig." v.t.ir. *To fly away.* -shyá. n.m. *That with*  
*which to fly, wings, plumage.*

"Yáb-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fly away.*

"Yáb-chis," n. *Flown.*

"Yáb-chi-shis," pas. par. *Flown away.*

- Yab chó" pre. par. *Flying away*
- Yá-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fly.*
- "Yáb mig" or "Yám-mig." v.ire. *To fly, to move swiftly.*  
-shyá, n.m. *That with which to fly* (The latter form is used in Upper Kanāwar.)
- "Yá bó." pre. par. *Flying.*
- "Yáb-shi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *One who flies away.*
- "Yáb-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To fly away, to escape by flight.* -shyá.  
n.m. *That with which to make a flight.*
- "Yáb-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to fly away.*
- "Yáb-shis" pas. par. *Flown.*
- "Yáb-shi-shí." c.p. *Having flown away.*
- "Yáb-shi-shis." pas. par. *Flown away.*
- "Yáb-shó." pre. par. *Flying away.*
- "Yáb-yáb." c.p. *Having flown.* (Also an adv.)
- "Yá'k" or "Yá'k." n. (Tib.) *The Tibetan ox* (The vowel is pronounced "aw.")
- "Yág-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who sleeps, a sleeper.*
- "Yá-gim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to sleep.*
- "Yág-mig" or "Yáng-mig." v.i.re. *To sleep, to lie down*  
-shé or -shyá, n.f. and m. *That on which to sleep, a bed*  
(The latter form is used in Upper Kanāwar)
- "Yá-gó." pre. par. *Sleeping*
- "Yág-shi-dé" or -dyá, n.f. and m. *One who lies flat on the back,*  
*supine.*
- "Yág-shi-mig." v.i.ir. *To lie flat on the back.* -shé or -shyá.  
n.f. and m. *That on which to lie supine.*
- "Yág-shim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to lie flat on the*  
*back.*
- "Yág-shis." pas. par. *Slept.*
- "Yág-shi-shí." c.p. *Having lain supine.*
- "Yág-shi-shis." pas. par. *Laid flat on the back.*
- "Yág-shó." pre. par. *Lying flat on the back.*
- "Yág-yág." c.p. *Having slept.* Also adv. *Sleepily.*
- "Yái" or "Yáil." n. *The white wild rose.* -chó. n. *The thorn*  
*of the wild white rose.* (The Simla Hill people call it  
k'gó.)
- "Yái-ché" or -chyá, n.f. and m. *One who is tired.*
- "Yá-im-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to tire.*

- "Yál mig." v.t.ra. (Tib Ngálwá, to be tired) To be tired  
to become fatigued -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which  
causes fatigue.
- "Yá-ló." pre. par. Being tired.
- "Yál-shis." pas. par. Tired, fatigued.
- "Yál-ú." n. The flower of the wild white rose.
- "Yá-lú-rá-tung." n. A short night
- "Yál-yál." c.p. Having become tired
- "Yám-mig." v. See Yáb-mig. (Used in the Tukpá pargana.)
- "Yán-bá." n. Perplexity. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Yáng." n. (Tib.) A fly.
- "Yángch." n. A small fly, or gnat. v. Sleeps, does sleep
- "Yá-ngim-shen-mig." v. See Yáginshenmig. (Used in Upper  
Kanáwar.)
- "Yáng-luk." n. (Tib. Yánglug.) A scarf, a piece of cloth, a  
small blanket.
- "Yáng-mig." v. See Yágmig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Yáng-só." n.f. An old woman.
- "Yár-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. One who saves.
- "Yár-chí-chí." c.p. Having escaped.
- "Yár-chí-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who escapes, one who  
remains.
- "Yár-chí-mig." v.t.ir. (1) To escape. (2) To remain. -shé or  
-shyá. n.f. and m. That by which to escape, or that wherein  
to remain.
- "Yár-chim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to remain, or  
escape.
- "Yár-chí-shis." pas. par. Escaped, remained.
- "Yár-chó." pre. par. Escaping, remaining.
- "Yá-rim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to save.
- "Yár-mig." v.t.ra. To save, to spare. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m.  
That which is saved.
- "Yá-rá." pre. par. Saving.
- "Yár-shis." Saved.
- "Yár-yár." c.p. Having saved.
- "Yíh." A particle added to a verb in the imperative mood. As  
Bi-yíh. Go. Ló-yíh. Say.
- "Yó." n. (Tib.) (1) A hare. (2) The name of the 4th Tibetan  
era.



- Yob chen ' n A stirrup (Also Yábchen )  
 'Yo chá ló adv From the plains  
 Yó ché or chyá. n.f. and m. One who gathers.  
 "Yo-chi-chí." c.p. Having played.  
 "Yo-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who plays, a player.  
 "Yo-chu-mig." v.i.ir. To play, to sport, to toy -shé or -shy  
 n.f. and m. That with which to play, a toy.  
 "Yó-chun-shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to play.  
 "Yo-chi-shis." pas. par. Played, sported.  
 "Yó-chó." pres. par. Playing  
 "Yod." prep Down  
 "Yod." adv Thither, this side.  
 "Yog-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. A supporter, a cherisher  
 "Yog-chi-chí." c.p. Having cherished.  
 "Yog-chi-dé" or -dyá. n.f. and m. One who cherishes.  
 "Yog-chi-mig." v.t.ir. To cherish, to nourish, to support. -sh  
 or -shyá n.f. and m. One to be cherished.  
 "Yog chun-shen-mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to cherish.  
 "Yog-chi-shis." pas. par. Cherished.  
 "Yog-chó." pres. par. Cherishing.  
 "Yo gim shen-mig." v.t.ir. To cause or allow to support  
 "Yog-mig" v.t.ir. To support, to maintain. -shé or -shy  
 n.f. and m. One to be supported.  
 "Yo-gó." pres. par. Supporting.  
 "Yog-shis." pas. par. Supported.  
 "Yog-yog." c.p. Having supported.  
 "Yó-jang." n Arms, a weapon.  
 "Yok-mó." n.f. (Tib. Yogmó.) A female servant  
 "Yok-po." n.m. (Tib.) A servant.  
 "Yó mig." v.t.ir. To gather, to accumulate, to collect -shé  
 chyá. n.f. and m. That which is accumulated.  
 "Yum-shen-mig" v.t.ir. To cause or allow to collect.  
 "Yong-mig." v.t.ir. To tame, to support. -shé or -shy  
 n.f. and m. That which is tamed.  
 "Yo-ó." pres. par. Gathering.  
 "Yor." prep Down. (Used in the Shum-choé dialect.)  
 "Yó-shis." pas. par. Gathered.  
 "Yó-thang." prep. Underneath.  
 "Yó-yó." c.p. Having gathered.

- "Yu-ché" or -chyá n.f. and m. *One who grinds.*  
 "Yud," n. *Flour of roasted grain*  
 "Yu-dim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to grind*  
 "Yu-dó." pre. par. *Grinding.*  
 "Yu-don-má." n.f. (Tib.) *A goddess.*  
 "Yul-chhung." n. *A term used for Píló village.*  
 "Yum pothí." n. (Tib.) *The Buddhist scriptures.*  
 "Yu-med" or "Yumet." n.f. *Mother-in-law.* (The latter form is used in the Tukupá parganá.)  
 "Yun-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who walks, a walker.*  
 "Yú-né" or "Yú-neg." n. *The sun.* (The latter form is used in the Tukupá parganá.) *Nima* in Tibetan.  
 "Yung-rung." n. (Tib.) *A wheel.*  
 "Yungz." n.m. (Tib.) *A brother in faith (dharm-bhai), an adopted brother*  
 "Yu-nim-shen-mig" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to walk.*  
 "Yun-mig." v.i.re. *To walk, to move, to go on foot* -shé n. -shyá. n.f. and m. *That on which to walk.*  
 "Yun-mig." v.t.ir. *To grind, to crush.* -shé or shyá n.f. and m. *That which is ground, flour*  
 "Yu-nó." pre. par. *Walking.*  
 "Yun-shis." pas. par. *Walked.*  
 "Yun-yun." c.p. *Having walked*  
 "Yu-shis." pas. par. *Ground.*  
 "Yu-Tukupá." n. *The Outer Tukupá pargana.*  
 "Yu-tung." prep. *Beneath, under.*  
 "Yu-yu" c.p. *Having ground.*  
 "Ywá." prep. *Down, under.* -lámig v. *To put down*

## Z

- "Zá" n. (Tib.) *Epilepsy.*  
 "Zabán." n. *The tongue.*  
 "Zabán-chhuahid." n. *Promised*  
 "Zá-bang." n. (Tib.) *See Bábang.*  
 "Záb-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. (1) *One who assembles* (2) *One who descends.*  
 "Zá-bim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. (1) *To cause or allow to assemble.*  
 (2) *To cause or allow to descend*

- "Záb-mig" or "Zám-mig." v i.re. (1) *To assemble.* (2) *descend.* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That for which assemble.*
- "Zabná." adv *Suddenly, by chance.*
- "Zá-bó." pre par *Assembling, descending.*
- "Záb-shis." pas. par *Assembled, descended*
- "Záb-záb" c.p. *Having assembled, having descended.*
- "Zág-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m *One who gets wet*
- "Zá-gim-shen-mig" v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to get wet*
- "Zág-mig" v i.re. *To get wet* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That from which to get wet, rain, a river.*
- "Zá-gó" pre. par *Getting wet*
- "Zág-shis." pas par. *Got wet*
- "Zág-zág." c.p. *Having got wet.*
- "Zá-khrang." n. *A bush.* (The Simla Hill people call it *jhákhar*.)
- "Zál-ché" or -chyá. n.f. and m. *One who visits a shrine or temple.*
- "Zá-lim-shen-mig." v.t.ir. *To cause or allow to visit a shrine or temple.*
- "Zál-mig" v t.re. *To see, to observe, to pay a visit, to visit a shrine or a holy man, such as a Lámá.* -shé or -shyá n.f. and m. *That to which a visit is paid.*
- "Zá-ló." pre. par *Visiting a shrine.*
- "Zál-shis." pas. par. *Visited a shrine*
- "Zál-zál" c.p. *Having visited a shrine*
- "Zá'm." n. *A spade.* (The vowel is prolated.)
- "Za-mé." n.f. See **Jamé.** (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zá-mig." v.t.re. See **Jámig.** (Used in Upper Kanáwar)
- "Zám-mig." v. See **Zábmig.** (Used in Tukpá Parganá.)
- "Za-mó." n.f. See **Jamó** (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zámm." n. *Of snake-like colour.*
- "Zamófi" n. *A species of wild flower of a crimson colour.*
- "Zám-shang." n. *The snake-plant.*
- "Zá-myá-mig" v. See **Jámyámig.**
- "Zan." n. *Hemp-seed.*
- "Zán-dó." n. *Food, eating.*
- "Záng." n. (Tib. **Jháng**.) *Gold.*
- "Záng." n (Tib) *A shore*

- "Záng-ohám." n. (Tib.) See Chhám or Ti ohhám (used by the Tibetans.)
- "Zá-ngim-shen-mig." v. tr. To cause or allow to shine.
- "Záng-jé" or -jyá n.f. and m. One who shines.
- "Záng-mig." v. tr. To show, to present to view, to exhibit.
- shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. That which is shown.
- "Zá-ngó." pre. par. Showing.
- "Záng-shis." pas. par. Shown.
- "Záng-záng." c.p. Having shown.
- "Zá'nk." n. (Tib.) Summer. (The vowel is protracted.)
- "Zán-mú." n. The child's name.
- "Zann." n. A ragged dress.
- "Zar." n. An angle.
- "Zar-cho" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. One who rises, a river.
- "Zar-gang." n. (S. Jwara.) Fever.
- "Zar-gó." n. A kind of plant, the leaves of which are used as a vegetable. (The Simla Hill people call it *gung*.)
- "Za-rim-shen-mig." v. tr. To cause or allow to rise.
- "Za-ró." n. (S. Jara.) Dumb.
- "Za-ró." pre. par. Rising.
- "Zar-shis." pas. par. Risen.
- "Zar-mar." c.p. Having risen.
- "Zás." n. See Jás (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zá-tomang." n. See Tomang.
- "Za-ú." a prefix. A prefix used in the superlative degree. As Zú-tó'g, The greatest. As "Bagwán zú'tó'g ú'd." is the greatest of all.
- "Zau-dáro." a. See Dáro. (See degrees of Dára.)
- "Zbá." n.f. (Tib.) A doe.
- "Zbó." n.m. (Tib.) A buck, or doe.
- "Zeb." n. (Tib.) A stallion.
- "Ze-rú." n. See Kíláng. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Ze-rakh." n. Industry, labour.
- "Zgyul." n. See Gyal. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zig-pó." a. (Tib.) See Jigpo.
- "Zi-kó." n. A plant bearing a small red fruit, of which the Kánáwaris make wine.
- "Zi-si-lyán-mig." v. tr. To shine. pre. par. Zi-si-lyá-qó. Shining.

- "Zi ngván mig" v.i.ir. To cry out
- Zim bú n. (Tib.) A kind of wild omon
- "Zinshok." n. A festival.
- "Zó." n.m. (Tib.) The Tibetan ydk.
- "Zoam." n. Warm, hot. Syn. Bokk.
- "Zob." n. Burnt, consumed
- "Zog-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. One who buys, a purchaser, buyer.
- "Zo-gim shen-mig" v.i.ir. To cause or allow to buy.
- "Zog-mig." v.i.re. To buy, to purchase, to take at a price -shé or -ohyá n.f. and m. That which is bought.
- "Zo-go" pres. par. Purchasing, buying.
- "Zog-shus." pres. par. Purchased, bought.
- "Zog-zog." v.p. Having purchased.
- "Zó-lang." n. (S. Yamala.) Twins -há-ohi-mig. v.i.ir. To beget twins.
- "Zom." n. A wooden vessel to hold water.
- "Zom ohhó." n. A large wooden vessel to keep water in.
- "Zó mig." v. See Hómig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zom-pring" n. (S. Yama-puri) The city of the deity  
heli
- "Zon-bá-gum-mig." v.i.re. To attend divine service
- "Zong-mig" v. See Zogmig. (Used in Upper Kanáwar.)
- "Zá." n. (1) A cloud. (2) The Tibetans' salutation.
- "Zub." n. Too much eating.
- "Zú-ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. One who salutes.
- "Zull." n. The lichen, Aaron's beard
- "Zú-mig." v.i.re. (1) To be clouded. (2) To salute.
- "Zun ohé" or -ohyá. n.f. and m. A lover, a liker.
- "Zung" n. (Tib.) and (S. Yuga.) A pair, a couple.
- "Zung-mig." v.i.re. To pierce.
- "Zu-mun-shen-mig." v.i.ir. To cause or allow to love.
- "Zun-mig." v.i.re. To love, to like. -shé or -shyá. n.f. and m. One who is loved or liked.
- "Zu nd." pres. par. Loving, liking heartily.
- "Zun-shis" pres. par. Loved, liked heartily.
- "Zun-zun." c.p. Having loved, having liked heartily.
- "Zu ó." pres. par. (1) Being clouded. (2) Saluting
- "Zur" or "Zar." n. (Tib.) A corner.

"Zu shi mig" v t ir *To approach to approach*

"Zú-shé." v *May approach.*

"Zu-shis." pas. par. (1) *Clouded.* (2) *Saluted*

"Zú-xá." c p *Having clouded a. Clouded*

"Zwá" n. *A wooden vessel used for drinking water, or for medicine.*

"Zwách." n. *A small wooden vessel for water.*

"Zwás" n. *Death, demise*

## ADDENDA.

"Páidan-lámo," n.f. The supreme goddess equivalent to Mahá-káli. She is represented as of dark-blue colour with three eyes (one being in her forehead) and four hands holding in the right a naked sword and a human skull full of blood, and in the left a horn and a long trident), wearing a garland of human heads and a snake of green colour as her sacred thread, riding on a mule, with a green snake for a bridle and a saddle of human skin, and with a crown of five human skulls with a crescent moon in the centre. Her fangs teeth are exposed, as is her tongue, and her eyes are full of indignation. Her mantra is: Om hūm shriyá debā kálí kálí mahá-kálí hūm so. "O supreme goddess, keep us from all evil."

